

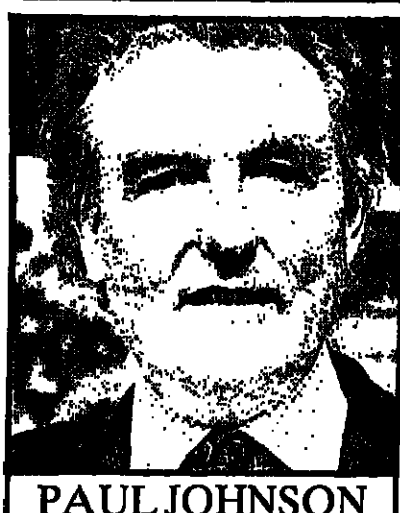
Educational Supplement

FIRST PUBLISHED 1910 PRICE 95p

PERSONAL COLUMN

I have no ideology of education. I do not believe that the best results will be produced by imposing a uniform scheme, however well-conceived, on the entire country. I am sure there is no such thing as an ideal type of school. Schools are organic creations, with a life of their own, usually breathed into them by one outside personality, a Vaughan of Harrow, an Arnold of Rugby, both of whom rescued ancient institutions from decay, or a Roxburgh of Stowe, who made one from nothing. All good schools are *ad hoc* genera. None can come into being, or long continue, without a head who is a leader, for children will not learn well if they are not led, and gifted teachers will always flock to serve a man or woman whom youth recognizes to have the regal touch. Size is not the determining factor. Warren of Eton, another fine head, was asked: "Do you know all the boys in your school?" and replied: "No, no, no. But they all know me."

There is something mysterious about what makes a good head, and also about what makes a great man fail as one. Dr Johnson, who founded his own school near Lichfield, had all the ostensible qualities: profound and varied knowledge, both academic and practical; wonderful powers of exposition; a tremendous presence, and force of character; the ability to inspire both awe and affection; and a genuine love of people, not least children. Yet the school was a failure. Boswell's father, Lord Auchinleck, used to sneer at Johnson's disfigurement: "A domine, mon, an auld domine: he kept a school, and caud it an academy." Poor Johnson fell a victim to ridicule, a force which his fiercest adult critics never dared employ against him, but which is the secret weapon of the young. Boswell, relating the



PAUL JOHNSON

Scrambling up a magic mountain

'Learning is an uphill ascent, with much puffing, panting and groaning'

account of Garrick (one of only eight pupils) summed up: "His oddities of manner and uncouth gesticulations could not but be the subject of merriment to them; and, in particular, the young rogues used to listen at the door of his bedchamber, and peep through the keyhole, that they might turn into ridicule his tumultuous and awkward fondness for Mrs Johnson."

By contrast, there is the highly successful school run by Mrs Goddard, in the pages of Jane Austen's *Emma*. This head was no pedagogic genius, just "a plain, motherly kind of woman". She did not aim to "combine liberal acquirements with elegant morality upon new principles and new systems". Her school was not a place "where young ladies for enormous pay might be screwed out of health and into vanity". Rather it was "an old-fashioned Boarding-School, where a reasonable quantity of accomplishments were sold at a reasonable price, and where girls might be sent to be out of the way and scramble themselves into a little education". Mrs Goddard had picked a healthy spot, "had an ample house and garden, gave the children plenty of wholesome food, let them run about a great deal in the summer, and in winter dressed their children with her own hands". So, concluded Jane Austen, "it was no wonder that a train of twenty young couples now walked after her to church."

This passage suggests to me that Jane Austen might have run an excellent school herself. We know from other evidence that she had many of the qualities: a zest for imparting knowledge to the young, and coupling it with the games and quizzes and competitions and, above all, the jokes which children love; my only doubt is

whether she could have kept in check her sarcasm, the teacher's fatal refuge. Her description of Mrs Goddard's place shows she grasped the common-sense and practical wisdom needed for success. But, best of all, I like that phrase "scrambled themselves into a little education". I know of none which so truthfully describes the business of schooling. For education is a most difficult and imperfect process. There is no orderliness about it, no systematic progression. The image of the scramble is apt, and doubly so for learning is an uphill ascent, with much puffing, panting and groaning, and calls for respite. The teacher must push ahead, encouraging the child to follow in his wake, but leaving it to do its own scrambling, until the magic of the mountain takes over, and the panorama comes into view.

The teacher faces the class; and the class faces the teacher. But the true pedagogic relationship is one-to-one: there comes a moment when the teacher strikes a spark in the inert, reluctant child, and fans it into a feeble glow. It may expire, and have to be worked into life again, and yet again. Or it may grow in intensity, and burst into flame, burning for a lifetime. The good teacher spots when the first glow appears, and knows how to judge the quality of the flame. If he cultivates it effectively, there comes a moment when he can rest on his heels and watch the fire burn by itself. Professor W W Rostow, in his theory of how economies mature, refers to the moment of take-off, when the economy ceases to be dependent on outside forces and achieves self-sustaining growth. The child, too, at a certain stage, may achieve lift-off, and thereafter the teacher need no longer teach, for the child teaches itself; instead

he becomes the child's mentor and guide. The class is merely the sympathetic or at least neutral environment in which this individual process takes place.

All this can happen in any kind of school, big or small, state or private, day or boarding. The essential thing is to create the moment when the child is suddenly willing to receive what the teacher offers: willing, then anxious, then avid. The good school is one where these moments occur often. I agree with Sir Keith Joseph, not normally a man whose judgements inspire me with confidence, when he says that the building does not matter much. It is the teachers who are the keys which unlock the minds of the children; they are the all-important essence of the school, under a head who makes them feel valued and who leads from the front. So it is the money, time and effort spent on teachers which counts, not the polished pine and gleaming glass and scholastic clutter.

My favourite educational scene does not take place in a school at all, but in a room in the miserable dwelling of the Perpetual Curate of Hoggstock, in Trollope's great novel *The Last Chronicle of Barset*. The Rev Josiah Crawley is deeply in debt, has been neglected and disparaged in his profession, and is under suspicion of having stolen a cheque. He is teaching his young daughter Greek, using the battered volumes of his youth, a Sophocles without its cover, a Euripides which is torn and ink-stained and grimy. As he rolls out the sonorous, unforgettable verses, there is a great light in his sombre eyes, and an answering gleam in hers, and the first education is blazing merrily. What is it all for? Why, for itself, of course.

NEXT WEEK

The voice of the moderate teacher
Peter Smith replies to Sir Keith

Love and rigour
A London primary head rejects
ILEA's initiatives on sexism and racism

Books
Brian Morton on the literary
"double"; Christopher Price
celebrates the work of Brian Simon

Special travel feature
Sun spots, city breaks and holiday
ideas

Employers on verge of split over no-ties salary offer

by Mike Durham

The fragile unity of employers over teachers' pay could be shattered today with a last-ditch attempt by some groups to reach a compromise on pay and conditions of service by next Friday.

Following the sudden change of policy by members of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, Labour councillors on the Burnham management panel will today vote to offer teachers a "no strings attached" pay rise for this year.

But Conservative and Liberal members favour an 11th-hour attempt to find common ground with the teachers on a restructuring package. With the support of Independents and the two Department of Education and Science representatives, they could overrule Labour.

Sir Keith Joseph's deadline for "agreement in principle" on the restructuring package is next Friday, or the following Monday at the very latest, after which he will withdraw the offer of £1.25 billion over four years.

There are 13 Labour members of the Burnham management panel, and 14 others - eight Conservatives, two Liberals, two Independents, and two DES representatives. The outcome could depend on the vote of a Welsh independent councillor.

Mr Philip Meridale, education chairman of Hampshire and leader of the eight Conservatives on the management panel, said this week he still favoured trying to strike an accord with the teaching unions.

He said: "We do not have to reach an agreement by next Friday. Too much is being made of that. Sir Keith has said he does not expect us to deliver every dot and comma of an agreement."

"What he wants is an irrevocable compact. I don't think that is impossible to obtain. I will seek to persuade colleagues that we would be ill-advised to cut off access to the £1.25 billion."

Liberal Mr Bernard Pratt, education chairman of the Isle of Wight, said it was "irresponsible" to turn down Sir Keith's offer before the deadline.

He will today propose drawing up a letter of intent in which the I.e.s.s. would promise a degree of pay restoration, in return for a union promise to open talks on pay restructuring. Both sides could then make an approach to Sir Keith.

"I do not believe an agreement on the package can be reached by next

week, so a letter of intent is the only way of releasing the money," he said.

Whatever the outcome, the employers' side of the Burnham Committee will almost certainly be seriously split along party lines for the first time since elections gave Labour overall control in May.

Mr John Pearson, deputy leader, said this week that nearly 1 per cent more could be offered to teachers this year by using savings made by local authorities during the pay dispute.

Most I.e.s.s. have banked money owed to the teachers and it has earned up to 20 per cent interest.

A county council has told its teaching force they cannot have time off to carry out civic duties - such as

FE pay scales
other union moves page 8

serving as magistrates or elected local councillors - while pay sanctions continue, Richard Garner writes.

The move by Labour-controlled Gwent, has already led to a former Labour deputy mayor, of its biggest district council being unable to attend council-and-committee meetings.

A pay inquiry to establish an erosion-proof salary structure for teachers was promised this week by the Shadow education secretary, Mr Giles Radice. He said that it had the approval of the Shadow Cabinet.

Mr Radice was speaking to an NUT fringe meeting at Bournemouth on Wednesday, said that if a Labour government were elected tomorrow it would "fund" a negotiated settlement of the 1985 claim. "It would follow this up by establishing an inquiry which would not only look at pay in comparable occupations and professions but take account of the fresh demands being made on teachers. It would also aim at establishing mechanisms to ensure that the value of that salary structure was maintained in future."

Mr Radice added: "Because I feel that the salary increases such an inquiry would recommend would be substantial I have to say that the view of the Shadow Cabinet is that they would need to be phased in over the first few years of the government's term of office. I believe teachers will understand why this has to be."

Minister's gibe on workangers academics

by TES reporters

Universities reacted angrily this week to the suggestion by a senior Cabinet minister that they were narrowly academic and not meeting the needs of industry.

If there were any truth in the criticisms, they said, the Government itself was partly to blame for starving them of cash, and for stressing the importance of taking students with high academic qualifications.

The criticisms were made by Lord Young, the Employment Secretary, at a management conference in London this week.

He said that it was "ridiculous" that people still needed two A levels to get to university, adding that candidates should be accepted on qualifications other than the academic.

"For all too many years people went to schools which despised the world of work and went to universities which totally rejected it," he told a British Institute of Management national education conference.

That is why the brightest people had traditionally applied for "gentlemanly" jobs such as the Civil Service and the Armed Forces, he said.

Sir John Kington, former chairman of the science and engineering research council and now vice-chancellor at the University of Bristol, said: "The Government itself is not entirely blameless - the Civil Service rewards its lawyers and barristers more than it does its computer operators."

"If he's saying that universities should lower their entry requirements by accepting people with less than two A levels, I have to say that the problems of industry cannot be solved without people of ability."

Professor Rodney Quayle, vice-chancellor of Bath University, said the Government itself stressed the importance of universities having a high quality intake - and that meant good A levels.

Both the University Grants Committee, and Sir Keith Joseph, had taken a hard line on quality of intake, he pointed out, so there was a built-in driving force for high A levels.

Professor Harold Hankins, principal of the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, said he "totally rejected" Lord Young's allegations that universities had been divorced from the world of work. UMIST had a long tradition of supplying the skilled manpower needed by industry, business and commerce. "There is probably far more going than Lord Young realises."

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, told the TES this week: "If Lord Young and his friends started putting their money where their mouths are, we could start taking them seriously about this sort of thing."



The child is the father to the man: weighing and washing babies at Eveline Lowe primary school, South London, puts gender roles on the curriculum as well as providing lessons in maths and human biology (see page 23).

Picture: Janine Wiedel

Health check exam

by Susannah Kirkman

A new health, hygiene and safety test is to assess whether pupils know where to find advice on venereal disease and contraception, and if they understand how to cope with depression.

The Associated Examining Board is launching the test in response to demands from employers that young employees should be able to face up to the realities of life, and should have a basic knowledge of health and safety precautions.

The test is specifically aimed at 16-year-old pupils taking the Certificate of Pre-Vocational Education and at YTS trainees, although the board says it would also be suitable for under-16s.

A trial paper includes the questions: "Where could a person go for professional advice about contraception?" and "What should you do first if you

find a workmate collapsed across a bench, and clutching a live electric cable?"

It also asks how the health of a non-smoker might be affected in a room full of people smoking. Food hygiene is another important area. Candidates are tested on the symptoms and causes of salmonella poisoning and on rules of hygiene for handling food.

Pupils will have to explain why eating too many chips is unhealthy, and describes items of protective clothing needed by different workers. Candidates will have to be familiar with safe lifting techniques, and with the symptoms and treatment of worms.

The test is the latest in a series which includes papers on computer awareness, life skills and the world of work.

NOTICEBOARD

PEOPLE...

Mrs Margaret Talboys, deputy head of Great Cornard Middle School, Suffolk, to be head of Froghall Middle School, Franklin, Hereford and Worcester.

Mr Roger Weatherly, senior geography master at Bryanston School, Bradford, Dorset, to be head of Kington House Girls' School, also in Bradford on the retirement of Mr Bernard Pratt next year.

Mr D Falcon, deputy director of education, Humberdale, to be deputy education officer, ILEA. Mr D Maillon, assistant education officer, ILEA, to be deputy education officer, ILEA.

Dr Dennis Strongtharm to be senior staff inspector, ILEA, on the retirement of Mr Ron Aldridge. He was previously staff inspector for science and technology.

Professor John Tomlinson, director of the Institute of Education, University of Warwick, to be chairman of the Council of the National Institute for Careers Education and Counselling.

CONFERENCES

October 7 and 16: Two sixth-form conferences organised by the Historical Association. The first, in the School of Education, University of Durham, will be on *The Roman Empire*. The second, at the City of London School for Girls, will be on *The Roman Empire*. Details from Professor G Batho, University of Durham, School of Education, Leazes Road, Durham DH1 1TA. At the second, at the City of London School for Girls, will be on *The Roman Empire*. Details from Professor G Batho, University of Durham, School of Education, Leazes Road, Durham DH1 1TA. At the second, at the City of London School for Girls, will be on *The Roman Empire*. Details from Professor G Batho, University of Durham, School of Education, Leazes Road, Durham DH1 1TA.

October 11-12: Incentive and sexual abuse: a two-day course at the University of Bristol Department of Extra-Mural Studies, Willis Memorial Building, Queen's Road, Bristol. Fee £20 (reduced fee for claimants, etc).

October 9: Staffordshire County branch of the NAEHT conference for heads and deputies at Keele University. Speakers include David Hart, Valerie Evans, HMI, on the curriculum 5-16; Mark Fisher, MIP, on alternatives to today's education system; and Dr P Hunter, CEO, Details: The Secretary, C J Why, Park Middle School, Park Lane, Kyringdale, Stoke-on-Trent.

October 12: Pastoral care and academic performance - where is the link? A conference for NAEHT local group members. Michael Marland on *Pastoral Care and the Curriculum* and there will be workshop sessions on developing the link between pastoral care and academic performance. Follow-up evening meetings will be held on October 22 and November 26. Details: Patsy Wagner, Summerfield Centre, Leyton Green Road, London E10.

October 15: A sixth-form conference on *Politics and the Individual* at the Central Hall, Westminster, from 9.30am to 4.30pm. Speakers include Mr Tam Dalyell, MP, Mr Anthony Barrowclough, Mr Des Wilson, Mr Brian Gosschalk, Mr Julian Orchard, MIP, and Mr Christopher Price. Details: Education and Training Services, 60 South Molton Street, London W1V 2AX.

COURSES

October 11-12: Incentive and sexual abuse: a two-day course at the University of Bristol Department of Extra-Mural Studies, Willis Memorial Building, Queen's Road, Bristol. Fee £20 (reduced fee for claimants, etc).

October 19-20: The Schools Music Association annual conference and meeting in European Music Year on 5 to 16 primary music matters - secondary music matters at the Mount Royal Hotel, Princes Street, Edinburgh. Speakers and session leaders include George Walker, Marjorie Glynn-Jones, Maxwell Fryce, David Pascoe, Michael Garrett and Robert Wall. Residential fee £75, non-residential £60. Applications to Mrs Valerie Hawkins, the conference secretary, The Schools Music Association, 3 Moss Hall Court, Moss Hall Grove, London N12 8PD.

November 2-3: *Dance in the Curriculum* 5-16 a weekend workshop at Chester College of Higher Education, Fee £25 excluding accommodation £20 PEA members. Details: Physical Education Association, Ling House, 162 King's Cross Road, London WC1.

October 12: Society for Latin Handwriting workshop at St Mary's Convent, Bakenham Street, Cambridge, from 10.30am to 4.30pm. Fee £5. members £5, children/OAPs £2.50. Details: The Secretary, Eric Vickers, St Mary's, 476 Torrington Park, London N12 8PN.

October 18: Polytechnic Association for Continuing Education workshop on *Open College Network* at the Polytechnic of the South Bank from 10am-4pm. Details: Maggie Woodrow 01-228 2015 before October 4.

October 24-26: Wessex Children's Book Fair at the Winchester Recreation Centre will be opened by Roald Dahl. More than 28,000 books will be on display and there will be talks and demonstrations with authors and illustrators as well as story telling and poetry reading sessions. Details: Michael Harrington Ltd, 74 Parchment Street, Winchester.

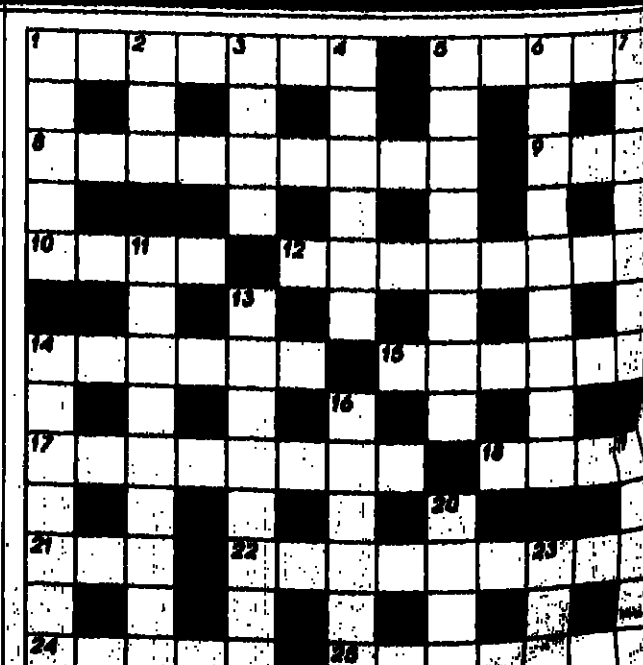
Until October 31: *The Grounds of Art* an exhibition of mathematical books of 15th century England in the Whipple Museum of the History of Science, Free School Lane, Cambridge. Monday-Friday 2-4pm and Sunday October 6, 2-4pm.

EVENTS

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No 222 CROSSWORD by Rufus



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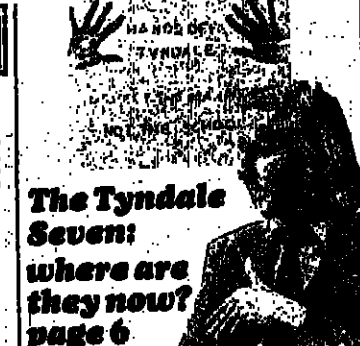
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- 2 Transport to school (4)
- 3 Look-out, it may have a high tar content (4)
- 4 Dry in half a second (4)
- 5 Game for children playing with matches (4)
- 6 Result of the match (4)
- 7 Extent of one's education (6)
- 8 Report of a hundred girls (6)
- 9 Infectious cure (6)
- 10 Leaf with a soft sick (4)
- 11 Turkish leader is a two letter word (2)
- 12 Order of battle (4)
- 13 Dance and swims (4)
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DOWN

- 1 Prepare gifts and cards (4)
- 2 To love in excess (2)
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THIS WEEK

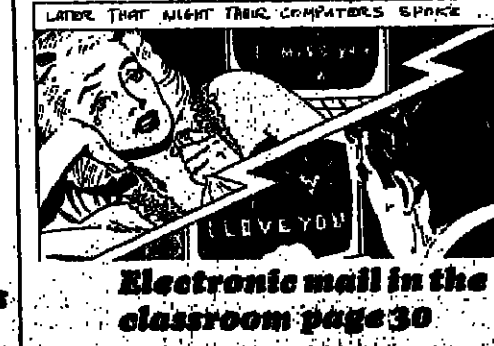
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The Tyndale Seven: where are they now? page 6



History of the 'Double' page 24



Electronic mail in the classroom page 30



Winter sun and city breaks pages 33-40

What butters the parsnips?

The employers' side of the Burnham Committee have not taken long to lose confidence in the offer put to the teachers on October 10. With Mrs Nicky Harrison on holiday in the south of France, it fell again to the ingenious John Pearman, the Wakefield education chairman who acts as her deputy, to step in. He put his head together with Mr Giles Radice, the Labour education spokesman, with the clear objective (one among many, no doubt) of making sure that by the time Radice rose to speak in Monday's debate at the Labour Party conference, the Labour members of Burnham had escaped from the compromising position they have been manoeuvred into by Sir Keith Joseph.

What is undoubtedly true is that the ingenuity with which the Burnham secretariat had put together the composite offer had led the employers to back a proposition which linked 1985 to the 1986-89 structure plan. Indeed, it more than linked the two, it relied on some of the funds earmarked for the structure in the years 1986-89, to sugar the 1985 pill.

In deciding to try again for a separate deal on 1985, therefore, the local authorities face the prospect of digging much deeper into their own pockets unless they can persuade the Government to go back on

decisions reaffirmed several times during the past two weeks. Even to match the end-loading of the September offer, the L.E.A.s need the £70 million "borrowed" from 1986-87. They would also need a bigger basic offer from April 1, 1985.

It remains to be seen how far the Labour local authorities are prepared to go to settle the dispute. At first sight, it looks as if any improved offer they make will be dependent on the Government's willingness to increase the Rate Support Grant or, at any rate, relieve the local authorities of the penalties which the extra expenditure would otherwise entail.

Mrs Thatcher has wasted no time in rejecting any such suggestion. Sir Keith had done the same when Mrs Harrison met him in the wake of the September 10 breakdown. Mr Pearman's initiative may lead to a different offer. It may lead to an offer which is not linked to any commitment of the teachers on structure and contract. But whether the money will amount to the full cost of inflation, end-loaded to take account of the rise in average earnings, over and above the level of inflation, is much more doubtful. And as things now stand, if the authorities are moved to make such an offer they would have to make deep cuts elsewhere to pay for it - most probably by making teachers redundant.

No one, however, could rule out some sort of a deal - even one which failed to meet the teachers' stated demands, but which by setting aside questions of contract and structure, succeeds in channelling some money into teachers' pay packets now, while leaving the teachers' army in the field for another miserable battle next year.

The local authorities are now more deeply divided along political lines than ever. Labour probably has the votes to carry the day, and may well get some support from the Alliance. But the moral force of any joint teacher - L.E.A. appeal to the Government would depend on Conservatives in local government being wholeheartedly behind it. Now there will be a good old-fashioned political slanging match. Mr Pearman may have helped to get Mr Kinnock off the hook, but not much more.

The breaking of ranks on the employers' side has brought elation to the NUT and helped to fuel the euphoria which is built up by demonstrations and industrial action. But it is not clear that the party-political divisions on the employers' side will actually yield the teachers a better deal. Teachers had better make the most of the euphoria while it lasts. Unfortunately, it won't butter parsnips any better than kind words.

COMMENT

Teachers under stress

The latest study of stress among teachers (page 11) may not be the most elegant of the growing pile of surveys of occupational stress. But it provides interesting "facts" about the sources and results of stress among teachers in city secondary schools.

Studies of stress based on subjective reports, rather than more objective factors, should perhaps be taken with a pinch of aspirin. What job does not cause headaches and fatigue? But the anecdotal and survey evidence of increasing stress among teachers seems to be mounting convincingly.

And there is a simple explanation of the fact that teachers do not come out very high on surveys of occupational stress based on external indicators such as absenteeism and illness: only the teachers have holidays long enough to let them recuperate, and carry on.

One particularly worrying thing about Mr Armes's survey - almost as worrying as the fact that nearly a quarter of the teachers in the survey were apparently being driven to bouts of heavy drinking - is the general level of misery and disaffection that it reveals.

The survey puts percentages on the numbers of teachers who want out, or who are working with minimal enthusiasm, and the percentages are disturbingly high. And while it may not be surprising that teachers feel unloved and unappreciated by the general public and the DES, it is alarming that they feel so poorly understood and supported by head teachers and advisers.

Meanwhile other surveys have shown the level of stress among the heads themselves - even before the appalling results of the pre-

sent teachers' action. When even an outstandingly successful primary head like Mrs Wendie Kernig (page 23) is driven to early retirement, it is time to rethink the demands being imposed on both heads and teachers.

Pay and status are a crucial element in improving the lot of teachers. But this survey, and others, suggest that a great deal could be done by better and more sensitive management of schools.

If the flood of national and local authority initiatives could be controlled, and if the inspectors and advisers who are currently drowning in paperwork could be reassigned so they could go out and support the heads and teachers on the job, at least some of the headaches might disappear.

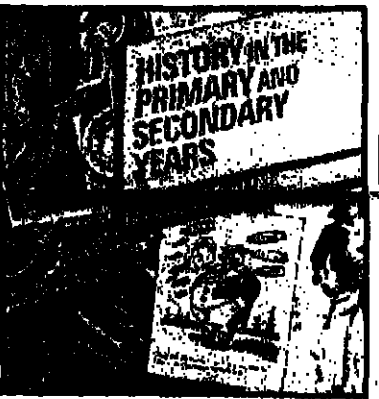
The case for history

History in the primary and secondary years published by the DES this week (HMSO, £3.95) is a glossy presentation of the HMI's views which will receive careful reviewing in due course. First impressions suggest that the history inspectors have taken very seriously the need to "sell" history as a key subject in a modern curriculum - one which has to fight for its place in the timetables of 14 to 16-year-olds if it is not to be crowded out.

The result is an attractive, well-produced and readable publication which begins with a lucid and insistent section on why history matters and why a historical perspective is the enemy of tyrants and a crucial contribution to "our ability to relate to a bewildering contemporary world".

Whether the result is enough to convince the philistines is another matter. Lord Young, who has been sounding off yet again this week about the schools and their regrettable preoccupation with the things of the mind, might well take some convincing about the centrality of history. After all, the quest for understanding - as opposed to making or changing - is dangerously contemplative - to set alongside the excitement of TVHI.

The HMI's probably realize this is the flank they must guard and the pamphlet is marred by those dreary check lists of objectives and specified targets which reflect the pedagogy which now precludes such a bold



domination of HMI thinking. Some of them are meaninglessly vague - as objectives they would only become useful if heavily qualified, but, in becoming more precise, they would also become more oppressive. Watch this space for more of this next week when the draft grade criteria for nine subjects in GCSE are published.

Assembly on trial

An anonymous complaint has triggered a theoretically predictable yet in fact very surprising confrontation between the head of a London comprehensive and the DES (page 4). In with the 1944 Act, she has offered to hold two year-group assemblies a week, rather than one; the ILEA RE inspectorate apparently thinks both the frequency and the proposed content quite acceptable, but the DES does not.

The circumstances at this particular school are typical of many city comprehensives. A large proportion of the pupils do not come from a Christian background and many of the staff are not prepared to take part in a religious assembly. "Tutor time" does not come at the beginning of the day (it takes place in the afternoon), so compliance with the Act would mean totally reorganizing the timetable. Such factors are often compounded by the lack of a hall of suitable size: in many schools full implementation of the Act is logistically impossible.

Enter, on one, a "discussion paper" on the subject from the ILEA (DES) which was sent to all schools in the area to keep. On the other, a letter from the DES to all schools in the area to keep.

imbroglio. While trying to avoid windy platitudes, the paper has to take account of the capital's multiplicity of faiths without slithering into the vaguest LCM of deism.

It distinguishes, helpfully, between "collective worship", in the sense that it may be said to take place in school and the "corporate" worship which voluntary believers may share in as a central part of their religious life. There remain, however, real difficulties in reconciling the obligation to eschew form and content of any particular "denomination" (a word which may not be appropriate to the designation of separate religions) with the need to avoid a vacuum "religiousness" which reduces the claims to truth which all religions make to an equal level of insignificance.

It would be an overstatement to suggest the ILEA paper has squandered the circle, but it offers some interesting suggestions for a variety of assemblies. The common factor is that they all require careful planning and presentation.

It is an open question, however, whether ILEA's thoughtful paper satisfies the terms of the 1944 Act. The law may be an ass, but it probably is not sufficiently elastic to try to enforce provisions which are patently impossible to apply, in quite changed circumstances. It is significant that very few complaints are formally made about something which has long been an area of ambiguity. Schools spend a lot of time trying to make religious education real and meaningful. But there is an absolute difference between lessons in what amount to comparative religion and acts of worship which, to be true, have to be rooted in the tradition and experience of some specific faith. At present each school decides unilaterally what is best to do. Messy as it is this may be a good working arrangement. Let sleeping layla lie.

No comment

Enrolment will take place from 7pm-8pm. Please be there no later than 6.45pm so that your Head of Centre can explain the procedure to you. You will be paid for one hour, but we would ask you to remain for two as the pay for enrolment is half your normal hourly rate. Please arrive at the school at 6.45pm. Please be there no later than 6.45pm. Please be there no later than 6.45pm.

Second opinion Reading writing, redundant

The decision of the Liverpool Council to sack its entire staff including 5,000 teachers, in an attempt to save off-balance time in which to wage a political battle on the Government. Despite denials it is now clear that the council's decision was a political move, not a financial one. The council's decision to sack its entire staff including 5,000 teachers, in an attempt to save off-balance time in which to wage a political battle on the Government. Despite denials it is now clear that the council's decision was a political move, not a financial one.

NEWS

Dead awful - a Mole's eye view of the staffroom

Diary of Adrian Mole
Monday, September 30.

The headmaster called me into his office today and angrily waved a copy of the *New Statesman* in my face. I couldn't understand why, as it seemed full of articles on opinion polls and the miners' strike (isn't that finished?) and reviews of books by some woman called Virago. Then to my horror I saw a long screed by Sue Townsend (the one who keeps writing about me) saying how boring and conservative teachers are. I couldn't help laughing, but then he gave me this long lecture about how teachers were underpaid and overstressed, and could do without this sort of thing, etc. I assured him I only read the *Spectator* and *The Times Educational Supplement*, but I don't think he believed me.

Sue Townsend has up until now been a teachers' favourite. She is currently in the best seller lists with her



diary of Intellectual adolescent Adrian Mole. Her Adrian Mole books are read in school assemblies and widely used as classroom texts. Accordingly, she has been invited into schools to speak about her work.

In the *New Statesman* she recounts her impressions of the teachers she has met. They do not make a glowing

testimonial for the profession, though they might form the germ of a future book. She writes: "My overwhelming impression of many of them was that they were deeply boring and conservative. Of course there were in every school a few eccentric brave teachers who managed the juggling act of liking the children, keeping order, and teaching brilliantly. But they were regarded by their boring colleagues as buffoons, and had little status in the school. I began to dread going into staffrooms and, after one nasty scene I decided that I wouldn't accept any new invitations."

She then recounts an episode in which "a gang of teachers surround a fat boy and accuse him of being 'grossly obese anyway, so missing a meal won't harm you'". She adds that teachers "seemed to despise the children."

"Teachers were unhappy, didn't much like their jobs or the children, or the headteacher. Many of the teachers with children were drawing Family Income Supplement. Teachers were nervous, shouting, losing control of themselves and their classes. They were frighteningly conformist, almost as though they were in a permanent state of being interviewed, (which I suppose most of them were) promotion was obsessively discussed."

She concludes: "This country needs a revolution in education. It is no longer enough to think about with the curriculum, or teachers' pay or patching up school buildings. Grossly incompetent headteachers should go. Everyone knows who they are. New solid schools should be built and a totally new curriculum should be worked out. One that reflects the needs of girls and those children comparatively new to our country. Above all we need to pay our teachers on a par with other professional groups."

Mr Townsend's attack did not ruffle the feathers of the National Union of Teachers. A spokesman conceded generously this week: "If you're a teacher you have to be able to take criticism and you have to be able to laugh at yourself. I would think most teachers would have enjoyed it. And many would actually agree with what she says."

David Lister

HMI defends value of history

by Susannah Kirkman

HMI Inspectorate has mounted a spirited defence of history aimed at parents and local authorities, as well as teachers.

In a lavishly illustrated booklet published this week, HMI says that history helps to develop intellectual independence and moral awareness. "Thinking historically is not only one manifestation of an open society, it is also one of the guarantors of its continued existence," the booklet insists.

History increases young people's chances of employment because it trains them to analyse problems and communicate ideas, says HMI. It also demands the critical evaluation of evidence, and develops a wide range of language skills.

Interest in the past is also an important leisure activity in an era when young people, whatever their job prospects, are likely to spend far less of their time actually at work.

For some time, historians have been concerned at the encroachment of other subjects on history's place in the curriculum. Now HMI is saying that teachers must be able to justify the subject's inclusion in the core curriculum. They need to say why public resources should be spent on it, according to HMI.

Half of all pupils drop history as a separate subject at 14, so history for secondary pupils is likely to be part of a "carefully planned and evaluated alliance" with other subjects, HMI suggests.

Outdated teaching methods must change, asking questions and making informed judgements are more important for pupils than repeating facts

parrot-fashion, the booklet insists. Pupils should also be able to assess evidence, recognize change, develop a sense of chronology and empathize with people in the past.

Younger children can be encouraged to learn about history through stories, pictures, painting, modelling and acting, while the syllabus for secondary pupils should include some work based on their local area.

HMI does not shirk the controversial issues in history teaching. Syllabuses must reflect the multicultural society in which all British pupils live, not just for residents of Brixton, Moss Side or Handsworth, but also for those living in Surbiton, Bodmin and Norwich, the booklet says. But HMI condemns as "petrifying" the suggestion that multicultural history can give minorities a sense of pride in their own group and cultural achievements.

It is no longer acceptable to denigrate women's role in history, HMI warns. History lessons on the lives of medieval peasants, for instance, over-emphasize men, although women worked as blacksmiths, pedlars and shopkeepers, and took part in sowing, harvesting and slaughtering animals, as well as defending their homes and looking after their families.

Teachers must be on their guard against bias and indoctrination, too. In history books, words such as "massacre", "Crusade", "rebel", "bourgeoisie" and "imperialism" can assume values which may be prejudiced.

History in the Primary and Secondary Years, HMSO, price £3.95.

Continental day is longer

by Hilary Wilce

The bad news for the National Association of Head Teachers is that if it really wants to bring in the Continental day, its members could end up working from eight in the morning to past five o'clock at night - and on Saturday mornings.

Across the channel, these lengthy hours are as common as the mornings only timetable that insular Britain likes to think is common practice from Paris to Pisa.

Only West Germany and Italy have the kind of school hours that the NAHT has tried to introduce to London.

Most German schools start at about 8.30am and finish about 12.30pm - the system is based on a traditional belief that children need as much time as possible in the home environment, and that mothers will help with afternoon homework. In Italy, an 8am to 3.30am start usually means school closing between midday and 2pm.

But elsewhere schools hours are lengthy. In France, schools go from

8am to 9am to between 4pm and 5pm, with a two-hour lunch break for younger children. Primary schools close down on Wednesdays and open on Saturdays, but secondary schools run all through the week and sometimes offer additional classes for examination students on Saturdays.

In Spain, the school day starts at 8.30am and runs on until 5.30pm, or 6.30pm, although there is a two- or three-hour siesta break in the middle of the day.

An early start is also common in northern Europe. Throughout Scandinavia pupils head off in the dark for an eight o'clock start, carrying on until between one or three o'clock.

The variation in daily school hours, however, does not necessarily mean a wide variation in the hours of schooling that pupils receive. The length of school holidays also varies widely.

And while Britain flirts with the Continental day, parts of Europe are taking a closer look at the British school timetable. In West Germany, the most progressive schools, the comprehensives, have a school day which is more like the English than the German. In Italy some experimental schools have a full-length day, while in France there is growing pressure for the adoption of *la semaine Anglaise*.

Richmond to pay dinner money

Richmond Council's education committee this week voted for a plan to pay teachers for lunchtime supervision. It thus became the first authority to do so.

The Alliance-controlled outer London authority is planning to offer £2.75 plus a free meal for each half hour session - and bring the scheme into force immediately after the half-term break on October 28.

The immediate response of the National Union of Teachers to the plan was hostile. The National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers said the money on offer was "ludicrous".

ILEA heads shelf plans for half-days

by Richard Garner

Headteachers in inner London have put off their controversial plan to close schools for the afternoon.

They will now wait to see if a new initiative from ILEA to spend £3 million on appointing new "midday co-ordinators" will solve the lunchtime supervision problem.

The executive of the London Head Teachers' Association, the Inner London branch of the NAHT, offered the olive branch to Mrs Frances Morrell, the ILEA leader, who had told them their action would lose children the equivalent of a day a week's schooling.

Earlier, a ballot of the LHTA's 700 members had shown a three-to-one majority for introducing a Continental-style double-session day - starting at 9am and shutting schools at 1.15pm with a mid-morning break.

Mr Brian Morgan, Inner London council member of the NAHT, said the decision to defer the introduction of the new hours - originally scheduled for this week - was to see if talks with the unions on the plan would provide a solution.

However, the LHTA remained sceptical about the scheme - and denied that its telescoping of the school day would have cost school meals staff their jobs since lunches could have been served at 1.15.

An initiative by Conservatives in Even to introduce a Continental-style day at schools during the teachers' dispute has been abandoned.

No 10 summit attacked

by Biddy Passmore and David Lister

The Prime Minister was attacked this week for inviting "right wingers" to a 10 Downing Street meeting on education while refusing to meet Labour local authority leaders to discuss the teachers' pay dispute.

Guests at Wednesday night's prime ministerial teach-in, which had been arranged some time ago, included such controversial figures as Bradford head Ray Honeyford and Hereford and Worcester education chairman Dr David Muffett.

But the 25 invitees also included some essentially non-political figures such as the former president of the Secondary Heads Association, Mr Geoffrey Goodall, and Anne Jones, head of Cranford Community School in Hounslow. Mr Lawrie Norcross, head of Highbury Grove School was also among the guests.

There were also a number of figures from the world of higher education

thought to include Baroness Cox and Dr John Marks, Dr John Ashworth, vice-chancellor of Salford University, Professor John Butterfield, former vice-chancellor of Cambridge University, and Dr Dennis O'Keefe, senior lecturer in education at North London Polytechnic. Sir Keith Joseph and two junior ministers from the DES, as well as the Cabinet Ministers Lord Young and Mr Leon Brittan, were also among the guests.

The guests were invited to the private meeting on the grounds that the Prime Minister wanted to discuss current concerns with those involved in running parts of the education service.

Mr Fred Jarvis, NUT general secretary, said it was appalling that the PM had invited "a bunch of right-wing screaming Ministers" while refusing to meet the local authority employers in the pay dispute.

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PLATFORM

Last week *The TES* published an open letter from Sir Keith Joseph in which he urged teachers to accept the Burnham Management Panel's latest pay offer. Though wary of being cast in the role of "moderate teachers' spokesman" - and I shall explain why later - I am grateful for the opportunity to reply to his letter.

I do not question Sir Keith's sincerity "in seeking to secure better schooling for children of all abilities". I accept his claim that the Government has promoted a number of important initiatives to achieve it. I treat as genuine his commitment to the thesis that better schools need to be staffed with well qualified, systematically trained and highly motivated teachers with suitable pay and career prospects. I regard his open letter not just as a pre-party conference public relations exercise but as an honest attempt to end a long and demanding dispute.

I believe that Sir Keith's attempt will fail. More depressing is my belief that neither Sir Keith nor his advisers will understand why. It is vitally important that they should.

The origin of the current dispute lies in the Government's firm opposition to basing pay awards for public employees on comparisons within the public service and between the public and private sectors. It was always merely a matter of time until the Government's quite open determination to squeeze comparability out of public sector pay bargaining would clash with an equal commitment by teachers to achieve the restoration of Houghton. It is to Sir Keith's credit that he does not shirk the issue. It is quite central to the quarrel. It cannot be fudged.

The restoration of Houghton, writes Sir Keith, is a National Union of Teachers' slogan. It is a "long-gone" unachievable relative, he argues. The value of the Houghton award was illusory; it spawned and was in turn devoured by inflation.

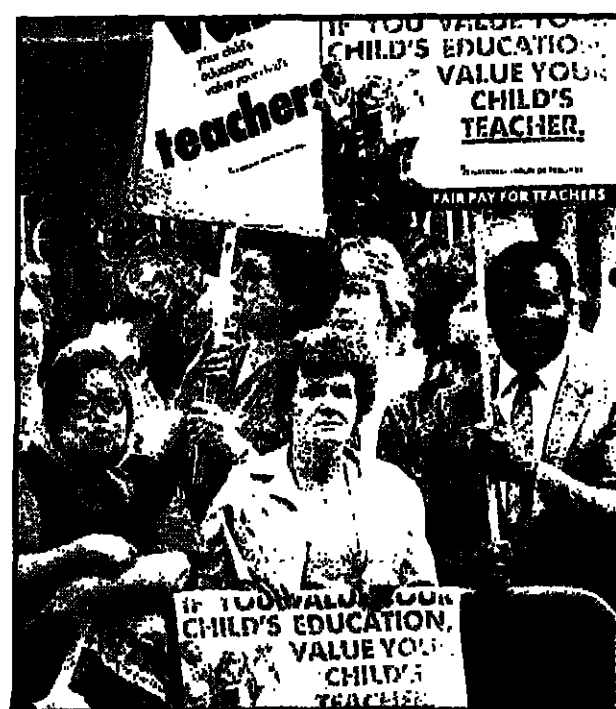
Sir Keith misjudges if he thinks that restoring Houghton is an article of faith held by the NUT alone. It is a common goal.

He misunderstands again if he thinks that some unions are more committed than others to that aim. The differences between the teachers' unions - and some of those differences are profound - are not over degrees of commitment, but the means of realization.

Sir Keith errs if he concludes that "Back to Houghton" is a battle cry publicly used by the general to stir potent tribal memories, but privately sensed by the other ranks as mere ritual in a crisis. The emphasis all unions place on Houghton involves crucial notions of fairness which

In Platform last week the Education Secretary sent an open letter to teachers on why the Government's latest pay offer should be accepted. Here Peter Smith explains why the unions - and their members - believe it isn't enough.

What Sir Keith has still not grasped



teachers would not let us abandon if we tried.

Sir Keith is, of course, on record as saying that earnings have nothing to do with fairness and that their determinant must be - in the long run, can only be - the amorality of the market. I cannot accept that view. I believe rather that it is a supreme duty of government - any government - to moderate, in some cases deliberately to thwart, the forces of the market so that they serve the higher interests of the community. And so, in reality, does Sir Keith, for if he did not, then logically what would be wrong with a society in which potential nurses enlisted as prostitutes, or bank clerks turned heroin importers?

I do not accept that public sector salary awards based on comparability always lead to uncontrollable inflation in the economy as a whole. Nor, in reality, does Sir Keith, for if he did being an honourable man, he would have resigned on the day the Top People's pay awards were announced.

What do these abstractions mean when applied to the teachers' pay dispute? They explain why teachers feel, as a matter of deep conviction and equity, that society should recognize the value of their work - the value Sir Keith himself acknowledges - not just by expressions of esteem, but in what

they are paid. It explains why, since such value cannot in any short run be assessed on a profit and loss basis, teachers argue that the proper basis for deciding the payment must, *faute de mieux*, lie in comparing what they earn with what other similarly qualified and experienced employees in jobs of broadly comparable responsibility receive. The equation is not easy to determine. No equation will have permanent validity.

Teachers cling to Houghton not from foolish nostalgia, but because it was the last real attempt to determine the equation - and the significance of the attempt lay not just in its establishment of relative pay levels but in its continuing validity as a statement of social policy.

Even if philosophical notions, and perhaps many are not, then Sir Keith would do well to ponder the extent to which the dispute is fuelled by forces which are, curiously enough, deeply conservative - if (as I suppose) he judges the roots of Conservatism to be bedded in the way human beings actually behave rather than theories about how they should. The question then becomes whether this Government - or any government - can, as a

matter of policy, extinguish the fundamental human instinct to compare one's income, life-style, career prospects and job satisfaction with those enjoyed by one's peers. I believe not. Teachers saw Houghton as providing a durable rationale for that comparison. They will see no similar rationale in the package Sir Keith now advocates. The attraction of money tomorrow will be outweighed by guaranteed decline the day after. I therefore believe that Sir Keith has no alternative but to accept, as an act of pragmatism if nothing else, that teachers will reject it. And by teachers I do not merely mean members of the NUT.

The fact that Sir Keith mentioned only the NUT in his open letter was in itself interesting. The NUT has Sir Keith considers, used its slender veto on the other teachers' unions throughout the current pay dispute. But for that veto, he assumes, agreement could have been reached on the terms he has laid down, or a basis not too dissimilar. Now that he has quantified the amount of extra money available, the NUT leadership has, he judges, wilfully misled its own members, retaining their continuing support only by obscuring what is now on offer. His open letter seeks to appeal over the heads of the NUT leaders to what he

assumes to be a more moderate grassroots membership. If that is Sir Keith's analysis, then it is deeply flawed. For whatever reasons there have undoubtedly been between the teachers' unions, there is a far more important unity, and Sir Keith flows from powerful and undiminished resentment over his public characterizations of the teaching profession as mediocre on average and incompetent at worst. The content of his open letter is not enough to erase the memory.

It derives from the Management Panel's inability to match a 1985 award to even one year's movement in average earnings and prices. It stems from what many teachers perceive as an attempt to blackmail them into a permanent and inequitable bargain and their lack of confidence that even its limited value will be sustained. It is based on a profound distrust of conditions which are seen as a wholly one-sided charter for compulsory exhaustion.

Sir Keith can entertain only the smallest real hope that his appeal will produce agreement by the mid-October deadline the Government has stipulated. More probably he expects pressure for settlement within the NUT, a pressure to which its leadership can respond next month, without too much loss of face, by allowing itself to be outvoted on the Teachers' Panel.

His fear must be that that will be all too late. For failure to reach agreement by the October deadline for deciding the 1986 Rate Support Grant settlement creates genuine problems for the Government, and Sir Keith has been right to emphasize them. But if agreement is not reached, will the Government be able to withstand the political unpopularity of the seemingly arbitrary withdrawal of any offer at all?

I said at the beginning that I was wary of being billed a spokesman for "moderate teachers". I am not at all sure they still exist in any sense Sir Keith would understand, for with inadvertent skill he has forged the most unlikely and powerful coalition of opponents. What Sir Keith must, above all realize, is that if he wishes to appeal to moderation now, he must first show it himself.

The only convincing demonstration will be for him to re-think the package and the terms on which he has offered it. He, above all members of the present Cabinet, has a reputation for courage and integrity. He must now act upon it, for as he says, time is short.

Peter Smith is deputy general secretary of the Assistant Masters and Mistresses' Association.

NEWS

This week *The TES* compares the plight of Liverpool teachers caught up in the city's financial collapse with similar events in America ten years ago

Surcharge threat to heads who fail to deliver notices

by Richard Garner

Liverpool headteachers were warned this week by the local authority that they would be disciplined and face surcharge if they failed to deliver redundancy notices to all their teachers.

The plan to issue the documents which Labour councillors agreed should be sent to all 31,000 city council employees last Friday - initially came unstuck when 29 National Union of Teachers' members at University comprehensive school voted unanimously to strike on Monday, and picketed the building.

Headteachers, summoned to a meeting at the school to collect their staff's notices, refused to cross the picket line so the city council distributed them via private taxis.

Teachers said the letters were then delivered haphazardly, with bundles flung through open school windows - and in some cases thrown out again by angry staff.

Mr Tom Trafford, deputy general secretary of the NUT in Liverpool, said: "It was almost like a scene out of *Wells Fargo*. He felt his union had made its point about protesting over the city council decision."

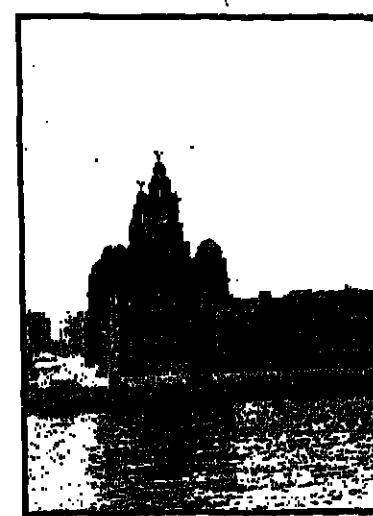
The next day, headteachers received a letter from the authority warning that failure to carry out an instruction to deliver the notices would leave them "vulnerable to disciplinary action."

There was also "the possibility of your personal surcharge by the district auditor for any costs which fall upon the authority as a result of your failure to carry out this instruction."

Mr Trafford said NUT headteachers were immediately advised to comply with the instruction - but individual teachers were told to refuse to accept the letter or sign for it (as had been required by the City Solicitor).

Mr Clifford Hayes, assistant secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, said he had recommended a member to "stick a copy on the notice board" as teachers were refusing to accept them, adding: "There's no way our people can be surcharged."

City councillors are adamant that



Liverpool... time running out

the issuing of notices is necessary to bring the authority back from the brink of financial collapse - and give them three months' grace to negotiate a financial settlement with the Government.

The notices say staff will be laid off from New Year's Eve and re-employed from April 1. In a letter to all staff, Mr John Hamilton, the council leader, and Mr Derek Hatton, the deputy, argue that "this course of action provides the only way of providing wages and salaries" meanwhile.

The issue of notices has brought the authority back to legality for the time being - thus allowing them to borrow money again and receive rate support grant. If they had not been delivered by headteachers, the authority argues, they could be to blame for the imminent financial collapse.

However, teachers' unions - with the NUT leading the way - are to challenge the legality of the notices in the High Court. The NUT has sought leave for a judicial review of the decision to issue the redundancy notices - which will be heard in mid-October.

Mr Peter Smith, deputy general secretary of the Assistant Masters and Mistresses' Association, this week

wrote to Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, warning that the union considered he would be "just as much in breach of the 1944 Education Act" as the city council if the situation were allowed to deteriorate so that there were no education services.

Mr John Wootton, executive member of the NAHT for the area, said the Government was "incompetent" if it had not made contingency plans for the collapse of the Liverpool education service.

The National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education has issued instructions to its 1,500 members in Liverpool to give redundancy notices to branch secretaries, who will then return them to the council on Monday.

The union's executive this week condemned the redundancies but also deplored the Government's attack on Liverpool finances.

Last-minute move

In a last-minute move on Wednesday the Labour Party conference, Liverpool's left-wing leaders agreed to join with other Labour local politicians in one more attempt to avert a direct confrontation with the Government.

In a dramatic about-turn, which may yet lift the threat of redundancy from teachers, Mr Derek Hatton, deputy leader of the council, responded to an appeal from Mr David Blunkett, leader of Sheffield, to work with Labour leaders in the party and in Parliament to seek a solution to the city's problems.

Mr Blunkett begged him to open up the city's books, "not to Ken Baker, not to the district auditor, but to us". And he called on Neil Kinnock to back any solution that did not involve cuts in services and jobs.

But Mr Hatton did rule out solving the city's financial problems by capitalizing money earmarked for housing maintenance. "Capitalizing is the way of ensuring that all local authority workers are safe at the expense of private sector workers," he said. "We are in the business of uniting all the workers against a Tory government."

new staff could be recruited. Most of the 9,000 had found other occupations that they liked better. For those who remained, pay rises amounting to \$800 million were deferred. These are only now being agreed to be paid back, with interest, after 10 years.

Pension conditions, too, were made less attractive for teachers joining the city system after 1976. Today, New York is prosperous again, and in common with much of America is experiencing a teacher shortage. The union has regained its previous strength, largely due to the expansion of special education programmes, but is finding that the city's gratitude for being rescued is not as great as it hoped.

Some of the concessions made by the union in the dark days of 1975 have been regained, but only after a tough fight with city hall. Increased class sizes, an inevitable consequence of the staffing cuts, remained an intractable problem until recently when the UFT forced through local legislation to bring them down.

Pension conditions, too, were the subject of a ferocious fight. The city had demanded and got an agreement that the retirement age should be 62 after the completion of 30 years' service. After a long struggle, this has now been brought down to its pre-1975 level of 55.

One battle has not been won: a 5 per cent subsidy to the teachers' pension fund contributions was slashed in half at the time of the bankruptcy, and the city has resisted all efforts to have it restored.

Honeyford in row over parent-governor votes

by Hillary Wilce

Mr Ray Honeyford, head of Drummond Middle School, Bradford, who is at the centre of a long-running row over multicultural education, was this week accused of failing to give parents full details of their rights to vote for parent governors.

The final balance of the school's new governing body could be crucial to Mr Honeyford's future (*TES*, August 29). Mr Honeyford was suspended from his job in April, after writing critically about aspects of multicultural education and Asian parents, but was reinstated by one vote by the previous governing body of the school in June.

The decision by the governors was upheld in the High Court, though is currently subject to an appeal by the local authority.

The Parents' Action Group has been lobbying hard for parent governors who will support a move to get rid of Mr Honeyford. Ms Jenny Woodward, a leader of the group, was a parent-governor of the school until this week, but could not stand in this week's elections as her 13-year-old daughter, Jessica, has left the school.

However, Ms Woodward said this week her name had been put forward as a possible community representative for one of the three places for elected members on the newly constituted governing body.

A spokesman for the authority said arrangements for the elections were considered "satisfactory". The original polling hours had been shorter than those finally agreed, but this had been because of staffing difficulties, he said. Full details of voting rights would be exhibited in English and Urdu.

Mr Honeyford refused even to discuss the elections with me. I'm a school governor, yet I had to pass messages to him through an officer."

Mr Goldberg said Mr Honeyford had originally planned to have the polls open only between 8am and 5pm, when working parents would not have been able to get there. "It was ridiculous. We wanted them open until 8pm. Eventually he agreed to 7pm."

A half-day strike called by the Parents' Action Committee, a group which is committed to ousting Mr Honeyford from his job, on Monday

led to only 185 out of 530 pupils coming to school. The group had earlier organized a week-long boycott.

We did it as a reminder that we could easily re-impose the boycott, if necessary," Mr Goldberg said.

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PRIMARY

Geraldine Hackett updates the William Tyndale school case of 10 years ago

Where the teaching backlash began

A few weeks into the autumn term 10 years ago, the William Tyndale primary school in North London was making national headlines.

The head and six teachers had gone on strike in protest at inspectors being brought into the school, and they had opened "an alternative" school nearby in a chapel in an Islington Street.

Their action led to them being sacked (one teacher resigned before the sackings), but not before one of the longest and most exhaustive inquiries into the running of a primary school. The Tyndale affair became the educational cause célèbre of the 1970s. As well as being an inquiry into the collapse of a school, it also became a focus for debate on "progressive" education as opposed to "traditional" classroom teaching.

In 1974, Mr Terry Ellis had been head for two terms when a number of parents and some of the school managers had become concerned at some of the teaching methods at Tyndale.

Mr Brian Haddow, one of the teachers eventually sacked, allowed his pupils to watch television and play table tennis during lesson time. The head of the infant school complained her school was being disrupted by the behaviour of junior school pupils.

Eventually, the Inner London Education Authority set up an inquiry under Mr Robin Auld, QC, which lasted for 14 weeks. He concluded that the Tyndale teachers had failed to provide efficient and suitable education, but he also found fault with the conduct of the school's managers and the education authority.

The events surrounding Tyndale - revitalized after the cause célèbre and now a successful and thriving school - ended the teaching careers of the seven who went on strike.

An ILEA disciplinary hearing upheld complaints that Mr Ellis and five teachers had breached a disciplinary code by refusing to go back to work. A complaint against Mr Ellis of inefficiency in allowing the school to deteriorate was also upheld.



County Hall, September 1976: Dorothy McColgan, Jacqueline McWhirter, Sheila Green, Stephen Felton, Terry Ellis and Brian Haddow.

He was one of the four teachers to take a case of unfair dismissal to an industrial tribunal. The sackings were finally confirmed in 1979 when the Employment Appeal Tribunal upheld the decision of the industrial tribunal that they had been fairly dismissed.

For four years after the Auld inquiry, Mr Ellis was unemployed. He hasn't applied for any teaching jobs, convinced that he stands little chance of another classroom job.

Looking back, he says he has no regrets. On details of tactics or strategy, there might have been things he would have done differently, but on the whole he would still react the same way if it happened again. He sees the Tyndale story as the beginning of the backlash against progressive educational methods.

The teacher who played the leading role at Tyndale school - Robin Auld described him as "the main architect of the trouble" - was Mr Haddow. It was Mr Haddow who first introduced cooperative teaching at the school - a team of four teachers looked after the second and third years, using three classrooms from which the children were free to choose from different activities.

In the past 10 years, Mr Haddow has

applied for 60 jobs in teaching or jobs related to teaching. Of the four Tyndale teachers traced by *The TES*, he is the keenest to return to teaching.

A year after being sacked, Mr Haddow found a job as a clerk with the electricity board. He worked there for three years before joining Camden Council's social services department as an unqualified social worker. Last year he began a social work studies course at the North London Polytechnic, which he will complete next year.

He has not applied for a job since the late 1970s, but he reckons his record would still dog him. He wants the present Labour administration on the ILEA to reassess the Tyndale case.

In a letter he wrote to *The TES*, Mr Haddow described the sacked Tyndale teachers as victims of the class war, who were sacked for going on strike.

"The Thatcher government has recently victimized miners and British Rail guards in a similar way. I am sure that most Labour councillors support the reinstatement of such victims of the class war. So why no action on Tyndale?" he writes.

He goes on to claim that the policies and teaching methods criticized by the Auld inquiry, such as anti-racist and anti-sexist policies, are major planks of the present ILEA.

Ken Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council and a member of the ILEA, was a supporter of the Tyndale teachers 10 years ago.

Another teacher who still feels she was hard done by is Dorothy McColgan. The oldest of the sacked teachers, she is now 63. Since she was sacked she has been teaching the piano privately from her home. Her pension was frozen in 1977 and she has only a small pension from the ILEA.

Her present perspective is that the events at Tyndale and their aftermath were a tragic episode. Tyndale had been a good school, with good teachers, she said.

Mrs McColgan believes the Tyndale teachers were caught in cross-currents - they were part of a battle between Islington Council and the ILEA and they were caught in an educational tide that had turned against progressive education, she said.

The fourth teacher traced was Mr Steve Felton, who, like Mr Haddow, turned to social work. At first he joined Southwark social services department and, after a course at Brunel, he joined Camden. He recently left Camden and is looking after his child, and is not seeking paid work. He hasn't tried to get teaching posts but he would like to teach again.

Of the other teachers - Mrs Jackie McWhirter is thought to be working in an accountant's office. Sheila Green is believed to have gone back to Birmingham. Stevie Richards resigned her job before the Auld inquiry was completed and did not keep in contact with any of the others.

The four teachers traced would like to see the ILEA reassess their case, but the ILEA is not likely to be willing to reopen a chapter in its history that generated such strong feelings. Neither teachers, managers, nor the education authority emerged unscathed from the Auld inquiry.

In the long term, it may be that it was the seven teachers that felt the most lasting impact of that particular public focus on primary education. Their teaching careers were ended. Attempts to build other careers have not been helped by their moment of notoriety.

Parents in maths help scheme

by Sarah Bayliss

A new project which will involve parents directly in their children's mathematics has just begun in eight primary schools in the Inner London Education Authority.

The scheme, which is believed to be the first of its kind, was inspired by the Thomas inquiry into ILEA primary schools which had among its recommendations the idea that maths, like reading, could successfully involve parents.

The schools which have been chosen already use PACT - the ILEA's reading scheme for parents, teachers and children - which gives parents a significant role in helping children learn to read.

Mrs Ruth Mertens from the Department of Teaching Studies at the Polytechnic of North London has devised a pack of materials using games, activities and investigations which can be done at home. Their mathematical content and purpose is designed for adults who may know nothing about maths or primary teaching.

Mr Ian Forsyth, warden of the Camden/Westminster teachers' centre, is a partner in the scheme.

More places

A call for Ulster's extremely low level of nursery education to be immediately raised has come from Education Alliance Northern Ireland - an umbrella group of trade-unionists, community workers and educationists committed to making education available to a greater number of people.

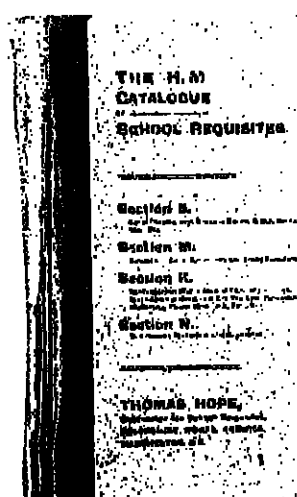
It says that Northern Ireland has the worst nursery school provision in Western Europe, with one place for every 22 children, compared to England's one place for every six.

AIDS meeting

Parents of pupils at a school where a pupil - a four-year-old haemophilic boy - has developed AIDS antibodies in his blood are to meet with medical experts.

Mr Peter Coleman, Avon's director of education, has praised the "responsible attitude" of parents at Four Oaks infants school at Nailsea for recognizing that their children were not at risk.

At least six pupils failed to turn up, but many parents sent their children.

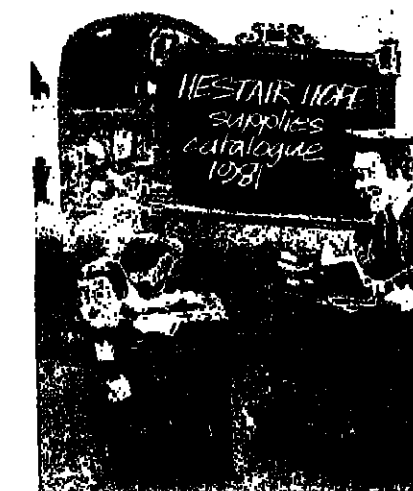
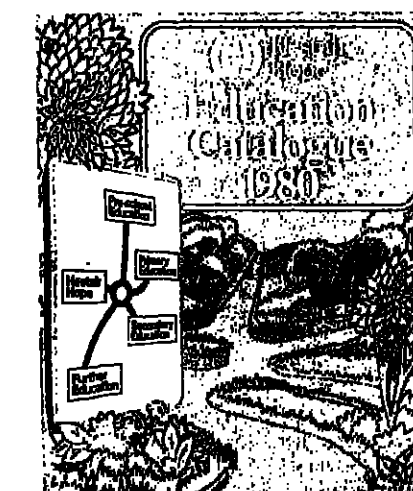


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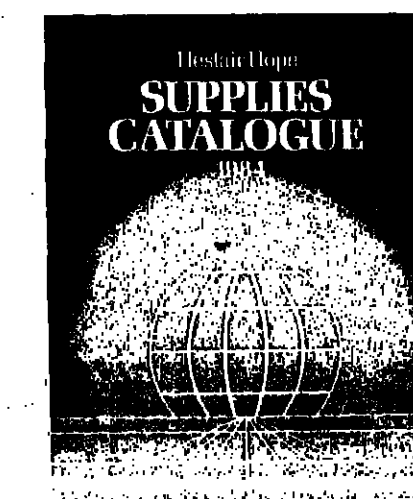


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Researchers draw on world view

Teachers in Britain can learn from the mistakes, as well as the advances, made in educational systems in other parts of the world, *Geraldine Hackett*

The international view of the primary school world was the theme of the conference of the National Association for Primary Education held in Loughborough.

The United Kingdom's former chief HMI for primary education, Mr Norman Thomas, said his work in Holland, Tanzania and the Soviet Union had led him to conclude that teachers can gain a great deal from watching other teachers.

He cited Tanzania as a country that was working hard to introduce primary education. The schools are part grant-aided, but the policy of self-reliance

dictates that a farm is attached to every school.

The produce from the farm is sold and pupils work on the farm after the school day. But the farm is never used as part of the process of education.

"Yet such farms provide tremendous opportunity for the classroom. In the UK, teachers would jump at the prospect of being able to use a farm as part of the content of education," he said.

Schools in Tanzania were desperately short of resources and in a primary school he visited 13 children shared a reading book, but children were learning to read fairly quickly.

Education was seen by families as an important route out of poverty. In the final stages of primary school there is intense pressure to pass the exam to

get one of the limited secondary school places.

In the Soviet Union he had been impressed by "pioneer palaces". They offer courses taken voluntarily by children after the school day. "The courses made me think that perhaps some children are still awake in the afternoon," he said.

The international theme was taken up by Professor Maurice Galton of Leicester University's School of Education, who has been studying small schools in Iceland as part of a Council of Europe project.

Iceland tackles its problems of small, scattered communities by having a double-shift system in schools. One group of pupils attend for the morning and another group attends in the afternoon.

"We have been using exchange visits as an important part of in-teacher training and career development," he said. "The act of observation leads teachers to broaden their own vision and to question their own methods of teaching."

The pressures on the teaching profession are such that all local education authorities are trying to find ways of re-charging their teachers at a time when the situation is sapping morale, he said.

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A primary school project on Japan came alive because the school had invited a Japanese teacher.

The teacher was invited as part of a scheme organized by the Japanese government. She spent six months at a village school in West Sussex. During part of that time the school embarked on a project on Japan, which culminated in a Japanese exhibition open to all the village.

We were involved in everything Japanese, from origami to wrestling. Mr Cheryl Underhill, a teacher at the school, told the conference. "Having inspectors there from Japan meant we

could see whether the Japanese still really blossom or are sitting on the fence."

Following the visit from a Japanese teacher, Mr Underhill went on a week's study leave to Japan, organized by the Japanese Foundation.

A project that has introduced a European dimension into a primary school curriculum was described by Mr Derrick Butcher, head of Dormer Wells middle school in Southall, London.

The school examined its existing work to discover ways to make children more aware of Europe. The school has an

intake that is more than 80 per cent Asian, and teachers found that many children had flown to India, but had not visited London.

First-year children looked at food - picking out food that came from European countries. Older children looked at cars and airports.

"We wanted an awareness of Europe in the curriculum without teaching formal European studies," said Mr Butcher.

Families could not afford school trips to Europe, but the school was able to organize exchanges of letters.

Unions disagree on structure link

by Richard Garner

Teachers' leaders are urging today's Management Panel meeting to move away from a pay deal dependent on a new structure agreement. They warn, too, that a substantial rise must be made in the present 1985 offer before there is a settlement.

However, at least two of the seven unions represented on the teachers' side in negotiations distanced themselves from this line and were sharply critical of management moves to jettison the structure package tabled only three weeks ago.

Mr Rowland Brown, the new president of the Secondary Heads Association, told his members that "a fudged issue now is the last sort of resolution we need".

Mr Peter Dawson, general secretary of the Professional Association of Teachers, added: "If the local authorities decide to buy off the wreckers this year by scraping together a few more shillings to offer them unconditionally, they will be asking for carnage in education in 1986."

Most union leaders now believe that the deadline on Sir Keith Joseph's

£1.25 billion four-year package - October 11 - will pass without any agreement.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers' side in negotiations, said the employers must now meet the unions' four demands for a 1985 settlement.

The current offer is worth 5.85 per cent - but an additional pay increment to all those teachers trapped at the top of their salary scales means it will cost authorities 8.08 per cent next year.

This week marked an escalation of the dispute with the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers embarking upon selective strike action in each of the 104 L.E.A.s in England and Wales for the first time. Up until this week, only 27 had been affected.

The Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association also introduced its new sanctions.

Meanwhile, 600 teachers in Guernsey - who normally receive the Burnham rate - have been given a 5 per cent interim pay increase backdated to April 1.

NUT issues reply to Sir Keith

The National Union of Teachers this week rejected figures used by Sir Keith Joseph in a public appeal to teachers on the pay issue.

Replying to Sir Keith's open letter in last week's TES, the union's general secretary Mr Fred Jarvis said teachers understood that the proposals would mean:

● An end to any chance of recovering lost Houghton relative;

● Rationed promotion prospects on the same basis of pupil numbers which falling rolls have already exposed and discredited;

● The imposition of a contractually binding list of duties without any limitation on their scope.

Sir Keith said that all teachers could look forward to a salary of £10,509, added Mr Jarvis. But he does not say that it will take 11 years to reach that point. He does not acknowledge that the top of Scale 1 would be worth £11,465 at Houghton level and the top of Scale 2 worth £12,860.

Sir Keith also said 53,000 teachers will be promoted to the senior teacher grade, said Mr Jarvis. This means 203,000 will not.

Lecturers accept 5.9% pay award

by Diane Spencer

The biggest college and polytechnic lecturers' union has voted overwhelmingly to accept a pay offer averaging 5.9 per cent this year.

Twelve out of 14 regions of the 76,000-strong National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education this week backed the deal offered by management last July.

The offer includes a 5 per cent rise from April 1 and another 2 per cent from December 1 on the production of a report by the union and the employers to the National Joint Council on progress on the principles of reform of salary structure and increased efficiency.

It also brings improved promotion prospects for the 25,000 lecturers on the lowest grade. The 14,000 stuck at the top of Grade 1 will automatically move up.

The lecturers' pay dispute had, until this week, dragged on for as long as the teachers'. It has been backed by a work-to-rule, with no cover for absent colleagues and a series of half-day strikes and rallies.

Mr Peter Dawson, general secretary of NATFHE, said: "This settlement is not what college lecturers deserve but

members decided it was the best we could achieve this year. It includes some major advances for the lower-paid lecturers which we have been demanding for 12 years."

NATFHE was also happy with the employers' commitment to improving salary levels compared with other professions from which further and higher education teachers are drawn.

The pay deal will give a lecturer in the middle of the lowest grade £8,121 instead of £7,731, a senior lecturer £14,763 instead of £14,061 at the top of that scale and a principal of a group 1 college on the maximum £25,155 from £23,958.

The smaller, rival union to NATFHE, The Association of Polytechnic Teachers, with 3,000 members, rejected the settlement because it meant a cut in real income for most higher education staff and gave a preferential rise to the lower paid. But they are easily outnumbered by NATFHE on Burnham.

University dons, who have been offered a 4 per cent rise, may embark on a series of one-day strikes in protest over their pay next year.

Burnham further education committee: revised salary scales effective from April 1, 1985

Scale/ Incremental point	Present salary (w.a.f. 1.4.84)	Revised salary (w.a.f. 1.4.85)	Scale/ Incremental point	Present salary (w.a.f. 1.4.84)	Revised salary (w.a.f. 1.4.85)
Lecturer I Lecturer IA			Principal Lecturer/ Reader		
0	6910	6207	0	13095	13749
1	6163	6462	1	13569	14247
2	6405	6726	2	14043	14745
3	6657	6989	3	14516	15239
4	6908	7251	4	15048	15691
5	7176	7538	5	15525	16237
6	7434	7806	6	15989	16800
7	7694	8121	7	16467	17289
8	8037	8439			
9	8334	8781	Heads of department		
10	8634	9068	Grade 1		
11	8925	9372	0	10902	11448
12	9213	9675	1	11378	11944
13	9498	9972	2	11854	12440
14	9777	10288	3	12330	12939
15	10012	11037*	4	12814	13435
Lecturer II			Grade II		
0	7648	7926	0	12522	13148
1	8010	8412	1	12918	13563
2	8463	8889	2	13320	13986
3	8910	9357	3	13713	14400
4	9348	9816	4	14116	14820
5	9771	10280			
6	10261	10784	Grade III		
7	10689	11220	0	13682	14376
8	11176	11733	1	14084	14788
9	11634	12218	2	14481	15204
10	12069	12705	3	14889	15635
Senior Lecturer			4	15282	16047
0	11176	11733			
1	11634	12218			
2	12069	12705			
3	12508	13239			
4	13128	13785			
5	13689	14280			
6	14061	14763			

NEWS

Biddy Passmore reports on the Labour Party conference in Bournemouth

Sea mists and not a little rough water

Monday, the pundits agreed, was a dullish sort of day at the Labour Party conference in Bournemouth. Sandwiched between the Kinnoch narrow victory on Sunday and the Kinnoch Appeal for Moderation on Tuesday (to be followed, thanks to the T and GVV, by the Kinnoch Noble Defeat on Wednesday) it had little to appeal to the lovers of power struggles. The sea mist had crept in; the debates were on subjects like education and training.

But the education debate – never the highpoint of any party conference – did provide the appearance of a star. Tony Benn was to reply on behalf of the National Executive Committee. That, at least, was the formal position. But when Mr Benn came to speak, it was clear that speaking for the NEC was the last thing he had in mind since he disagreed with its recommendation to reject a Militant motion on the Youth Training Scheme.

What he did, in fact, was to use the occasion to launch into the Tony Benn speech on capitalism versus the workers, with a plea for the party to commit itself to jobs for all and the added ingredient of the request to raise the school-leaving age to 18. Although not quite vintage Benn, it was passionate enough to produce thunderous applause.

That was not what greeted Giles Radice, the party's chief education spokesman, when he answered questions at a fringe meeting organized by



the Socialist Educational Association later in the evening.

Mr Radice's refusal to commit himself to a figure on teachers' pay or to promise the restoration of Houghton – combined, perhaps, with his salt and the public school manner – produced angry shouts and murmurs of discontent in his audience.

All had begun well enough. Caroline Benn, the association's president, had asked for five speakers to get the ball rolling. We heard about the distorting effect of the MSC on education, about sexism in the curriculum, about racism in YTS, and about the need for integration of children with special educational needs. David Grugeor, pro-vise



chancellor of the Open University, said it was going to have to turn away more than 20,000 applicants – a record number – next year.

Then the floor was thrown open to questions and the teachers got down to business. One wanted to know if the Labour Party was in favour of 7 per cent this year – yes or no. A second wasn't too keen on 7 per cent and how about the full restoration of Houghton? A third asked if John Fearnman's conversion to a separate settlement for 1985 was a matter of pragmatism or principle (answers on one side of the paper only).

They were not pleased when Graham Lane, the SEA's general secretary, said he thought it a mistake to go back to Houghton, which gave too much to heads and not enough to the lowly scales.

But that was nothing to their reaction when Giles Radice refused to give them the assurances they wanted. "It is not my job to second-guess negotiators," he said, "I am not going to second-guess an inquiry."

Wading ever deeper, he even expressed sympathy with the Labour employers. "Sometimes you may feel they are the enemy as much as the Government," he said, (too right, they muttered). "But you won't find me in the game of criticizing Labour local authorities. My first loyalty is to the Labour Party. They are doing their best at a very difficult time."

The final straw was when he remarked wryly to his audience that most teachers had voted Conservative at the last two elections. He hoped that would change because Labour had done a great deal to help them in this dispute, he said.

Perhaps Mr Radice should have followed his leader, Neil Kinnoch, who said in Wales the other day that the teachers should have 8 to 9 per cent this year and the restoration of Houghton within three years. Promises, after all, cost nothing.

Benn accuses Tories of starving schools

The Government's attack on education was part of a systematic strategy by the rich to attack working people, Mr Tony Benn told the conference.

"Tories do it," he said, "because they fear the freedom and control that knowledge and skill gives people." He reminded his audience that rate-capping was primarily an attack on education and praised Labour councillors who had tried to defend the education service and were surcharged as a result.

Mr Benn, who was winding up Monday's education and training debate on behalf of the party's National Executive Committee, said that, with the possible exception of health, education was the issue on which Labour was capable of making the greatest appeal to the British people.

Everyone had "a right as of birth" to choice in education. Comprehensive education was the only way of offering it, he declared, and, stepping a little beyond party policy, he called for the raising of the school-leaving age to 18. He reserved his greatest scorn for the Youth Training Scheme, describing it as "a monster" while delegates considered a Militant-inspired motion which called for a guaranteed job for all trainees, schools and college leavers – even though the official NEC line was to oppose it. (In the end, the NEC won on a card vote.)

"The Youth Training Scheme is now seen not just as a cheap labour but as a substitute for employers," he said, "because they do not pay a penny."

Labour agonized about whether there should be a minimum wage, he added, but there already was a minimum wage – "the £26.50 we pay young people."

The crisis in education was a crisis of society founded on the worship of market forces, Mr Benn said. He accused the Prime Minister of starving the public services and hammering the teachers and then, when the problem became too much, calling in the riot police. "Young people should join in the Labour Party crusade to give them a future which the Government had so criminally stolen from their grasp."

Mr Benn's speech, which was greeted with frequent and prolonged applause, paid little attention to the motion on education which was approved by the conference. This called for a new Education Act that would establish the mandatory provision of nursery education, a maximum class size of 25, full comprehensive education up to 16, the right for all over-16s to choose education or training with full financial support, and a statutory right to open access to adult education.

Moving it, Mr Graham Lane, gener-



Tony Benn

al secretary of the Socialist Educational Association, said the party had somehow kept quiet about its radical and far-reaching proposals for education at the last election. It should be preparing now, he said, for a 1988 Education Act which would be "a new milestone" in education to rival the 1944 Act which this Government had abandoned.

The motion also called for the party to adopt a nationwide policy of moving towards integrating children with special educational needs into mainstream schools.

Ms Sally Robson from Lewisham West said the motion was not advocating the closure of special schools overnight. Careful planning was needed to safeguard children's interests. She said: "Let's not have Labour education authorities using the Tory cuts as an excuse for integration on the cheap."

Mr Giles Radice, MP for Durham North and chief Opposition spokesman on education, accused Mr Thatcher of driving traditionally moderate teachers into militancy over their pay.

He said the Labour government would end the present crisis by settling the teachers' claim for this year and then set up an inquiry to produce a new deal which would have to be phased in over several years. "I think the teachers understand that," he added.

He called on Mrs Thatcher to cancel Wednesday's meeting with "reactionary ideological" and meet Labour authorities and teachers instead. Taking advice on education from Lady Cox and Dr John Marks was the inviting Herod to advise on child care, he remarked.

A third motion, calling on the party to replace the Youth Training Scheme with trade union and Labour Party controlled skill centres throughout the country, was narrowly defeated on a card vote.

Kinnoch's HE pledge

A pledge that a future Labour government would provide sufficient funds to repair the damage the Conservatives had done to higher education was given on Tuesday by Mr Giles Radice, chief education spokesman.

But he made it clear that higher education would have to compete for funds with other priority areas, such as nursery provision and 16 to 19s, and that institutions would have to earn their extra money by opening up access to working class students.

One suggestion he made was that money might be distributed to universities and colleges according to the proportion of students they admitted from the state sector – a policy which would hit hardest the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Exeter and Durham.

He was speaking at the launch of Higher Education for the Labour Party (HELP) – a campaign aimed both at mobilizing support for Labour within universities, polytechnics and colleges and at raising the importance of higher

education as an issue within the party in the run up to the next election.

He announced that the party would publish in early November its charter for higher education – "The Alternative Green Paper". The charter is expected to call for a generous package of student support, including restoration of the value of mandatory grants and £27 a week for all students over 16 at school or college.

Other elements of the charter will be: ● Level funding for universities, with special attention to repairing the damage of past and planned cuts. ● Extra resources for polytechnics and colleges to bring the amount they spend per student up to university levels; and ● The right to continuing education for all adults.

If fully implemented, the package would cost about an extra £1000 million but some elements of it, such as the abolition of the parental contribution, have low priority.

NEWS

Survey underlines physical impact of stress among staff

by Richard Garner

More than half the teachers who responded to a survey on stress were suffering recurring headaches and sleeplessness. A third said that their sex lives were impaired.

The survey was carried out by a teacher, Mr Donald Armes, while seconded to a health and safety course at Bradford College. It consisted of questionnaires sent out to teachers in eight local upper schools – and attracted 291 replies.

Mr Armes concludes from the results of detailed questions about the physical effects of the job that a majority were "in the area where ill-health causes lower efficiency at work and absence from work."

The level of affirmative responses, bearing in mind they refer to regular experiences over 12 months, suggests that the majority are already well down the slippery slope leading to the need for some form of psychiatric intervention," he says.

The survey revealed 51.2 per cent suffered from recurring headaches, 50.6 per cent sleeplessness and 56.3 per cent regularly experienced anxiety.

In addition, 81 per cent regularly experienced tension, 74.2 per cent irritability and 45.8 per cent depression. However, only 23.3 per cent regularly indulged in heavy bouts of smoking and 20.5 per cent in heavy bouts of drinking but 31.4 per cent suffered impaired sexual relations because of their job.

Of those responding to the survey, 37 per cent had consulted a doctor about their symptoms during the past two years and 24.1 per cent had been told their condition was due to pressure at work.

Only 39.7 per cent said they would still have become a teacher if they had known what the job entailed, while 60.3 per cent said they would leave for another white-collar job should it come up at the same salary.

A total of 71 per cent said they were now more disposed to work to rule while 63.6 per cent said they were more disposed to strike.

Mr Armes, who is an area safety representative for the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, also included a summary about anxiety in teachers from a local GP, who said he had seen 10 teacher patients during the previous 10 to 12 weeks suffering from anxiety, fatigue and depression.

He said that anxiety predominated and ranged from moderate to severe, adding: "Only one patient was referred to a consultant psychiatrist and required eight weeks of work."

The teachers seemed fearful of enforcing punishments because of

parental action, perhaps referred to the European Court of Human Rights and lack of support by their seniors and education committees. The anxiety was treated by a short course of mild anxiolytic drugs. Most responded well and the average time off work was two weeks.

In an attempt to find the source of teachers' anxiety, the respondents were then asked whether they felt they received enough support from colleagues and institutions.

A total of 53.6 per cent said they received enough support from their head of department; 57.1 per cent enough from their deputy head but only 38.5 per cent enough from their headteacher.

The further up the educational ladder the questions probed the lower the level of satisfaction. Some 17.6 per cent felt they received enough support from the advisory service; 7 per cent from the local education authority and only 1.4 per cent enough from the Government or the Department of Education and Science.

However, 43.1 per cent thought their pupils appreciated what they were doing. Mr Armes said this helped to place in perspective the popular conception that pupils were the sole pressure on teachers. "When interviewing ex-teachers most of whom had had to take break-down pensions, I was impressed at their regret at being separated from their pupils."

On assaults, the figures showed 42.4 per cent had experienced verbal abuse from pupils about once a term and 13.4 per cent had been physically attacked or threatened during the past year.

On discipline, less than 1 per cent thought that the local education authority was taking enough measures to deal with disruptive pupils, while 87.9 per cent thought they were not.

In addition, 28.7 per cent thought their headteacher was a major source of stress, while 8.8 per cent thought the head was a major means of alleviating stress.

Mr Armes comments: "The sad conclusion is to be drawn from this survey is that the majority of class teachers regard their heads as one more, often heavy, burden to be borne."

The questionnaire was sent out late in the spring term and the report took six months to complete.

Copies of the report: *The Unhappy Profession: a local study of occupational stress among upper school teachers* are available from Mr D Armes, 5, Ambleside Avenue, Bradford, West Yorkshire BD9 5HX, price £1.50p including postage and packaging.

Pupils' high depression rate

by Carmel McQuaid

A survey of 594 10 to 12-year-olds in Northern Ireland shows the rate of depression to be nearly twice as high as in a comparable sample in England, the British Psychological Society conference heard in Belfast.

Ms Anne McGrath and Dr Ronnie Wilson, psychology lecturers at the University of Ulster, pinpointed the reason as the transfer exam (formerly the 11-plus).

Examining the effects of the exam results on psychological problems in the province, researchers reported least disorder among the 34.6 per cent who obtained grade A, which guarantees a free place in a grammar school.

A significant increase in stress was recorded when they moved to the 13.4 per cent who obtained grade B, which means a free place if accepted by the school. The highest disorder rate was among the 52 per cent who got grade G, which implies failure.

Asked whether their parents were

pleased, disappointed or very disappointed or not bothered by their result, those who saw themselves as a source of disappointment exhibited a markedly higher level of stress. But the highest disorder of all occurred in the group whose parents didn't really care.

The conference also heard that the severe economic and political problems in Northern Ireland also contributed to widespread emotional upset – in this girls seemed more vulnerable. Depression more frequently affected those from less well off backgrounds, with considerably more serious disorder where the father was unemployed.

The conference also heard a call for community workers in Northern Ireland to abandon efforts to bring individual Catholics and Protestants together. Dr Brendon Bunting, of Ulster University, said they should focus instead on breaking down the barriers that separate the groups.



Rights statement 'would have eased poly crisis'

by David Jobbins

A firm declaration that National Front activist Patrick Harrington (pictured) was entitled to continue his studies at the Polytechnic of North London would have defused the crisis the polytechnic's retiring director said last week.

Dr David MacDowall, who is taking early retirement from PNL, criticized the independent report published last month for failing to tackle what he regards as the key question of why the Inner London Education Authority shied away from making an unequivocal statement on Mr Harrington's rights.

And he resisted the criticisms of management in the polytechnic identified by the inquiry headed out by Miss Sheila Browne, principal of Newham College, as the root cause of the crisis.

The report criticized the management for not dealing with the Harrington affair in mid-1983, before it became serious. However intractable the

situation, the polytechnic could have done more to reduce its sufferings through informal discussions and more sophisticated interpretation of the code of conduct and legal decisions, it said.

But Dr MacDowall put the blame firmly on ILEA's senior politicians. He said: "The view the polytechnic took from the word go was that it was axiomatic that no-one should have any action taken against him because of his views but that he was liable if in any way he breached the institution's rules and regulations."

"The report is wrong in suggesting this principle was subscribed to by the ILEA. I have evidence that from May 1984 ILEA put extreme pressure on me to exclude Mr Harrington simply because of his views."

"I find this evidence has not been either taken much note of or followed up by the inquiry."



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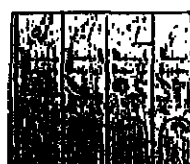
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Bert Lodge reports from the annual meeting of the Head Masters' Conference in Oxford

Expand Assisted Places, says HMC chairman



Bruce McGowan

The Assisted Places Scheme, now subsidizing 25,000 former state school pupils a year in independent schools, should be extended, the meeting was told last week.

Mr Bruce McGowan, head of Haberdashers' Aske's, Epsom, said there should be more pupils and more schools taking part in the scheme now in its fifth year. These should include a greater number of boarding schools, he added.

Mr McGowan, the HMC chairman, said: "Several of the criticisms levelled at the scheme at the outset have proved unfounded. Over a third of the recipients have incomes low enough to receive full remission and two-thirds pay only half fees, so the scheme certainly has not been a subsidy to the wealthy. And I have seen no evidence at all that other schools have suffered from not having these children in them, given that they are drawn in small numbers from so wide an area."

He called for the scheme to be extended in three ways:
● More places and schools to be involved;
● Income limits to be relaxed; and
● More boarding places to be made available.

Research over the past 20 years had shown that many children needed and benefited from boarding.

"They need it not to give them privileges but to offset disadvantage. And insofar as this need is being met it is very largely independent schools

who meet it. They have more than 110,000 boarders while there are fewer than 10,000 in the state system."

Mr McGowan welcomed the opportunity for a clear two years of advanced work before candidates took the Cambridge Entrance Exam. "The old seventh term exam offered some an even better opportunity to do that. But it was not, in practice, accessible to all and we shall not waste time to mourn its passing."

No cash, replies Brooke

There were no extra resources available for an extension of the Assisted Places Scheme, Mr Peter Brooke, education junior minister, assured the meeting.

This followed a call from Mr Bruce McGowan for more schools and pupils to join the scheme.

Mr Brooke reported, however, that up to one third of the pupils at many of the best independent schools were now from low-income families taking part in the scheme. By 1990 one in seven of independent school pupils could be in

an assisted place.

The movement of pupils from the maintained to the independent sector together with the growing transfer at 16 from the independent to sixth-form colleges created an interchange which was healthy for the whole system, Mr Brooke said.

He agreed the drain away from independent school sixth-forms could change the balance of age grouping in those schools.

But the long-term competition and cross-fertilization could only be beneficial.

Secret ballot to be used

by Richard Garner

The HMC has been told it must change its rules for electing its chairman - to get into line with the new trade union laws.

Until now the HMC, comprising over 200 independent school headmasters, has always allowed its committee to choose the next chairman of the conference.

However, legal advice given to its leaders suggests it could fall foul of the 1984 Trade Union Act if it continues to do so. Last week's meeting in Oxford agreed a series of rule changes which means there will now be secret postal ballots for the post.

Mr Robson Flaxer, its deputy secretary, said: "The Trade Union Act of 1984 allows you to carry on exactly as before until and unless somebody challenges your procedures."

The National Union of Teachers found its rules on balloting went even further than the then Employment Minister, Mr Norman Tebbit, wanted.

Ironically, the Act - which was brought into force by the Conservatives to change the way in which TUC-affiliated unions went about their affairs - has had more impact on bodies like the HMC.

The first chairman of the HMC to be elected by secret ballot will take office in 1987, says Mr Flaxer.

Secondary heads told to ballot, page 14

O level failures 'key to sixth-form studies'

Pupils' A level subjects should be determined by what they did badly in at O level, a senior industrialist suggested to the conference.

Dr David Atterton, chairman of Fosco Minsep, the Midlands engineering group, said: "Many school children currently have their A level subjects decided by their attainment in O levels, and there could be a strong argument in favour of the converse: There should be a bias towards improving areas of weakness at this early stage."

He also suggested six or seven subjects should be taken in the sixth form instead of the usual three or four. He called for an earlier separation of the academically inclined from the practical and suggested that careers guidance should be taken out of the hands of teachers.

Schools deserved sympathy, Dr Atterton said, because parents judged them by their success rate in O and A levels and in Oxbridge scholarships; when the real judgement should be by quality of the end product, success in pursuing a fulfilling career in a range of occupations.

To suggest going for a level of competence in six or seven subjects after O level brought criticism that this leads to a decline in schooling standards. On the contrary, he said, it would provide a broader education, which would be more useful to employers, and provide a good basis for further learning, a tremendous boon in adult life.

"A single massive dose of education at school to inoculate one for the rest of one's life is a strange and outdated concept. Although I am personally in favour of examination assessment, it must have some relevance to the way in which people live and work rather than the continuing propagation of the view that learning without knowledge with it and that talking and writing ranks higher than making or selling," he said.

Dr Atterton, a Cambridge Researcher for eight years before entering industry, said that for a long time he had believed that careers guidance should be taken totally out of the education system. "Many careers masters try valiantly but school to university is hardly an appropriate background."

He submitted he had no easy alternative but could think of videos, and other aids to illustrate a wide range of careers.

While advocating some dramatic changes in education, Dr Atterton said he still supported a system in which a gifted research worker could pursue the totally academic with no monetary cost-benefit analysis. On the other hand, and for far too long, unqualified teachers, young people had been given a job with no prospects.

MSC chief says new scheme will not be under-resourced

Assurance given on YTS cash

The widely held view that the new version of the Youth Training Scheme will be under-resourced because the Government is not providing enough money was challenged this week by the man who will be responsible for making it work.

Mr Bryan Nicholson, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, said: "There is no reason to believe that the funding available is in any sense inadequate to achieving the aim of the scheme."

Mr Nicholson's statement follows complaints by local authorities and voluntary agencies that the new funding basis will make it impossible for them to go on participating in the scheme without heavy losses. They fear this will prevent them from providing even the limited number of places - about half the present quota - which the MSC is prepared to allocate to them.

Mr Nicholson insisted that the authorities, despite their reservations, were in general agreement that the scheme was "the best way forward". Nobody could be sure how the funding arrangements would work out in every detail, but the thing was to "suck it and see". There would be a detailed review in two years' time.

The Commission was determined that the YTS should be a truly universal scheme and that meant ensuring that the ethnic minorities were not in any way excluded. There was evidence of some discrimination by employers, and the procedures for approving and

monitoring the schemes were being tightened up. Twenty staff were being appointed to work with the minority communities and with local institutions.

More details of the new funding arrangements were announced this week. They include the new rates for training allowances - £27.50 a week for the first year rising to £35 in the second year.

The present system of contracting with managing agents for only a year at a time - a practice bitterly resented by colleges and local authorities who say it hampers planning and makes staff feel insecure - will be replaced initially by two year contracts and later by three year contracts for agents who gain approved trainer status.

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Bryan Nicholson

MSC holds inquiry into vocational training funds

A comprehensive inquiry into the funding of vocational education and training was announced by the Manpower Services Commission this week. It will be headed by Mr Bryan Nicholson, the Commission's chairman, and take up to two years.

Mr Nicholson confirmed last month's TES forecast that the inquiry would include a consideration of educational maintenance allowances for the 16-19s. He said that examining the general funding issues would raise questions which could not be resolved

"without looking at the DES side of education."

The Government's remit to the MSC is to investigate the mechanisms for financing all vocational education and training apart from initial full-time schooling. It has been asked to recommend an "effective and efficient" funding system which would provide proper vocational education and training for the whole of the country's workforce.

Mr Nicholson's team will consist of MSC commissioners representing employers and unions in industry and education.

Lukewarm on research

Influential groups interested in vocational education and training are cold-shouldering a proposal for a national institute to carry out research and development.

An official report published this week says there is no general consensus on the desirability of "a national R and D focus for vocational education and training in Britain".

The report, prepared by the Institute of Manpower Studies at Sussex University, is a follow-up to its last year's report, *Competence and Competition*, which contrasted attitudes to vocational training and education in three leading industrial countries with those in Britain.

The report, which is often quoted by politicians, industrialists and educators, suggested that Britain needed an R and D institute like those operating in the other countries, and the MSC commissioned a feasibility study from the IMS.

The IMS discussions involved major users of education and training, political parties, unions, examining bodies, employers' associations and training organizations.

Although the majority supported the idea of establishing some national focus to bring together information and coordinate policies and programmes, the IMS says that a minority were convinced that it was unnecessary or would be ineffective.

The IMS points out that although only a small number of organizations expressed a negative view, the bodies concerned were "heavyweight in terms of importance"; and it adds that it is intrinsically difficult for an organization to oppose such a proposal of this kind because vocational education is regarded as a good thing where there is always room for improvement.

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NEWS

Graffiti row: marchers demand return of staff

A group of 50 parents, pupils and teachers marched on Manchester's education offices on Monday to demand the reinstatement of 47 teachers suspended for refusing to teach five boys who daubed obscene graffiti on a school wall.

The graffiti contained sexual and racist insults to teachers and their spouses.

The boys were expelled from Poundswick High School, Wythenshawe, by the head, Mr Keith Halstead, on June 19 but a council sub-committee subsequently decided to allow them to return to school.

Poundswick's 60 teachers voted unanimously not to accept them back, however, and three members of staff

were suspended for refusing to teach them. The remainder were suspended later when they too refused to have the boys in their classes.

This week only five teachers and about a dozen pupils have turned up for lessons.

On Monday, the parents' leaders, Mrs Ann Bradshaw, said: "We will not be satisfied until the teachers are back and the five are expelled. Kids can't be allowed to run schools."

Mr Fred Smithies, general secretary of the NAS-UWT, also urged teachers not to extend the action and appealed to the education authority to meet his union.

The Secondary Heads Association in the city was balloting on strike action as the TES went to press.

NEWS

Procedures seem likely to discourage participation, says ACE Fears over parent governor elections

by Biddy Passmore

Many local education authorities have devised procedures for electing the new parent governors that seem likely to discourage parental participation, according to a survey by the Advisory Centre for Education (ACE). Only half of the 67 authorities who sent ACE their guidelines on the elections said they informed parents of the role of school governors. Only two - Brent and Dudley - specifically encouraged hustings. Only 28 advised schools to write to parents informing them of the result.

Some even appeared to make it difficult for parents to stand. For instance, Staffordshire and Cleveland both required each candidate to be sponsored by five parents although the requirement in most I.E.A.s was two. The survey, conducted in April this

year, found that most authorities were well advanced with their plans. Of the 80 who completed ACE's questionnaire, 73 had already made arrangements for the elections and the remaining seven said they would have everything ready by September - the deadline for introducing the new arrangements under the 1980 Act. In general, authorities had provided reasonably clear guidelines for heads on the mechanics of the elections - a subject on which the Department of Education gave them no advice. Of the 67 authorities who provided detailed information, 45 used "postal" ballots (invariably pupil post), 12 held election meetings, three a mix of meetings and "postal" ballots, one a polling station method and six left it to the head and governors to decide on

the method used. ACE says a major failing of those using "postal" ballots was the lack of encouragement for a statement by candidates. Even where a statement was encouraged, authorities often allowed candidates very little space - 30 words in the case of Essex - and most attempted to limit statements to biographical details. One side of A4 would be a better maximum length, ACE says, and candidates should be allowed to express their views on matters such as teaching styles and discipline. The survey also revealed some confusion about whether there should be one vote per parent or one per household. Most authorities allowed one per parent but Dudley, for instance, allowed only one per family - and referred to that parent as "he".

Reforms for SHA

Leaders of the Secondary Heads Association have been told that their present method of electing members to serve on their ruling executive body contravenes the Government's new trade union legislation. A special meeting of SHA's national council last weekend voted through constitutional changes which will bring the association into line with the requirements of the 1984 trade union laws. Mr Peter Snape, SHA's general secretary, said: "Previously, the SHA has had a collegiate system in which people were elected by a show of hands at area meetings and then the council (executive) co-opted other people on to it." He said there would now be separate secret area and national ballots held in the autumn for the council. Under the new system, 18 national members would be appointed with 60 from the different areas.

Yorkshire row hits appointments

by Biddy Passmore and Mike Durham

A political row in North Yorkshire has delayed the appointment of governors to the new-style governing bodies required under the 1980 Education Act. Labour and Alliance councillors refused to accept a proposal from the ruling Conservative group to allocate the seats on each governing body in proportion to party representation on the county council. Instead, the opposition parties wanted to control governing bodies in the areas where they had a majority of local support. But the county's Tory-dominated appointments committee last month approved nominations which in fact gave the opposition parties a smaller proportion of seats than they would have had under PR. The issue is particularly sensitive in the city of York, where a new system of comprehensive feeding into a sixth form college started up last week. Labour has 13 out of 15 seats on the city council and controls 21 per cent of the seats on North Yorkshire county council. Yet the party was offered the nominations for only 16 per cent of secondary school governors and 13 per cent of primary governors. Mrs Shirley Haines, Labour education spokeswoman on the county, said: "It's totally irresponsible to start a new era of education like this. Four years ago this was all done very amicably," she added. "Chairmen and shadow chairmen were prepared to home-trade. This time they packed the committee and decided the governing bodies themselves."

But Squadron Leader James Donaldson, chairman of the education committee, said the county's nominees had all been notified of their appointments two or three weeks ago. The delay in holding the first governors' meetings had arisen because they were waiting for the city council's nominations, he said. It would have been the fairest way all round to go for proportional representation, Sg-Ldr Donaldson said, adding sadly: "It's got very, very political this year." Places on governing bodies are normally allocated in proportion to the number of seats the parties hold on the local education authority. But in some cases, especially where a county council has swallowed up an old county borough with a different political complexion, the allocation of governors reflects the political balance in the ward rather than the council as a whole. Sunderland education authority appointed the first-ever proper governors to its county secondary schools on Tuesday. Until now, the town's 20 secondary schools have been run by a single governing body, alias the schools sub-committee. But Sunderland, much to its regret, finally decided it had to obey the new law which requires a separate governing body for each school. Mr Jackson Hall, the director of education, said Sunderland, along with cities like Manchester, Birmingham and Leeds, had considered that a school could be responsible to one body but not two and had grouped all its schools under one body - the I.E.A.



Young Engineers for Britain... winners Paul Dastoor (left) and Nigel Boxall with project winner Joanne Gambell

Double winners of engineering title

Two 17-year-old schoolboys have won the title of Young Engineers for Britain 1985, Nigel Boxall and Paul Dastoor, of Cox Green School, Maldenhead, took the award for inventing a system which detects welds in a production line. Their invention prevents welds appearing in finished products in a continuous process involving the joining of steel strips. They received their trophy from Sir Francis Tombs, chairman of The Engineering Council, who presented the awards at the national finals of the Young Engineer for Britain 1985 competition, organized by The Engineering Council, at Wembley Conference Centre. A £100 prize for the best project from a girl was won by 18-year-old Joanne Gambell, of Knutsford County High School, Cheshire, who designed and made a collapsible carrycot. The winning projects also included an electronic "guide dog" for the blind, an anti-roll device for wheelchair users, and a door-bell warning system for the deaf. More than 100 finalists, aged between 12 and 19, from all over the United Kingdom demonstrated some 50 engineering projects to the judges at the finals. This followed regional finals in which some 500 young people had entered more than 250 projects. The competition is designed to foster and strengthen links between education and industry, and to develop the interest of young people in engineering and technology, and careers in industry. Mr Graham Anthony, director-in-charge at The Engineering Council, said: "The youngsters chosen as finalists in the competition showed tremendous enterprise and creativity. In addition to engineering and design skills the youngsters were marked on visual, oral and written presentation of their projects. The judges also took into account factors such as marketability, usefulness and whether the project met an economic or social need. The all round standard of entries was extremely high and the competition has shown that our youngsters are continuing Britain's tradition of inventiveness."

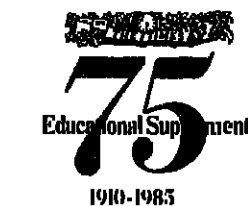


PHOTO REPORT

Toasting 75 years of The TES



Stationers' Hall



The TES marked its 75th anniversary last week by holding a reception at Stationers' Hall in the City of London which was attended by 400 guests drawn from the worlds of politics, education and the media. A toast to The TES was proposed by Lord Stewart of Fulham, the senior ex-Secretary of State, who was at the DES in 1964-65 before becoming Foreign Secretary.

Photographs by Judah Passow



TES editors Harold Dent (1940-52), the present editor Stuart Maclure and Walter James (1952-69)



Giles Radice, Opposition education spokesman



Stuart Maclure, Sir James Hamilton, former Permanent Secretary, DES, Shirley Williams, SDP President

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Parents to get say on consultation

Whitshire councillors agreed last week to start consulting parents on a reorganisation scheme, which would involve scrapping the county's two remaining grammar schools. The plans, drawn up by a working party chaired by Mr Reg Coole, an Alliance councillor, would replace the selective system in East Salisbury and Downton with coeducational comprehensive and a tertiary college. The closure of Whitshire's last two grammar schools - Bishop Wordsworth's for boys and South Whitshire for girls - was announced by the Alliance when they took control of the council from the Tories in May. Although comprehensive reorganisation has been the county's official policy since 1964, there had been a long-running row on the issue within the Conservative group which led to the "resignation" of Mrs Joan Main, the previous Conservative councillor and chairwoman of the education committee.

Conduct code proposed for local authorities

by Mike Durham

A new code of conduct for local authority chief officers and councillors has been recommended by the professional officers' association, in evidence to the Widdicombe Inquiry into local government ethics. The Federation of Managerial and Professional Officers' Unions (FMPPOU), which includes the Association of Educational Officers, says the rules are necessary to strengthen and make explicit essential safeguards to democracy. As well as stressing chief officers' traditional impartiality, the proposed Code of Conduct would more clearly define their legal, professional and employment status. It would uphold an officer's duty to comply with the law, even if this meant disregarding councillors' directions. Chief officers should not be penalized for refusing to follow instructions which would be illegal or unethical. The code would ban censorship or political interference with reports. But, the FMPPOU admits, the definition of officers' and members' roles cannot be precisely laid down. "The borderline between the duties of policy-makers (elected members) and administrators (officers) is by no means clear cut," the Federation says. "Thus 'local government machinery' only works well when there is genuine partnership." Senior local government officers would not be allowed by the Code of Conduct to take part in party political activity or become members of other local authorities. The FMPPOU recommends giving the Code of Conduct statutory force so that it could be invoked in cases of alleged unfair dismissal. Where an officer was dismissed against the terms of the code, there should be no ceiling on the amount of compensation.



Clifford Freud, Liberal education spokesman



Fred Jarvis, NUT general secretary

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OVERSEAS

Bill for excellence will be too costly for Congress

UNITED STATES

Bill Norris reports on proposals which are bound to fail.

A new Bill is now before the United States Congress which would devote \$2 billion (£1.4 billion) to the task of ensuring that all children in America get an equal chance to learn.

Half the money would go to prevent drop-outs, early childhood education and basic skills instruction at secondary level. The other half would be devoted to improving instruction in maths, science, communication skills, foreign languages and technology.

The legislation, known as the School Excellence and Reform Act, is winning support from senators and lobbyists alike.

That is the good news. The bad news is that it will almost certainly never become law. Last year, a similar measure, the American Education Defence Act, never even reached a vote on the floor of the House because members decided in advance that it was too expensive. In the current climate, in which congressmen are looking for ways to cut federal spending without losing votes in an upcoming election year, this one is likely to suffer the same fate.



Gary Hart... big opportunities

This is despite the efforts of such doughty supporters as Senator Gary Hart, still a presidential contender, who declared last week that the Bill contained vast opportunities for the development of new and improved education programmes.

"The programmes are not cost-free," he said, "but neither are a second-rate economy, a weak military or a dispirited citizenry."

The US Conference of Mayors has also given its support. "One of the basic injustices in our society is that children who need help the most attend state schools in communities which have the fewest resources from

which to draw," said Arthur Holland, Mayor of Trenton, New Jersey, in evidence before the congressional subcommittee considering the Bill.

Mary Hatwood Futrell, president of the National Education Association, has been flooding the committee with statistics to show the need for the measure. In some urban areas, she said, the drop-out rate from high schools has reached 80 per cent.

Thirty per cent of all 17 and 18-year-olds leave high school without a diploma, and one million teenagers cannot read above the third grade level. Fifty per cent of those who do go to college drop out in their first year, and one-third of all adults are functionally or marginally illiterate.

Under the proposed Bill, continued federal funding to school districts would be contingent upon school and student improvement. It would also encourage accountability at local and state level by promoting the participation of parents and community leaders.

This is all very much in tune with current thinking in the Reagan Administration. The bottom line of a \$2 billion price tag is not. Federal spending on elementary and secondary education now stands at 6.2 per cent - the lowest level in 20 years. And the likelihood is that it will stay that way, at least until 1988.

Son of Sesame

Son of Sesame Street is in the pipeline. In an effort to boost the flagging interest in mathematics among American schoolchildren, \$16 million (\$12 million) is to be spent on producing a new television programme to make the process palatable. It will be the most expensive single project for children in television history.

Money for the programme, which has yet to be given a title, will come from such diverse sources as the US Department of Education, the National Science Foundation, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, and IBM. It will be made by the Children's Television Workshop, creators of Sesame Street, and aimed at the 8 to 12 age group.

Executive producer David Connell said this week: "We'll try to get children, especially girls and minorities, interested in maths before they learn they're not supposed to be interested in maths."



Sesame Street... sequel planned

Whites face black township backlash

SOUTH AFRICA

Susan Plaming reports on teachers in the front line of unrest

White teachers in schools in Soweto, the largest black township in South Africa, are finding themselves in the front line of current unrest.

When trouble hit the township, they cannot go to school for fear that their lives may be in danger.

White teachers do not use their own transport to go to school. They are picked up by a government mini-bus from a white suburban area bordering Soweto, and taken to their schools.

According to one white woman teaching in Soweto, teachers have sometimes waited for hours before being given the go-ahead to enter Soweto, and on several occasions they have been sent home.

The woman, who refused to be named for fear of losing her job, also said classes often ended early. "How can we do a good job when the school programme is interrupted all the time? I have several set books that I have not even begun yet and the exams are little more than one month away," she said. (In South Africa the school year ends at Christmas.)

Many white teachers had panicked after an Afrikaans teacher, Mrs Anna Bester, was wounded, along with 10 pupils when police opened fire at a Soweto school on September 12, the teacher said.

"A lot of teachers are very frightened that they will be caught in a crossfire with police, or that the pupils will go against them," she said, adding

she was now considering moving to a white school.

"I really do not want to leave my job in Soweto - but what choice do I have? My husband is very worried about me and I feel that my private life is at stake. I also have a responsibility to my young child which I cannot neglect."

Until this year she had been very happy working there, she said. "I used to work in a white school, but four years ago I got a post in a black school. Until this year, it was a pleasure teaching the black pupils - I often found that they were far more appreciative than their white counterparts and it was very rewarding when they did well."

"But this year everything has changed and many of the children no longer come to school. Sometimes only 10 out of a class of 50 pupils turn up for class. You just cannot carry on repeating the same lessons day after day because pupils are boycotting."

"Many of us do not even bother to plan our lessons any more. What is the use of planning a lesson when you don't know what is going to happen or whether the children - or yourself - will turn up for school?"

She claimed that disruptive "elements" had placed a threat on the teachers and the children. "Many of the children are scared stiff and they turn to us for help. But what can we do?"

She added that it was unlikely that many pupils would pass their exams at the end of the year.

"The school programme has been punctuated by school boycotts and disruptions," she said. "How can anyone expect these children to pass? The whole situation is just very depressing," she said.

SPD pushes debate on comprehensive education

GERMANY

The Social Democratic Party has launched a new offensive on behalf of comprehensive education, re-activating a political debate left fallow for years.

At a one-day forum held this month in the SPD's Bonn headquarters, politicians, parents, teachers and trade unionists heard the national party manager, Dr Peter Olitz, predict a sharp revival of public interest in education policy, as the centre-right coalition Government failed to solve the problems of graduates and youth unemployment.

The debate received fresh momentum from the SPD election victory in Saar in April, after a campaign prominently featuring comprehensive education. The Saar's new education minister, Professor Dieter Breitenbach, told the forum that even conservative local authorities had applied to establish comprehensives in a bid to prevent local school closures through falling rolls.

He announced that the existing two comprehensive schools in Saar would be increased to six within the next 12 months, and pledged to cut through the thicket of regulations governing comprehensive schools to allow teachers greater freedom of manoeuvre.

"Only free teachers can open up the way to freedom for children," he said. Criticising past pressure on comprehensive schools to compete with grammar schools, he said the time had come for the SPD to redefine the educational role of the "second generation comprehensive". To be convincing, they needed a distinctive educational profile, to prove themselves a genuine alternative to the tripartite system, he said.

The call for a new phase of educational reform was echoed by Dr Christa Lohmann, chairwoman of the Comprehensive School Association, which co-organized the forum with the SPD.

Dr Lohmann welcomed the first joint initiative as a counter-offensive to the "extremely dangerous" mood of resignation in education, which was leaving the field open to reactionary forces in West German society.

Paul Bendiglow

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Paul Bendiglow

Even popular ministers hit snags

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand has at the moment that rare phenomenon, a well-liked Minister of Education.

Mr Russell Marshall gains some of his respect from teachers' simple relief that Mr Merv Wellington is no longer in the job, and is not even the shadow education minister. "And some is delight with the way in which he has been able to persuade the Cabinet to increase staffing levels and spend more on education."

However, in one recent attempt to tackle teacher shortage he has been defeated. Southland, sparsely settled and with a climate similar to Scotland, was the first to be hit by the new Government's plan to adopt educational programmes and curricula to take account of the Maori culture.

keep. Russell Marshall suggested a \$2,000 (£700) a year bonus for those prepared to work there, but the Cabinet said no.

The minister's long-term plans for dealing with teacher shortage are first, to woo back to teaching some who have left it for family care or careers in industry; secondly, to encourage New Zealanders teaching abroad to return; and thirdly, to recruit from overseas.

"His reluctance to fill the gaps open immediately to teachers from overseas partly because of the new Government has laid considerable emphasis on the need to adopt educational programmes and curricula to take account of the Maori culture."

Mr Marshall's plan to increase the number of Maori teachers to 100

school without any paper qualifications and become "long-term" unemployed.

The schools have been told that lack of success in school says as much about what schools teach and how they teach it, as about Maori attitudes and lifestyle. New Zealanders, it is felt, will be better able to adapt than teachers who do not know the country.

Mr Marshall launched his recruiting campaign last month. But British teachers interested in migrating abroad remember that in New Zealand, as elsewhere in the West, the baby boom was over 15 years ago and secondary school rolls, after rising in 1984-5, are due to start dropping sharply.

Mr Marshall's plan to increase the number of Maori teachers to 100

OVERSEAS

Why pupils are counting on the abacus



The Japanese abacus: holding its own against the electronic calculator

While Japan fills the world's classrooms with pocket calculators and microcomputers, its own schools still use the traditional abacus or soroban for teaching numeracy.

Computer-assisted learning techniques are not an important part of classroom lessons and fewer than 1 per cent of the country's elementary and junior high schools are equipped with computers for teaching purposes.

The pocket calculator, the other major component of education's electronic revolution, is also not as widely used as it is in many western countries.

The soroban has traditionally been used by all pupils to help them master the basic concepts of mathematics, a subject at which the Japanese excel.

The compact counting frame helps to make mathematics a concrete, rather than an abstract, activity for the youngsters. The rows of beads make it easy, for example, for pupils to visualize the processes involved in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.

The Japanese chamber of commerce continues to sponsor an abacus ex-

JAPAN

John Greenlees looks at a traditional teaching aid

amination which attracts around one million candidates every year. Many businesses recognize the value of employees skilled in the use of the soroban by offering better promotion prospects, and a higher salary, for those who display great prowess with the counting frame.

When, in an effort to modernize teaching methods, Japan's Ministry of Education decreed that schools should attach less importance to the use of the soroban, and make more use of the modern pocket calculator, the days of the ancient counting-frame seemed numbered. Many parents, however, showed their preference by sending their children to one of the country's 35,000 soroban "academies" for extra tuition in the use of the abacus.

Many teachers and educationists also criticized the shift in emphasis from the soroban to the pocket calculator. Electronic calculators, they argued, only provide answers to calculations and not an understanding of the basic arithmetic and mathematical processes involved in obtaining the answers. In short, use of the electronic calculator would not help to sharpen and train the mind in the same way that the soroban has done.

In the wake of the shift from soroban to electronic calculator, much media attention was given to a greater incidence of accounting errors. Moving beads, rather than pressing buttons, provides a more reliable way of counting, was the conclusion of many national newspapers. The net result has been a move back to the use of the soroban in shops, offices, banks and schools.

For the latter, the official view is that the role of the electronic calculator should be one of coexisting with the soroban and not one of replacing it. This compromise is exemplified by some pocket calculators being manufactured with miniature soroban attached to them.

Hundreds face the sack for failing examination

MALAYSIA

Hundreds of Malaysian primary school teachers have been sacked following the Education Ministry's decision not to renew the contracts of teachers who have failed an exam in Malay language at Higher School Certificate level.

Teacher unions are also deeply concerned over the ministry's refusal to pay the pensions of such teachers on their retirement.

Since July, several hundred teachers have received notices of dismissal from the Education Ministry, but the number of teachers who do not possess the required Malay language credit exceeds 3,500, and the teacher unions report that so far none of these teachers has been confirmed in post.

Most of the teachers concerned - who are mainly from Chinese and Tamil (Indian) primary schools - were told that their services were no longer required from January 1986. Others have been given deadlines by which they must obtain the credit.

The Education Ministry's decision comes three months after the announcement that it was lowering the grade and reducing the pay of a credit pass in their Malay language examination, which all teachers are allowed to sit.

The National Union of the Teaching Profession (NUTP) has formally complained to Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, Education Minister, about the plight of the teachers and appealed against the mass sackings.

The Ministry has adopted a rigid attitude on the language ruling, but Mr Badawi said the issue will be discussed by the Cabinet Services Committee under the Prime Minister's Department during the next few weeks.

Speaking to teachers in Kuala Lumpur, Mr A Rajaguru, NUTP secretary-general, expressed deep concern for the welfare of the sacked teachers. He said many of them had been in post for as long as 15 years, and had thus qualified before the language ruling had been applied.

Mr Rajaguru said many of the sacked teachers were highly proficient in the classroom with pupils who shared the same mother tongue. The union has put forward proposals that the ministry should either modify the existing examination - which is considered "tough" even by Malays - or devise some means of testing the proficiency of such teachers in the classroom. The ministry, however, is said to have questioned the practicality of such an idea in view of the large numbers of teachers involved.

Geoffrey Parkins

New national research centre to be set up

FRANCE

Mary Follain on a change in the official attitude towards educational researchers

that M. Chevènement wanted to create a "climate of reflection among education research specialists which will spill over into non-specialist circles".

Mme. Francine Best, director of the National Institute for Pedagogical Research, agreed that educational research is held in low esteem in France. "It's considered to be of less importance even than sociological research. This conference should help to remedy that, but I am worried by the emphasis on science and technology."

With the latest report on unemployment from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development predicting that the country's youth unemployment rate will rise to 31 per cent in 1986 (compared to 21 per cent in Britain) many speakers called for research into France's complicated system of youth training schemes.

From Bertrand Schwartz, of Dauphine University, who recently retired as head of a government department helping under-qualified young people unable to make the transition from school to work, stressed the need to redefine training courses: "Nobody understands what is happening," he said. "Society is confused - even the Education Ministry is confused - and industry is incapable of defining its future needs since it doesn't know what tomorrow's jobs will be."

The new institute will co-ordinate the work of existing education research bodies and will also head a network of research teams to be set up in universities, public bodies and private companies.

M. Philippe Lazar, director general of the National Institute for Health and Medical Research (INSERM), who presided over discussion on the diffusion of educational research, said

that in future research must be "rigorous and scientific" with clearly defined goals and methods for achievement.

The conference, he said, marked "the beginning of a process". He made it clear that the process "is one of rehabilitation coupled with an opening of the researcher's ivory tower to the needs of industry and society."

English proves a barrier

by a special correspondent

Zambian children are finding it such a struggle to learn English that the Education Ministry is considering delaying its introduction in schools, and letting pupils learn to read and write in their own language first. At present, English is the official school language.

The proposal has the backing of 60 per cent of teachers, teacher trainers and school inspectors, who accept the large amount of research evidence that children learn most readily in their own language, and that literacy skills acquired like this make it easier for pupils to learn a second language.

The Government is expected to try out the mother tongue programme in selected schools before considering whether to launch the scheme nationally.

If the move is made it will mean that Zambian children will start at school using one of the seven officially recognised Zambian languages - Chibanza, Chitonga, Chinyanja, Siloz, Lunda or Luvale.

A number of research studies in Zambia have shown how poor the



Many teachers now feel pupils should master their own language first.

English language skills of primary pupils are. Crowded classes, a lack of materials and poor teaching have all been blamed, in addition to the struggle to become literate in a foreign language.

Teachers work as domestics

PHILIPPINES

The Government has been warned by one of its senior ministers that the country's schools will soon face a serious shortage of qualified teachers unless it acts to improve pay.

Mr Blas F. Ople, Labour and Employment Minister, said that many teachers had either left the profession or taken up posts abroad.

Thousands had found better paid

posts as domestics in Italy, Singapore, Hong Kong and Saudi Arabia. There are 80,000 Filipinos working as domestics in Italy; 26,000 in Hong Kong; 15,000 in Singapore; and 10,000 in Saudi Arabia.

If the loss of teachers to better paid jobs overseas continued the country's youth would suffer, he warned.

Mr Ople added that the high costs of national security would probably "swallow" funds intended for education and other social services.

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LETTERS

Not yet time to take the money

Sir - Your leading article ("Time to take the money" *TES*, September 20) failed to touch on either the psychological pith of teachers' feelings or the hard-headed negotiating position around which the three main professional associations are at last grouping themselves, bolstered by the very strong, ballot-tested support of their members.

For the last five years or so - and Sir Keith Joseph recently said as much to the general secretary of the NAS/NUW - teachers in Britain have been invited to become poorer in comparison with the rest of working society. At the same time they have been subjected to a spate of black propaganda emanating from the DES about their qualifications and performance, and,

from the same source, a never-ending stream of innovative proposals, some highly idiosyncratic.

Sir Keith's personal vision of a market economy into which a good deal of overt injustice is built has been presented as if it were holy writ - it isn't. Within two summer months Sir Keith has stated that "teachers would be mad" if they did not accept an increase of 4 per cent and voted in Cabinet for one annual increase for a publicly-employed so-called top person of 46 per cent.

Your happy families presentation of the employers' latest conditional terms not only illustrates the gap in perception between educational journalists and classroom teachers, but also fails to address the aspirations of teachers -

especially those in mid-career - for professional salaries. It seems that teachers have now largely resolved that 1985 must not be just yet another impoverishing year.

Future contractual responsibilities and their concomitant rewards will demand exhaustive analysis. In what other significant negotiations over pay and conditions in Britain has a blunderbuss-to-the-head element of deadlines been imposed? The *TES* is doing teachers no service by suggesting that we have to take Sir Keith seriously when he threatens to lock the cupboard on October 11. The Cabinet would never attempt such a ploy with coal miners or any other hospital consultants: the Prime Minister would regard such an approach as politically impossible.

Why with us?

It is only the teachers' reputation for a kind of unwelcome shyness and an almost slavish conservatism, and, no doubt, your own history of giving somewhat prissy advice in leading articles, that allows a time-barred element to be introduced.

I expect negotiators from my professional association to tell the employers and Sir Keith that hour-glass coercion is unacceptable, that teachers simply will not countenance it and that persistence in applying it is bound to affect the voting behaviour of teachers in local and national elections.

RODERICK THOMSON
14 Dove Street
West Yorkshire

News bulletins

Sir - Sir Keith Joseph and certain Fleet Street editors would like to convince the general public that teachers in the schools are not well informed about the progress or otherwise of the talks in the Burnham Committee. The opposite is the case: teachers are very well informed. Sir Keith and others show a complete lack of understanding of how the teacher unions operate.

Communication is the name of the game in teacher politics. As talks in Burnham proceed there is a recorded message about the state of play at my union headquarters and any member can phone in and find out what is happening. Within hours of the Burnham meeting ending a report is on its way to every school in the land for notice-board display.

The following day a full report of the Burnham meeting is in the post to every branch secretary for use in newsletters to members and at meetings. Within days of the Burnham meeting I receive a verbatim report of the meeting for use with members locally.

Most schools have a notice-board divided into four sections so that each union can display information to members.

Come off it, Sir Keith and others - the teachers know what's happening in Burnham. They have never been better informed.

P G MORRIS
31 Signhill Avenue
Cleethorpe
South Humberside

Mr Sums' total

Sir - I enjoyed the cartoons accompanying the report on the new salary proposals, (*TES*, September 20). May I add Example Five.

Mr Sums is a good honours graduate in mathematics with two years' industrial experience in computing currently doing a PGCE. Under the old system he would start on Scale 1 point 7 at £6,975. Promoted to Scale 2, he would be earning £8,886 in his sixth year of teaching. Under the new "increased" system he would start on the entry grade on £7,035. After six years he would be on the teacher grade earning £8,844. He has been offered 0 per cent.

In St Albans the cheapest two-bedroom property costs £40,000.

A J F RILEY
2 Abbey Mill Lane
St Albans
Herts

Hurting ourselves

Sir - The likely escalation of strikes and sanctions at schools prompts me to write about their effectiveness.

The determination of teacher unions, long thought to be toothless, has been impressive. The obduracy of Sir Keith Joseph has been decisive. Heads and schools are whirled about in the consequent maelstrom.

Union members have every right to engage in industrial action, but I appeal to teachers and their industrial leaders to consider carefully discontinuing one sanction which seems to be utterly ineffective - the withdrawal of goodwill in organizing school activities.

There is no effective useful pressure on employer or government when teachers withdraw from extra-curricular activities which are part of their lives. What possible benefit accrues if a boy or girl cannot play rugby or soccer or hockey for the school or play a violin or blow a trumpet in a Christmas concert? Sir Keith will show polite unease and the employers will smile all the way to their banks as they ponder their savings in expenses, hirings and use of buildings. The only sufferers will be the teachers, the children and the schools deprived of yet another prop to unity and morale.

CLIVE WOODS
South View House
Westfield Avenue
Yeading
Leeds

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Curious scheme

Sir - The Fish Report on special educational provision in the Inner London Education Authority is entitled "Educational Opportunities for All" and the introductory section on basic principles forgets the link between the process of integrating pupils who have disabilities or difficulties in learning and the other current equal opportunities initiatives in the areas of race, gender and class.

Yet a most curious scheme has just been proposed by the ILA equal opportunities sub-committee (ILEA Council, September 13) involving the creation of an initial 11 teachers and a subsequent 17, to work exclusively in special schools with pupils for whom English is a second language.

The aim is to "increase the language support in special schools to the level available in mainstream education". The scheme would cost £321,000 in a full year.

So the equal opportunities sub-committee would be putting new resources into segregated, rather than integrated, settings, without appearing to question why those pupils whose English is not fluent have been segregated in the first place and why special schools are not providing the necessary special help.

£321,000 is a great deal of money, particularly when we are constantly being told that it does not exist.

With a team of 28 teachers, a plan for supporting these children in mainstream settings could be worked out. The opportunity to appoint more black and ethnic minority teachers could still be taken.

It may well be that the children in question have a wide variety of problems, whose re-integration has significant implications for making changes within ordinary schools. But that is what equal opportunities is all about, a recognition that major change is required if the full range of diversity among children is to be valued and included within a single, non-discriminatory system of schooling.

PATRICIA POTTS

School of Education
Open University
Walton Hall
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire

Domestic physics

Sir - In his article "Long live sci-tech" (*TES*, September 20) Michael Williams attempts to dismiss physics in a couple of paragraphs. It is not that simple.

The notion that physics is now old fashioned, and has lost its place in the modern comprehensive school curriculum, is absurd. I would hope that any professional physicist teaching the subject would, as a priority, aim to draw out and emphasize the application of the subject in technology and industry.

Most important of all, however, are the hundreds of applications of physics that children see at home: Why is the kitchen kettle silver - coloured? Why is the ice box at the top of the fridge? What size of fuse does the stereo need? Because these are the ways that physics will affect most ordinary workers or unemployed people. Not everyone works in a scientific industry.

These uses of domestic physics are unlikely to become irrelevant for the foreseeable future.

Some physics syllabuses, including the one with which I have been associated, are based on this philosophy and are highly relevant. The threat to physics has more to do with the fact that it has sometimes been badly taught by non-specialists. It is instructive that, in the same issue of *TES*, reference is made to an ILEA girls' comprehensive school which has dramatically increased the take-up of physics among its pupils by insisting that they be taught by a qualified physicist.

It is criminal that, in some places, the problems of physics are being covered up by pushing science staff into teaching watered-down mixtures of general science - the vogue term is integrated science - because you do not need a specialist to do this, and it is also possible to cut the pupils' science time to 20 per cent maximum of the timetable.

While Michael Williams can try to turn science into a humanly and mix in liberal amounts of politics, people and society, I shall continue to teach the second-hand car drivers of the future a little about the physics of the Corina ignition system. And when, despite everything I have taught them, it still won't start, then perhaps some of my ex-pupils might recall that the reason it is so hard to push has something to do with inertia and a man called Newton.

ROBIN PARKER

Senior physics teacher
The Bedwell School
Stevenage
Herts

visible presence throughout lunchtime every lunchtime into the indefinite future.

If, perhaps as part of a new salary package, teachers could be persuaded to accept a contractual obligation to supervise at lunchtimes in education it would be infinitely preferable to us. Indeed, if this was to come about we would expect the Durham I.E.A. to be party to it.

A W HOWELLS

Honorary Secretary
Durham County Association
of Heads of Comprehensive Schools
King James I School
Bishop Auckland
Durham

Additional lunchtime supervisors were first provided three years ago when the authority was in dispute with the teachers' union. They were then withdrawn and have now been reintroduced.

Promoting the arts

Sir - The shift towards a more hard-hitting approach on the part of the Arts Council in order to secure more "investment in culture" can also be detected among those concerned with the arts in education. This was demonstrated at a recent conference sponsored by the UK section of the World Education Fellowship in collaboration with other organizations for the promotion of the arts in education.

There was a distinct change of mood *vis-à-vis* the precarious position in which the arts currently find themselves. Expressions of concern and anger were seen as insufficient. Even the most positive strategy of presenting reasoned arguments was considered inadequate.

As articulate a document as the Cullen Report had only had limited impact. What was now needed was an action programme.

KLAUS NEUBERG

on behalf of the Council of
The World Education Fellowship
36 Lake View
Edgware

The arts in education must advertise their achievements, publicize instances of vigorous support of the arts and the effect of such initiatives, and generally go out into the community to bring about wider recognition of the importance of sustaining them and of making them accessible to everyone.

Nor is it just a matter of pointing to the intrinsic value of the arts in education and to the contribution they make to the quality of life, to perceptiveness and creativity in work as in leisure, and to better understanding in a multicultural society.

What is also called for in the current climate is to stress their economic value and to bring home to the powers that be that indeed "the arts are to Britain what the sun is to Spain".

KLAUS NEUBERG
on behalf of the Council of
The World Education Fellowship
36 Lake View
Edgware



"The arts are to Britain what the sun is to Spain"

Con-trick

Sir - The "take it or leave it" pay package put forward with the approval of Sir Keith Joseph has all the attributes of a con-trick. If he were selling it door to door, he would be sought by the police. To offer teachers a real pay cut in return for being contractually nailed to the floor for doing what 99 per cent have been doing for years (until K. J.'s appalling lack of tact and inept timing throughout this dispute lost the goodwill of teachers) makes one think that either he is stupid or he thinks we are.

The offer of the final instalment on March 31 adds insult to injury. It is fallacious to say that by the end of a given year one's salary is X per cent greater than at the beginning; what matters is by what percentage one's income over that year exceeds that of the preceding year - and let us not forget that the relevant inflation year for this dispute is April 1984 to March 1985, not later, lower figures.

The idea of all those duties becoming contractual just might have more validity if like most contracts it was a two-way affair rather than the one-sided mockery on offer. How about a commitment from I.E.A.s for supply teachers after the first day of "in-school" cover? Or a contractual right for in-service training such as one subaltern term in 10 or year in 12? Or more resources (teachers) for dealing with the increasing number of disruptive children in all levels of schooling in the absence of more Dickensian sanctions?

Notice also the way in which the package attempts to divide and rule in the time-honoured fashion. Under the guise of spending pots of money promoting teachers, all the old sores of inequality in the staffroom will be re-awakened. As a headteacher, I would personally benefit more than most from the package, but I have always believed in a united profession. It may sound like Utopia, but Sir Keith does not seem to think it worth striving for. Verdict - "must do better".

PATRICK NETHERCOT
2 Chantry Close
Chapelgarth West
Sunderland

Substantial rise

Sir - By my estimation the current pay offer is well worth consideration, certainly for those on the top of scales - that means one-third of Scale 1 staff, half of those on Scale 2, and even higher proportions of those on Scales 3 and 4 (*TES*, September 13).

I calculate that the salary of a teacher on the top of Scale 4 would increase as follows:

□ Current pay: £12,363
□ Pay by November 1, 5 per cent plus 1 per cent: £13,104
□ Increment from March 31: £13,740
□ September '86 increment on new scale: £14,199. (Note this does not take into account any rise from April '85.)
On this basis the rise from April '85 to September '86 is the equivalent of 14.85 per cent.

M N BGRABER
26 Beech Road
Liverpool

Unacceptable offer

Sir - Your September 20 editorial, not for the first time in the current pay dispute, urges teachers to accept a quite unfair settlement. Only following the Top People's salary rises did you support the teachers' case.

Since then nothing has radically changed so why should the teachers accept the latest offer? It also seems strange that *The TES* should urge acceptance.

You fail to emphasize that for a great number of staff stuck at the top of Scales 2 and 3 the rise offered amounts to about 9.5 per cent eventually, for example, the salary at the top of Scale 2 rises from £9,597 to £10,509. This is only slightly above average earnings this year, and only 2.5 per cent above inflation - hardly a great catching-up exercise.

For this teachers must sign a contract to do things they normally do anyway - so why the need for such a contract? Its only purpose can be to prevent teachers withdrawing goodwill in future pay campaigns, and although we would all hope that such action would be unnecessary in future years the evidence suggests otherwise.

In the years following both Hought-



Mr Boffin

on and Clegg employers did not offer rises compatible with other professions, average wages or even inflation. This year, despite evidence that teachers' salaries had fallen behind, the offer was 4 per cent; and next year's offer is likely to be between 3 and 4 per cent. As teachers will be unable to withdraw goodwill next year if the new contract is accepted, most teachers will have received about 13.5 per cent over two years, or under 7 per cent per year. How can you recommend that such an offer is accepted?

I should also like to comment on your pay package special, which I had hoped would be objective. However, the four examples quoted were not at all representative of the majority of teachers, and were very optimistic. Mr Boffin's salary may rise from £6,975 to £10,509 but it will take 10 years, before £9,597 after 10 years, to the increase in maximum salary is only 9.5 per cent. As he has only just been made a Scale 2, he certainly won't be onto senior teacher grade in the foreseeable future.

In example 4, Ms Young will have to teach 11 years to reach the maximum. Mr Block (example 3) is more representative, but inevitably you take an optimistic view of his promotion

chances. In my school the ratio of one senior teacher grade for every two staff on teacher grade would simply mean that only those on Scale 3 would become senior teachers. In the same example it is stated that Mr Block's pay goes up 6 per cent to £10,173 and is "boosted to £10,518", that is £345 before deductions - hardly a substantial boost.

Example 1 was a Group 14 headship. How many teachers are in that situation? It is quite clear that the present offer is unacceptable. It is small; very small when you consider there is no guarantee that future rises will match either inflation or average wage rises. Even by next April its temporary effect may be gone as teachers are again offered 3 or 4 per cent.

CLIVE WOODS

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while the knowledge and concepts set out in Appendix A look backward to rote learning of facts.

Do other teachers, for example, really feel that all pupils should know the "main nutrients in familiar foods" by age 11? Are 11-year-olds capable of understanding such difficult concepts as proteins? What is meant by the "main nutrients" - those present in the largest amount or those which are likely to be deficient in our diet today?

It is disappointing to find the term "balanced diet" being used in so authoritative a source, when two years ago the NACNE report stated that the term was confusing and unhelpful when used in nutrition education.

I hope that my colleagues will read the publication carefully, for there is much of value within its covers. But we must let our views be known by the end of December, if we are to suggest changes which will make a more realistic framework to our future teaching of this most valuable subject.

A B DANIEL

Headmaster
Gower School
Cecil Road
Gowerton
Swansea

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Academic nutrition

Sir - The article on *Home Economics* from 5-16, HMSO (*TES*, September 20) is misleading in one important aspect. This is not a policy document, but a discussion document. Teachers are invited to send in their comments by December 31, which does not give much time. If teachers do not send in comments, the contents of this booklet will presumably become policy.

A large number of passionate letters were sent by home economics teachers when a wide and superficial approach was suggested for GCSE. It would be a pity if these teachers were put "off" by the present case. Many are likely to find the proposals made in this document are happily updated (on some nutrition matters, but that other demands (for example, that pupils aged 7-11 be taught the main nutrients in common foods) are relics of an older approach. Indeed, teachers are asked to teach about a "balanced diet", a concept which in the NACNE report is defined in the most recent situation.

The amount of content is also stated.

ling when in the same issue you quote Dick West's plea for "passionless content". This huge content is in stark contrast to the section on skills which lists, without analysis, eight skills such as "observation", followed by unanalysed suggestions for activities.

I have restricted my comments to nutrition, but of course a much wider range of subject matter is included, such as textiles and social attitudes. Perhaps I have misunderstood the whole document, and the intention is merely to list content that could be mentioned in passing, or prefigured, via general activities, rather than making an attempt at understanding. That is why it is important for primary and secondary teachers to form their own impressions and write in about their own reactions.

They will try to put together phrases like "making judgements based on reasonable consideration of evidence" and the academic's nutrition demands for primary schools.

IRVINE KINCH
67a Wallwood Road
London E11

Check ingredients

Sir - While we home economics teachers welcome the publication of *Curriculum Matters* 1-5, *Home Economics* from 5-16, we must look carefully at its detail.

Curriculum Matters 1-5, *Home Economics* from 5-16, we must look carefully at its detail.

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Under-fives at school

JENNIFER MYERS

Those who hold views which fly in the face of all the evidence often seek to bamboozle the unwary and to gain acceptance for those views by the simple expedient of repeating them oft and long.

The Pre-school Playgroups Association (PPA) and the British Association for Early Childhood Education (BAECE) may be "leading organizations for the under-fives" (TES September 13) but they do the children they champion no favours by maintaining a blinkered view of child development and educational needs and by their unwillingness to consider what happens to children in the 11 years of education which follow their fifth birthday. Instead, they offer unsubstantiated opinions masquerading as thoughtful contributions to the educational debate.

The emotive language about bed-wetting, nightmares and the like is difficult to refute without properly researched findings to show that this happens only to younger children in any year-group, or at all to any substantial degree.

All the research findings Ealing Campaign for the Advancement of State Education (CASE) has been able to discover have led us to the view that, contrary to the wishes of the under-fives lobby, summer-born children are

seriously disadvantaged by being prevented from receiving the same amount of education as older children in the same year-group.

I will make just a few comments on some of the points raised in your report of the PPA/BAECE joint statement. Chronological age is not the only indicator of level of maturity and learning readiness and yet, apparently, all four-year-olds are susceptible to the "damaging effect" of full-time primary education.

Some children probably suffer from overtiredness and imaginary illnesses at their school lives. Should they therefore not be expected to go to school?

New experiences cause fatigue at any age, as anyone who has started a taxing new job will grant. Perhaps children are fatigued when they begin school at whatever age. Perhaps children are fatigued every time they start school after the summer holiday. Has anyone investigated?

Ideally pre-school experience would be available equally to all children. The PPA and BAECE do not argue that because pre-school provision is not made for all children it should be available to none. They would, however, deny primary school experience to all four-year-olds, no matter what their circumstances, on very dubious unproved grounds.

The use of year-groups is fundamental to the British education system. Only a single entry policy matches such a system and allows all children an equal length of first/infant school experience. If the i.e.a. operates any other policy, children are deprived of educational experience by the accident of birthdate. Any who have a birthday outside the autumn

term period have one or two terms less schooling than the eldest in their year-group.

Summer-born children perform less well at school than their peers; an effect which has been observed right through to secondary age. The "too-young-for-school-at-four" advocates refuse to address this result of their advocacy. If it was evident that they propose a thorough reorganization of British methods, or that the year-group should be admitted when the youngest of them was five, then at least they would deserve to be taken seriously. We have been offered no reason to suppose that any thought whatever has been given to what lies in wait for children beyond the reception class.

Multi-intake policies mean disruption of classes. This disruption can, and often does, extend throughout the school and, where they exist, into nursery classes. Stable relationships (with adults and with their peers) and constancy of familiar routines are recognized as being very important in children's lives. One set of adults and friends in playgroup and/or nursery, followed by one teacher for a whole year for an entire year group without disruption to friendship groupings is only possible with a single entry.

This must be infinitely preferable to the common situation of constantly shifting school populations in which the youngest have to join already established groups whose members are familiar with each other and the routines of the classroom, and who have acquired skills beyond the comprehension of the newcomers.

Where is the logic in saying that at 4 plus such children will be damaged by exposure to invigorating and maturing

classroom activities in company with other children whose experiences are similar to, if not identical with, their own but then, less than a year later, expecting them to cope with social and educational situations which adults might find difficult?

Education for non-statutory age children should be welcomed wherever and whenever it occurs. It is unfortunately true that it is often left to pressure groups of many kinds to lobby for extensions to the funding and equipping of such initiatives. That should not lead us to the conclusion that we should refuse the provision until we are assured of optimum conditions for its operation.

The PPA and BAECE should perhaps consider whether, if primary education concerns them, they could join the rest of us in campaigns for more finance and resources in education which, if they are as bad as those organizations seem to believe, must be dreadful places for all the children in them, four years old or five.

The totality of provision should meet the needs of its consumers as well as of the state for an educated populace, and represent fair and equitable educational opportunities for all its citizens. Parents are not obliged to use any of the extra-statutory provision for their children but that provision ought to be there for those who want it. Then there can be real choice, and flexibility.

A bibliography of the educational research findings on achievement and age of starting school is included in *First School Admissions*, published by Ealing CASE and available from 131 Sudland Road, Hanwell, London W7 3QY price 70 pence (including postage).

may adopt the same descriptors such as "use graphs" or "handle information" which mean different things in different subjects but which nonetheless all come to look the same in a computer print-out. The report can be further confused by different departments using the same comments for different levels of achievement.

In Scotland we have been looking at the use of micro computer packages for classroom reporting and profiling in the project "School-based assessment of pupils' progress". We have looked closely at the implications of computers for assessment through a range of case studies using computer packages called SCRIBE AND SCOPE. The message is clear: computers can help teachers organize assessments, can show teachers new and exciting possibilities, can support in exciting by teachers. However, effective use of the computer packages almost inevitably results in additional work for teachers.

In our case studies most teachers were willing to use the packages with all the extra work involved because they solved problems in their own assessment plans. Teachers' efforts were rewarded by improved communication and heightened awareness of strengths and weaknesses in their own teaching and in their pupils.



Not all teachers interested in using computers for assessment have an adequate understanding in assessment techniques. Successful use of computers requires that teachers are given support in both developing appropriate assessments and in using computers. Without such support, computerized profiling reporting may provide no more than a glossy front to inadequate assessment.

Alison Mitchell was director of the School-based assessment using item banking project and is at Jordanhill College of Education, Southbriggs, Glasgow, G12 8RN. She is also a member of the Scottish Education Research Council.

Robot profiles

ALISON MITCHELL

The recent article by Iola Smith (TES, September 13) had a tantalizing title for the hard-pressed teacher: "Micros may take over pupil profiling workload". It inspires a vision of teachers uttering sighs of relief as computers "mastermind" the assessment and reporting of achievements.

Few would deny that the increasing popularity of profiled reports is placing additional demands on teachers and that computers should be able to take over the "clerical" work of recording and printing reports. However, it is open to debate whether or not it reduces teachers' workloads or, ultimately increases them if reports are to be at all worthwhile.

Before the advent of profiling, teachers could satisfy reporting requirements through term examinations. Now teachers are being challenged to look into their subjects and identify not only desirable knowledge but also skills associated with their particular subject. If a range of skills is to be reported then not only must it be appropriately assessed, they must also be taught.

In science, for example, most teachers would claim that skills involved in practical investigations are important and worthy of reporting but few currently teach towards such skills. This poses the question that if the skills recorded in a profile are not taught directly, can they legitimately be included in a profile?

The availability of an efficient computer package can encourage teachers to leap to profiled reporting without careful analyses of what pupils can reasonably be expected to learn from their course. Once details are neatly printed by a computer, they take on an objective pretension which can lead to unwary recipients, pupils, parents and even teachers to give the reports undeserved credibility. If inspection of the background to reports destroys that credibility, then, as Susanah Kirkman suggests (TES September 20) profiled reports will be rejected by their intended audience.

Profiled reports are intended to improve communication and to provide a better picture of pupils' achievement. The greatest danger lies in the design of computer packages, such as restrictions in length and number of descriptors in the profile can distort records of achievement. "Averaging" comments may be less informative than some individual observations and the "spare" Different departments



system of rewards so that performance is maintained. It is a fallacy to assume that pupils will achieve irrespective of what teachers say or do. Even the best independent learning takes place in a structured environment.

Then there is the management of parents. A good primary school will not stand on its dignity and refuse to allow parents to participate in the educational process. The nature of parental involvement varies from school to school. Sometimes it may be through regular consultation or through a PACT scheme.

Finally, the good school will manage its resources efficiently. New buildings and expensive equipment do not necessarily lead to good primary practice. Excellent work can be seen in a Victorian building as well as in a modern open plan area.

In some ways, the quality of the resources is the least important factor. Without the effective management of policies and people, resources will only make a marginal difference. However, where the other factors are present, a good school will have a flexible use of resources. Teachers will not be restricted to the area; teaching will take place wherever and whenever it is useful and imaginative use will be made of the environment.

Put at its simplest, a school which is properly managed will tap all the talents of its participants and varied and flexible practices will follow as a matter of course. The management that is one for all teachers. When this is acknowledged at all levels in a school, good primary practice is more than likely to follow.

John Smith is head of Powers Hall Junior school, Wilton, Essex.

FEATURES

Feeling the width and the quality

New moves to reveal whether education spending provides value for money still have to find a way to account for the true worth of schools' work, Elizabeth Marley reports.

● The occupancy of schools, an indicator that relates number-on-roll to physical space, compares the ratio with DES standards and shows the proportion of temporary, prefabricated and permanent accommodation; They also look at some aspects of performance: ● The number of appeals arising from admissions policies, a measure of parental satisfaction with school allocation;

● Examination results showing the number of pupils with A level, O level and CSE passes; ● Statistics showing the percentage of 16-year-olds entering post-compulsory schooling, full-time further education, employment and the Youth Training Scheme.

These indicators are intended to provide a common denominator so that one authority can be compared with the next. But they are not meant to set up standards to which authorities must conform.

"The indicators do not constitute a fixed rigidity like the ideal cricket bat against which I can measure my own bat and conclude: it's too wide and a bad bat so scrap it," says Tom Hinds. But they would highlight the best practices, provoke comparisons and lead to a cross-fertilization of ideas.

The seven indicators nominated by the research group so far, however, are not thought to reflect the whole performance of education in sufficient breadth. Nor do they acknowledge the

wide social and geographical differences between authorities.

Disparities between authorities can affect both spending and results. To provide a basis for comparing like with like, some measure of the social and economic profile of each authority has to be found. The percentage of pupils on free school meals was considered, but free meals policies now vary considerably from authority to authority.

The group hopes to derive a better indicator from Department of Education and Science work on the effect of social and economic background factors on examination performance. This took into account the numbers of children born outside the UK or in immigrant families; parents who are semi-skilled or unskilled; overcrowding and households lacking basic amenities like bathrooms; one-parent families, large families and those living on supplementary benefits; unemployment and infant mortality.

The group is also wrestling with the problem of finding indicators for the quality of education. Some of the most important educational achievements are proving to be the least quantifiable. "Every member of the group has a different concept of quality and of what value for money means," says John Hughes, secretary to the research group.

To the Audit Commission, value for money means efficiency, effectiveness and economy in

spending, and its members are looking for markers which will help auditors evaluate management practice. To others, value for money means good quality - a much more subjective territory and a difficult one to chart with succinct indicators.

The immediate task is to refine some 30-odd suggestions down to two or three indicators of quality, amplified perhaps by an appendix. Ideas for indicators of quality include:

● Non-academic achievements - musical, dramatic and sporting activities, listing perhaps the numbers of school clubs and societies;

● Teacher satisfaction and staff turnover - the percentage of teachers leaving the authority or the profession and the level of teacher absence.

It may also be possible to use the judgements of HM Inspectors by deriving indicators from their annual expenditure surveys or from their reports.

"Quality can really only be measured at school level," says Tom Hinds. "To be fully effective indicators must be developed for individual schools and colleges."

This is beyond the authority-level brief of the research group. But the indicators could trigger a reaction in schools and colleges.

"If the i.e.a. is prepared to express judgements and invite questions about itself, then it is much more reasonable for the i.e.a. to ask the schools to make judgements about themselves; to ask governors to make judgements about the schools; to ask teachers to make judgements about themselves. If you can set that kind of model then it becomes less necessary for x to impose a judgement on y," says Tom Hinds.



Feeding the book hungry

An unusual bookshop is stimulating and satisfying children's appetites.

Reaching the door bell of the end-of-terrace house at 58 Tooting Bee Road, London SW17, and you are welcomed to one of the most comprehensive collections of children's books in the country. The individual touch of Judy Hall's Bookspread is carefully contrived: Bookspread began in Judy's front room and when her fledgling business needed new premises, she moved to the end-of-terrace house.

Alison Mitchell was director of the School-based assessment using item banking project and is at Jordanhill College of Education, Southbriggs, Glasgow, G12 8RN. She is also a member of the Scottish Education Research Council.

keep the friendly atmosphere.

As a mother of young children, and a junior school teacher, Judy was looking for good children's books and was not impressed by the display at the local shops or library. She approached publishers and began stocking a number of books she considered well-written and unusual that she could sell to parents, children and teachers in the area. Within three years her clientele had grown to such an extent that she gave up teaching to concentrate on her enterprise.

That was four years ago, when Bookspread moved to its current site, and Judy was joined by Pat Layzell, an ex-nursery school teacher. Between them they vet every children's book in print and provide a service selling and offering advice on books.

"We have all the usual favourites," explains Judy. "But we also make a point of including books with multi-racial appeal, and stories that show Dad looking after the children. Then there are books to familiarize children with particular occasions, like visiting the dentist, or to help them understand difficult circumstances such as a death in the family."

The personal attention to callers has remained an important part of Bookspread. Pat tells of a father dropping in one Christmas Eve looking for an emergency present for his seven-year-old son: "He admitted he didn't know much about books but rejected all the ones I suggested. Then he mentioned *The Spider*, a pop-up book, but I didn't have it."

Visits to mother-and-toddler groups highlighted something Pat had long been concerned about: "A generation of women who were not read to as children."

"I bet him that the other expensive Action Man-type presents would be discarded by Boxing Day but *The Spider* would have become a favourite. Come New Year, he was back saying how right I was and what else had we got?"

Bookspread's mobile book service applies the same principle to providing books for schools. "A teacher asks us for a selection suitable for, say, a mixed-race class of six-year-olds in Peckham, so we pack up a box or two for them to choose from on a sale-or-return basis," explains Judy. "We take the books ourselves so we can discuss them. Normally teachers have to select from catalogues and they are delighted to see the actual books."

Judy and Pat try as many ways as possible to encourage children to be interested in reading. They set up stalls in schools and arrange for authors and well-known personalities to visit. Floella Benjamin, of BBC's *Play School*, has been very supportive, as has Robert Leeson, author of the *Grange Hill* books and television series. "After reading a *Grange Hill* book, children move on to other Leeson books, and once their interest has been sparked off, there's no stopping them," says Judy. "Many children are book hungry because the books just aren't easily available to them. Or they equate books with being forced to read boring stuff at school. We try to show them that books can be entertaining and interesting, both at school and at home."

Visits to mother-and-toddler groups highlighted something Pat had long been concerned about: "A generation of women who were not read to as children."

but they don't know how to go about reading or telling stories to their own children." To help overcome this, a back room of the house (now occupied by bursting point by Bookspread) was converted to a playroom. Parents are invited, for a small fee, to bring their pre-school children to singing, story-telling, finger games session, skillfully led by Jenny Ellis, who encourages full audience participation. So popular did these gatherings prove to be that now all sorts of term-time and holiday events are held, from Teddybears' Workshop (bring your own Teddy), to chess, and a time for handicapped children and others with special needs.

All the events are run by qualified teachers, who must be paid the going rate. "We do pay our staff as well as we can and we aim to pay ourselves a realistic salary," says Judy. "But having said that, we do have a lot of support from volunteer helpers. We also receive grants from the GLC and the Greater London Arts Association, amongst others, but the future is always rather uncertain. We do need to expand our stock so we can always meet demand but the activities side is a big financial drain for the bookshop. At the moment we are trying to establish charity status for the activities, calling it the 'Children's Discovery Centre', and we hope the big store groups and organisations concerned with children will back us. If that works out, both elements of Bookspread could prosper."

Meanwhile, another ring at the door bell.

02038 20197 Sarah Farley

Supporting the home team

Hazel Shaw looks at an 'exemplary' pre-school home teaching scheme for the handicapped that is about to receive a million pound boost.

Four in every thousand pre-school children suffer severe learning difficulties because they are born with such serious handicaps as Down's Syndrome, epilepsy and cerebral palsy. Add to these, the children with "moderate learning difficulties" such as poor language development, and it becomes clear that 5 to 6 per cent of the under-fives are in need of special help.

In recognition of this, the Department of Education and Science is offering £1.2 million next year to encourage home teaching schemes for handicapped pre-school children called Portage schemes (the name is taken from a scheme set up in 1969 in Portage, Wisconsin).

Authorities may apply for an allowance of up to £28,000 a year for three years under the Educational Support Grant procedures. To the mother of a severely handicapped toddler these weekly visits of a home tutor can mean the difference between hell and survival:

Ryan, my son is just three-and-a-half. He has spent the greater part of his life in hospital and he can't yet walk or behave like other children of his age because he suffers from hydrocephalus [water on the brain]. I became very frustrated because he started throwing his food about instead of putting it in his mouth. The home tutor suggested trying to get him to lift a brick and put it into a bucket, and this worked, because the brick was too heavy for him to throw, you see.

Then, I tried him with a sandwich; first placing it in his hand and then just as I felt him stiffening up to throw it, I held the hand firmly and put it to his mouth before carrying on feeding him in the usual way. We carried on like this for several weeks until one day when I put his hand to his mouth he didn't push it away...

The home tutor who might be a professional nurse, social worker, qualified teacher or voluntary helper, works with the parent to isolate the problems, and design a curriculum to meet the individual child's needs.

The tutor may demonstrate while the mother observes, and will then instruct her on the programme to be followed during the week ahead. The pattern of teaching is carefully structured with a monitoring system built into it.

The mother is given a chart and asked to record daily exercises and achievements. The tutor reports back to her supervisor (usually a psychologist) and other staff (who may include a number of therapists who also have contact with the child) at a weekly staff meeting.

The supervisor, in turn, reports on progress to a management team made up of representatives of health, education and social services as well as parents. This constant monitoring is considered to be vital to the scheme.

Most parents seem to be full of praise for it. They like having help in their own environment,



Portage introduced the idea that well supported parents can teach their own children.

Best of a non-job

Graham Tayar looks at attempts to make the most of youth unemployment

So preparing for unemployment is now a compulsory part of all YTS schemes and *Using Unemployment* is an attempt to help by finding examples of good practice. We discovered these exist all over the country but very often in low profile.

There were private enterprise schemes like Instant Muscle, a registered charity started and run by Peter Raynes, a former businessman, whose unemployed teenage son and friends needed jobs. Raynes started them off in their own small business.

He and his network of colleagues now advise and support schemes all over the country. They help to create and guide projects in which teenagers learn the managerial skills necessary to transform their craft abilities into proper enterprises, respectable, and eventually tax paying.

We found a cluster of such small-scale craft schemes on a great open-plan floor of a disused mill in Wigan advised by Wilf Callaghan, a builder trained in his craft forced out of work by ill-health. He is the crucial factor which makes the back-stage guidance, the young people take their own decisions and are ready to take over.

They say, "Without Wilf we never could have done it." Wilf says, very simply, "They're great. And they are now, though they began with no more drive and sense of direction than any other group of unemployed. It was the alliance between motivated, skilled adults who were not seen as behaving like teachers or parents, and authorities

tic, hard-working young people that made for success.

The Hammersmith Unemployment Festival, spun off from an ILRA-backed unemployment project, was partly invented to draw attention to it. Both provide workshops with skills - training for jobs, personal development and creative activities.

But the festival is much more than that. It's a multicultural affirmation that life even on the dole can and should be fulfilling and fun. The festival has music, sports, parties, dances and an enormous number of competitions including photography, pots, painting, performing talents and three kinds of dancing.

In Hartlepool there are studios for local unemployed groups hoping to produce chart-busters. South Manchester Community College at Fildes Park is much more open than the Open University. Locals can start any time, at any level, for no fee and follow virtually any course of study they want.

There are volunteers everywhere. The retired help out by passing on the skills of a lifetime. Young people do jobs for old people, learn new trades, build museums, talk to the lonely, make tea and turn their hands to whatever the community needs.

All over the country we encountered recording studios, oral history projects, computer courses, guidelines on small businesses, building co-operatives, impenetrable shell centres and many other enterprises, both public and private.

excellent teachers - they can often be of great comfort to young parents with a handicapped baby.

A small proportion of parents refuse the scheme for a variety of reasons. Often there are serious marital problems, depression, or a poor environment and it is felt that in such cases it may be better for the child to have help elsewhere.

Many parents involved in the Portage scheme also take their children to "Opportunity Groups" which provide semi-structured activities for pre-school children with learning difficulties. The groups are small, and run in cheerful, informal units, which allow the mothers some respite from the daily routine. There is also the chance to meet other parents of handicapped children.

Many of the Opportunity Groups and Portage schemes are run on a shoe-string; depending on voluntary help, fund raising and the generosity of local health, education and social service departments.

Portage schemes have been the subject of detailed evaluation by psychologists who have measured the number of home visits made, rates of individual attainment of learning activities and task achievement. Very few parents drop out and 90 per cent of the children end up achieving the goals set for them by the programme.

Clearly the Portage scheme has impressed the DES. Sir Keith Joseph recently commended its "multi-professional approach". He said, "Against a long history of separate responsibility, developing such cooperation is hard."

The hope now is that the £1.2 million grant will enable 35 more schemes to be set up, providing at least one in every county. Some professionals fear, however, that local authorities may not apply for grants because they are worried about having to take over schemes once the funding is over.

Robert Cameron is encouraged by Sir Keith's support but feels some education committees may not appreciate that Portage is not only valuable educationally, but also gives exceptional value for money.

"I have the sinking feeling that if some of those responsible were given £1 million tomorrow, they would spend it on school-like buildings, and take the children away from their parents and do things to them behind locked doors. Many people pay lip service to education in the home with parents, but what actually happens is that folk return to the old familiar solutions; something that looks like a school with walls and windows and teachers inside it."

The general secretary of the National Portage and Home Teaching Association is Molly White, King Alfred's College, Sparkford Road, Winchester, Hants SO22 4NR.

With love and rigour

The Eveline Lowe school in South London is opening doors to children from deprived backgrounds. But headteacher Wendla Kernig resents attempts by politicians to influence the way the school goes about this.



Wendla Kernig (left); ILEA initiatives on racism and sexism are 'impudent'.

Just off the Old Kent Road, in an area of South London known for its poor housing and "problem" families, there is a patch of wild land whose brambles last year yielded up enough blackberries to make 100 lb of jam. The bushes, hillocks, trees and wild places are a haven for inner city children who delight in building dens and swinging from ropes. In odd corners, though, a clue to its owners is found where neat tomato plants grow alongside cabbage plants or a collection of measuring instruments has been left alongside the beginnings of a pond.

Though the land is owned by Lambeth council by the Eveline Lowe Primary School, the gate to it is always open so that trespassers need not scale the walls. They can walk straight in and enjoy the wildlife as Wendla Kernig, Eveline Lowe's head, hopes they will. And if this means that the odd piece of junk or rubbish is dumped, the children or the staff of the school can always pick it up.

Eveline Lowe was originally London's first first school. When policies changed the modern part of it became the nursery and infant school and the juniors found a home in the old school building across the road next to the land. The school has only one rule: no physical violence. It has no bells, no break times, no register taking, no library, no staffroom, no reading scheme - not even the colour coding often used as an alternative.

Open plan areas are divided between teams of three: a male and a female teacher and an aide - with little distinction made between them. The children have the same teacher for at least three years with the little ones coming from the nursery singly to join their elders. And books are everywhere - in the teaching areas, in the corridors, in the rooms where parents, staff and children mingle.

A visitor to Eveline Lowe may be to look hesitant for someone - parent, teacher or child - to stop and offer help. As you walk around you do not hear raised voices from either staff or children and the children are noticeably polite.

The children are taught above all to be responsible for their own learning and discipline. On the second floor of the old building children were sitting at tables in odd corners of the rooms and corridors quietly getting on with their own, very different, pieces of work.

The nearest thing to a "lesson" was in one room where the teacher was giving two girls some sex education with the help of one of the latest anatomical pop-up books. A boy painted away at a nearby table and two others made a model of the Old Kent Road during the blitz. When one of them approached the teacher with a problem of construction, the boy painting looked up with interest to note the answer. Otherwise, the children were too absorbed in what they were doing to talk to each other or form queues in front of the teacher.

In another room, three children were practising for the brass band while another lad did the same, sitting in the sun outside the fire escape door.

When talking of education, Wendla Kernig makes much of the word "rigour" - she does not believe there is enough of it around.

"We don't have the depth in education we need. If you look at the work children are doing in school, it is sad. There is no real probing, no lateral thinking - at least, not much. You can have as many worksheets as you like, but if the children are getting them right they shouldn't be doing them, and if they are not, the same goes."

Nor is she totally happy about the schools that are turning out beautifully executed pieces of drawing, painting and calligraphy.

"I sometimes feel that children are wasting as much time producing this kind of work as those using workbooks. Education is about getting children to think. The end product is important but not the most important thing. Of course they must at some point feel that they have the ability to produce things as beautifully as they want to, but this is not all there is to it."

She illustrates this with a story about a six-year-old who wanted to capture a bird's footprint. The child tried laying down painted paper outside, but the paint dried. She tried again but it flapped around frightening the birds. Then the rain came and washed the paint away. Next she tried camouflaging her paper and putting bait on it. She tried clay and sand. And finally, having gone through the various stages of thinking out the problem, she decided that a bird-table was the only way. At this point, the teacher stepped in and got her a bird-table and she finally acquired her bird print. Making the bird-table was not an important part of the process.

Likewise, when a child is carefully observing a nettle to make a drawing of it, it is not the drawing that is important but the questioning from the teacher as the child draws. Why does it have a square stem? Why is it hollow? Why does it droop in water?

While Wendla Kernig agrees that children must be given the techniques as and when they need them, she is equally concerned that the teachers

have time to give each child as they were when a school was run as a series of workshops like Eveline Lowe.

Wendla Kernig has stern things to say about much of the so-called informal schooling around. She thinks many are actually working very formally in an informal way. "They are all on a different page of the same book, but they say that is working at a child's own pace."

She feels that teachers are much to blame for children's lack of concentration by breaking the day up into pieces instead of letting a child develop his interests at his own pace.

"Children learn to work superficially because they know the bell is going to interrupt them and that they will have to stop what they are doing. They learn that to get deeply involved is dangerous."

The Eveline Lowe has no remedial children and does not regard any of its pupils as "problem" children. Yet it takes in many who have already been suspended from nursery and infant schools. That sometimes makes for "a very hard slog" but Wendla is horrified at the thought that a child can be suspended at so young an age. She puts it down to the teachers' failure, not the child's. She feels that they have not looked at the child to see exactly where he is and to build on that.

Wendla introduced an 11-year-old who had been a non-reader for a long time. "I'm still not very good," he confesses. A seven-year-old who had recently become a choirboy at a local church on his own initiative and been baptized with Wendla as his godmother. "I was very naughty when I came here," he admitted with a grin. He was one of those suspended from nursery school. As a non-reader herself until she was 11, Wendla Kernig believes that if you do not put pressure on a child to do certain things at a certain time they will learn.

She wants children to leave the school not just as good readers but "hooked on books". They also read music because music is an important part of school life.

The school tries to open as many doors as possible for the children: the choice whether ultimately to go through them is up to the child. But there is no stigma attached to not doing something very well. The important factor is to have a try but if it is not your thing, it's all good.

Everything. It is this which makes the children accept and talk about their failings or shortcomings with such honesty and lack of embarrassment.

Parents play a vital part in school life. Parents and teachers' aides are welcome to join in-service courses alongside the staff and some have clearly been changed by the children's experience at school.

For other children - some of whom have parents in prison for drug pushing, prostitution and even murder - the school is the happy and caring family that they may lack. And they blossom in the security that this love gives them. There is an openness about relationships in the school which has nothing to do with calling staff by their first names.

This requires a special sort of teacher and not everyone would be prepared to work in this way. Applicants for teaching jobs are invited to spend a day at the school first where they come under the scrutiny of children, parents and staff. They have to want to work as part of a team, be prepared to develop and change as people and be excited at the prospect.

The school has not always had such a happy team. When Wendla Kernig took over 10 years ago, almost the entire staff left in protest at her way of working.

Now she is taking premature retirement at the end of this term. She feels that 10 years in a school is long enough if it is to go on evolving and changing with the times. She is also seriously concerned about the rival claims on a head's time that comes from the political climate.

As a head she has never attended head meetings, filled in forms or made sure that guidelines are followed. For her, people and being with the children in the school have always been most important. And, she believes, if a head is preoccupied with too many other distractions, the school suffers.

"Now for the first time in my life, the political pressures from government and the ILEA are so great that we are beginning to lose sight of what education is all about." She says of the recent ILEA initiatives on sexism and racism, "It's impudent of them to suggest that we are not aware of the diversities of race, colour and sex in schools and that it is a part of everything you

plan for. "We have always been conscious of the needs of every child and placed particular emphasis on equal opportunities long before ILEA invented its initiatives."

She feels strongly that any prejudice is wrong, but is equally adamant that approached in the way the ILEA has approached it, those who are racist and sexist don't change, they just shut up.

Research, Wendla says, has proved that the way her school works is the right way. And she does believe that teachers should have both the theory and the practice to draw on if education is not to be a hit-or-miss affair.

"Any fool can sit in front of a blackboard and get the children to copy from it. But it is a wise person who knows what question to ask a child, who observes a child's eyes, hands, and face and knows when to intervene, who knows what materials to bring in and when, who to bring in the right adult and when to push and when not."



A second series highlighting schools that are commended as examples of good primary practice. Readers are invited to send their comments and thoughts on good practice (not more than 700 words) and to recommend schools to The Features Editor, the TES, Priory House, St John's Lane, London EC1M 4BX.

THEATRE FILMS TELEVISION ART MUSIC TH

Review

Doublet Studies in Literary History. By Karl Miller
Oxford University Press £19.50. 0 19 812841 X.

My first proper date was with a girl called Rita Marr. We went to the local picture house, a dump long ceded by the flea to more exotic vermin. The film we saw was *The Man Who Haunted Himself*, what might be called a Roger Moore vehicle. Moore - post-Saint, pre-Bond - played a sober-suited, husbandly, very nearly saintly, businessman who in the first reel is involved in a horrific car crash.

As the surgeons fight to save his life, a second blip appears momentarily on the vital signs monitor. Odd, but scarcely alarming until the recovered Mr Moore begins to stalk by his second - decidedly Bondish - self, less than gentlemanly or husbandly, much given to drink, sexual misbehaviour and ferocious sports car revving. The end, which I won't spoil since it's bound to reappear at 11.45 some Saturday night, is appropriately noisy and final.

I'd obviously been paying some attention. For when the walk home took the inevitable adolescent turn, I was able to mutter lamely "I'm sorry, that wasn't me," shaking my slapped head as if grateful to be returned from there.

The Scots - and Karl Miller had the full impact of a Scottish education - are much taken with doubles and dualities. Pairs and twos, shadow selves, true and false, good and evil, people Scottish literature and thought all the way from James Hogg's mysterious *Justified Sinner* to, in another time and literary realm, Glasgower R D Laing's *The Divided Self*.

There have been books about literary doubles before though most of them demanded a wade through thick psychoanalytic or structuralist porridge. Professor Miller's *Doubles* (he admits to one or two of his own) is much more promisingly aimed not just at the imaginative use of second and subsequent selves but at the far more productive notion that the double is emblematic of the imagination itself.

This is a Romantic notion and Professor Miller is at one with the Romantics, who saw all things, as they prepared for the flood of modernity, coming in twos. The ancient world had looked to unity, the neo-classicists to unity-in-diversity; the modern world, following Romanticism (and Darwin) was stuck with a fast-breeding diversity: polysemy, polyvalence, polymorphous perversity. It was the worst lack in Marxism that it could not sufficiently shake free of its time to think in oppositions greater than two, Capital and Labour, bourgeoisie and proletariat. Even the arch modern classicist T S Eliot could not quite shake the soil of the romantic continent, his native America, from his feet before constructing his classically ordered *Romanticism*-Anglo-American; Eliot had insisted on a rather Romantic separation of "the man that suffers" and "the mind that creates", and in denying his works the longer nurture of "parental" care, had sent them out into the world the very embodiment of Professor Miller's Romantic myth: as orphans. Doubling is seen as the essence of modern imagination and authority, an extension of Eliot's "dislocation", Empson's "ambiguity", Derrida's "deconstruction", rather than merely as part of the apparatus of the unconscious.

Freud had allowed the priority of the poets in



Two in one

Brian Morton on a strange thread running through literary history

the discovery of the secret self and though psychoanalysis stood rather on its dignity as a natural science, Freud's followers cased back into the kind of "poetic", "mythic" thinking about double and multiple selves that the bourgeois Founding Father had tried to play down.

Psychoanalysis stayed mythic. Its central episode was the son who fled the family home, to first confront a half-human figure that riddled him about the shape of humanity, then to meet and murder his father at a forking of the ways and to enter his mother's bed as son and lover. With Calvin behind and England, mother and mistress, below, the myth of Oedipus was a handy one for the Scots. It permits the fullest run through guilt, sin and liberty, conscious and unconscious.

Professor Miller begins with the Scots: the nightmarish stories of the Justified Sinner, haunted by twins and devils, and of Jekyll and Hyde - one man or two? good versus evil? or: the human compromise versus the unfettered imagination? A less obvious example is that of Walter Scott. Scott was a perfect example of a classic (or Tory) separation of the mind that creates and the man that spends the royalties. His secret self - "The Great Unknown" - meant he could pay his debts and indulge the Jacobite in himself at the same time. William Sharp was perhaps the oddest of the Scottish cache of pseudonyms, known to the world as the retiring Highland poetess "Fiona MacLeod". In the same way, the Lowlander Christopher Grieve became the teacher "Hugh MacDiarmid" whose literary friend Leslie Mitchell - "Lewis Grassie Gibbon" - once went as far as literary collaboration with his own pseudonym.

Though it is curious that he should have bypassed Lawrence, an Oedipal son-and-lover and

the archetypal divided man, Professor Miller ranges over a staggering vista of 19th century and contemporary literature. This is clearly a book that represents the culmination of a long obsession. There is too much in it, all of it good. As well as the Scots, Miller examines Keats, Melville, Poe, Dostoevsky, Frost, Lowell, Plath, Dickens, Henry James and Edith Wharton. In Oscar Wilde he discusses a hero whose second self is a portrait that has taken on all the subject's ills, even, worst of all, old age. Yet in the end, as in Hogg and Stevenson, the world has its revenge on art. And there is Conrad, whose stories pose as art, full of second selves, secret shapers and flights from the familiar, familial world.

It is with the late 20th century that these flights become extreme. Norman Mailer becomes the spirit companion of the astronauts, of Marilyn Monroe, who soar high; of Jack Abbott and Gary Gilmore, murderers who sink as low as anything in Dostoevsky, but yet hold visions as powerful as any writer's. It is Abbott, ironically, who gives the most articulate version of the shift of doubling in the contemporary imagination: "the last vestiges of romanticism appear to us as paranoias".

That paranoia has become the single most important imaginative device of the last two or three decades. Saul Bellow's characters are haunted by other selves and yet dream of an anthropomorphic immortality bought with the destruction of these doubles. Thomas Pynchon, not mentioned by Miller, makes paranoia his central metaphor. His career has been as secret as Scott's; he is our Great Unknown.

Miller's most daring literary instance is Martin Amis, a good example of a son shadow fighting the literary father. Amis's novels have been

obsessed with doubles and with forgetting. And with money, title of his latest, best book, subject of its predecessor, *Success*. In *Money*, the illiterate, drunken, suicidal John Self is actually confronted by a fictional "Martin Amis" over the question of a film script, a device Saul Bellow had used in the anthropomorphic *Humboldt's Gift*.

Miller steps away from literature proper on a few telling occasions. (Clive James, unreliable memoirist, is one of them.) He examines the case of *Sybil* (not the Disraeli novel, thought it might have been) but an account of one Sybil Dorsett's multiple selves, still an important psychiatric case. He looks at his friend, the Anglo-Indian clarinetist Sandy Brown (known to fans as McJazz) who was haunted by Al Babb (Al Babb? alibi? a babler?). It's at moments like this that Miller's intuitive approach begins to show the odd hole and patch; much of the argument is unargued or overdone. In James's *The Wings of the Dove*, we really associate Milly Theale's first name with money? or hear "feel", "steal" or the name of a duck in her surname?

With the final non-literary example, the argument stands up rather better. The orphan John Lennon takes himself off into a world of words and imaginations, becomes (Kafka-like?) a Silver Beetle then a Beatle, marries an anima figure, an exotic version of his missing mother, a woman older and wiser than himself, and dies, helterskelter at the hands of a double who believes himself to be John Lennon.

Far as we can go inland into the realms of individual psychology, doubling has its outward, spatial dimension as well. Fleeing and flying are part of it and all doubles take flight of some sort: to the moon as the Poe and Mailer, and the nightingale as in Keats, simply on the lam as in Mailer's criminal alter egos, from the innocent US to wicked Europe in James. Half a century or so later that last neat dichotomy seems reversed in the post-Nixon jeremiads of another (real) divided man. Miller's friend the Anglo-American critic Marius Bewley, who sat on the knee of James's brother's widow, grew up to cultivate ambiguity and disguise America's *Complex Fate*.

Except in his memoir of his friend, Miller tends to pass over doubling's political and topical side. As my Anglo-American friend Eric Homberger has said, Margaret Thatcher perfectly embodies the Freudian concept of "condensation", what Empson defined as "the use of opposites where two things thought of as incompatible but desired intensely by different systems of judgement are spoken of simultaneously by words applying to both". Just as De Gaulle used to pose as Jeanne d'Arc Mrs Thatcher emerges as Churchill and St Francis, yoking together with no conscious connection, offering flight through space to the South Atlantic and through time to Victoria's mature years. All politics is now doubles, adversarial, with each side justifying its aims by means of or at past general elections. It's the oldest and crudest defence of the sole or collective ego; donning a mask, assigning guilt and suggesting that two things, far apart, are unexpectedly connected in some less than desirable way. It's a dangerous way of preserving our own innocence because, as J C Hall saw in his ironic poem about being haunted by a sexually mischievous "double", it tempts us to the final violence of self-destruction.

Better not meet him through. The shock of good One to sort of murder, to be alone.

as he is of the Right. He is always looking for new weapons for the gladiatorial combat over the shape of the educational systems. He is particularly critical of the Plowden Report for its liberal conclusions and its assumptions about "child-centred" and "individualized" education. In spite of his objections to centralism, he wants a "pedagogy" of the Left in Britain, to provide teachers with a framework of understanding about how education can emphasize what children have in common rather than their differences.

His most endearing quality is to be always on the look out for the real causes of things. He castigates the plans for GCSE as a betrayal of the ideas of those who fought over the years for a unified examination and sees them as just one more divisive grading mechanism to prevent secondary schools becoming truly comprehensive. In his essay "Marx and the Crisis in Education" he does not see cuts in working-class education and control of its content as primarily motivated by either meanness or ideology. To him, they come as a result of fear of the revolution in thinking that could occur if the education of the working class were ever allowed to develop in a generous spirit. It's an important insight which flows naturally from his historical perspective of the educational system.

Ex-grammar gladiator

Christopher Price celebrates the work of Brian Simon

which, though still today enshrined in the law of the land, has been put into the deep freeze for 20 years now by governments of both parties. Brian Simon has a proper obsession with the poison of creeping centralism in English education and he comes back to it again and again.

His other love is the comprehensive school. He glories in its triumph over Thatcherism, and brooks no criticism of the comprehensive philosophy. His certainty springs in part from his confidence in its grammar school origins. One of the chapters in the book is dedicated to Raymond King, ex-head of Wandsworth Grammar School, who, once Labour had taken power in the LCC, spent the 1930s in fervent discussion paving the way for the post-war comprehensive drive in London. He goes out of his way to praise Wandsworth, Mayfield and Sydenham, London's first three grammar-based comprehensives. He sees the comprehensive revolution, in contrast to the grammar school revolution, as a more radical

but never lingers quite long enough over what should be taught in secondary schools. Thus, in curricular terms, the essays have a "grammar school" feel to them. Brian Simon is passionate about an indissoluble connection between the Left and high academic standards; he is immensely proud of the fact that Karl Marx knew Dante's *Divine Comedy* almost off by heart, could recite chunks of Shakespeare from memory; could read all the leading European languages; could write in three of them (German, French and English); and saw foreign languages as "a weapon in the struggle for life". To him, the objective of the Right in education has been to cut off the working class from that culture, which should be their inheritance. In this sense, there is almost a touch of *Black Paper* fervour in his rhetoric, which sits somewhat uneasily with his passionate Marxist and humanist comprehensiveism.

BOOKS

The 'high politics' view

Vernon Bogdanor welcomes an important new history

The Decline of Power 1915-1964. By Robert Blake.
Granada: Paladin History of England £18. 0 246 10753 7.

Robert Blake's great strength as a historian has always lain in his grasp of the role of personality in politics, and it has made him the leading political biographer of his generation. It is this same quality which informs his splendid account of British history between 1915 and 1964, *The Decline of Power*. Blake has the gift of encapsulating the distinctive features of a politician's style in a brief and epigrammatic sentence or two. A couple of examples: Baldwin "had no programme but he had a purpose. Like Disraeli he wished to project a new picture of the Conservative Party, not too detailed. Monet rather than Frith - and above all emollient and sympathetic." But "his niceness did not prevent him from being an astute politician". Churchill "always pressed with enthusiastic eagerness the case for whatever department he headed. This was why he was such a maddening colleague and why the premiership which has no department, was the only office that really

served his genius".

A J P Taylor's *English History 1914-1945*, Blake's main competitor, has been called the work of a Populist Historian. *The Decline of Power*, by contrast, is the work of a historian of the State. It is, unashamedly, a work of political history, "which includes the history of war, the continuities of politics by other means...". *The Decline of Power* is particularly good on the history of war and on constitutional questions. The accounts of the Somme, Jutland and the 1931 crisis are small masterpieces of clear and authoritative analysis. Blake takes especial pleasure in destroying the myths and conspiracy theories of popular sentiment. It is, for example, a myth that Churchill was the only begueter of the ill-fated Dardanelles expedition, a myth that British firmness at Chanak in 1922 halted an aggressor, and that the fall of Lloyd George taught his successors that deterrence did not pay. It is a myth that the Labour Cabinet of 1931 was divided about the desirability of expenditure cuts; they disagreed merely about "the nature and extent of the cuts needed to restore foreign confidence". It was only after the formation of the National Government that the

Labour ministers, the majority of whom had been prepared to accept a reduction in unemployment benefit, claimed that they had been opposed to any cuts at all.

The Decline of Power deals almost entirely with "high politics" and tends, perhaps, to underestimate the pressures and constraints which inevitably limit the scope of political action. Little is said in this book about the causes of Britain's economic decline; and, when he comes to discuss Britain's decline as a world power, Blake sometimes implies that the loss of Empire was a consequence of Britain's participation in two world wars, was whose inevitable result was the transformation of Britain into a mere offshore island.

Yet it is difficult to believe that Britain could have retained her Empire whether the two world wars had occurred or not. The forces of colonial nationalism were inevitably going to disrupt the Empire and Britain was perhaps fortunate to disengage herself without the traumas which so afflicted Belgium and France. Nor is decolonization of itself necessarily part of a process of decline. There is after all some truth in

Macaulay's contention which Blake quotes that the day when free European institutions would be granted to India would be "the proudest day in English history". The Triumph of the West which the BBC is at present celebrating is, at least in part, a triumph of specifically British institutions.

It is the very freshness and vigour of *The Decline of Power* which is likely to provoke alternative explanations of the theme with which it deals. It is a book which students of history will enjoy and which their tutors, if they are wise, will recommend. For Taylor's Oxford History, despite its brilliance, is too wayward and unreliable in its judgements. Mowat's *Britain Between the Wars* (1955) is now inevitably showing signs of age; while Lloyd's *Empire to Welfare State* (1979) is too drab to merit serious consideration. *The Decline of Power* will teach the student of history one lesson which he should never forget - that academic excellence and literary skill are complementary rather than conflicting qualities. Robert Blake shows that history can be enjoyable as well as scholarly. Of how many other contemporary historians can that be said?

There is anger echoing through current writing on education and equality, a cold, rational anger that as more and more research is done on opportunities in schools, so more and more institutionalized discrimination is revealed. Equality of opportunity is a joke, at the continuing expense of ethnic minorities, working-class students and girls, all of whom are consistently denied equal access to high status subjects and teacher attention.

Some problems result from laudable motives though. Coeducation was seen as the way to provide girls with the science, workshops and technology which were available in boys' schools but not in girls'. Pat Mahony's sardonic title, *Schools for the Boys?* (Hutchinson, £3.95. 0 09 16081 4) suggests how it's actually turned out. In mixed schools, boys monopolize not just time and attention, but physical space. They take over whole playgrounds for football pitches, which girls walk through at their peril. They sprawl into gangways, "so you have to climb over them", lean over girls' desks, touch and pinch and prod and poke pencils up through the holes in laboratory stools while girls are sitting on them. This harassment is endorsed by teachers, who make it incumbent on the girls to try to avoid it, by sticking together, arriving late and leaving early, losing their right not only to freedom of movement but to equal lesson time too. And in lessons, boys compel attention by growling and sighing and making a show of restlessness whenever a girl is speaking. Girls learn to keep quiet, and so are perceived by teachers as unoriginal and lacking individuality, but easy to deal with and a calming influence on the boys. Thus the separate groups which would ensure them a rightful share of attention aren't popular because the resulting boys' groups would be too difficult to handle.

Of course there are schools and teachers who try to combat sexism, but the problem is, in many cases, convincing them of the need to do it; schools, after all, reflect society, and what's built into society, you don't just notice it built into your own value systems, particularly if your vested interests are at stake as well. Pat Mahony describes lines of approach to the problem, but there's no suggestion that the solution's easy.

It's the same with race. Conscious efforts have to be made by teachers to confront their own racism in order even to begin to eliminate the ethniccentricity of the overt curriculum and the institutionalized racism of the hidden one. Education for a Multicultural Society (edited by Martin Straker-Wells, Bell & Hyman, £12.95. 0 7135 2460 X. £6.95. 0 7135 2371 9) describes the experience of teachers in ILEA at all levels from nursery education to INSET. To avoid "steel band and curry" tokenism, it vital for schools to formulate and publish explicit anti-racist policies. The families of children from ethnic minorities should be involved as much



Echoes of dissent

Jessica Saraga on education and equality

as possible in their children's schooling; mother tongue teaching should be developed; above all, it must be made permanently apparent to students that they are all valued equally, and that education in all areas, science and maths as well as history, geography, literature, art and music, is not just about the self-perceived achievements of white Europeans and Americans. There are valuable suggestions here as to how this might be done, though the book as a whole doesn't quite manage to distance itself from the "Them and Us" syndrome - we (white? native English-speakers?) doing our best for them, the ethnic minorities. If any of the school teachers concerned belonged to ethnic minorities themselves, it didn't come across. If more teachers were appointed who did, the problem might not be so serious anyway, but institutional racism means that these are just the teachers who find it difficult to get the jobs.

Home and School in Multicultural Britain (by Sally Tomlinson, Batsford, £6.95. 0 7134 1490 1) approaches the same problems, on a more theoretical level, discussing the cultural back-

ground of ethnic minority students, and the expectations their parents have of education. The particular problem of Muslim concern at the erosion of religious values and the resulting desire for separate Islamic schools is discussed too. Once again the innate racism inherent in the school system emerges, in teacher expectations of some ethnic minority pupils, notably those of Caribbean origin, with whom they feel anxious or threatened, expecting them to be either withdrawn or disruptive, and of low ability. Low expectations are likely to affect performance. Here again, more ethnic minority teachers are clearly part of the answer; another part must be better teacher training.

Many of these questions are taken up in *Urban Schooling: Theory and Practice* (by Leslie Bash, David Coulby and Crispin Jones, Holt, £5.95. 0 03 910609 8). Another passionate analysis, which mercilessly exposes the often prudential assumptions which are built into the curriculum, particularly inappropriately in urban schools where cultural diversity is rapidly becoming the norm, and where very few

students come from social groups which have traditionally been successful in education. What makes it worse is that the whole purpose of education seems to be not the development of awareness and independence of mind, not even socialization, but social control; groups perceived as potentially disruptive or unruly, are subjected to years of authoritarianism in the hope that they'll submit and toe the line, perhaps a legacy of the 19th-century concern with getting the workers to work. There is a ludicrous distinction between the democratic values schools claim to promote, and the authoritarian autocracies - in relation to staff as well as pupils - which many of them operate. There is too often a contradiction between the anti-sexism some schools aspire to, and the gender division of labour they still can't avoid channelling their students into when they leave.

Jessie Oakes has similar concerns in *Keeping Track* (Yale University Press, £21.50. 0 300 03292 7). Schools are run by people who have been successful in the education system. They have low expectations of groups who traditionally are not. Jessie Oakes's subtitle is "How Schools Structure Inequality"; she suggests that tracking (American for streaming) operates systematically, albeit unintentionally, in American schools to deny students from these groups the equal opportunity which is their constitutional right. Working-class and ethnic minority students get channelled into lower streams, where teachers regard them as hostile to authority, reluctant to learn and likely to disrupt. They're thought unlikely to benefit from the conceptual skills taught in the higher streams, and denied access to the high-status subjects required for later training for high-status jobs. Once in a low stream, it's difficult to get out. It all seems remarkably similar to what the authors of *Urban Schooling* found in this country; whether deeper investigation on the lines of *Schools for the Boys* would have produced equally corresponding results, is not apparent.

Equality and Freedom in Education (edited by Brian Holmes, Allen and Unwin, £20.00. 0 04 370152. £7.95. 0 04 370153 1) takes comparisons further, as well as to France, Russia, China and Japan. The general tenor of the book seems to be optimistic, for instance the assumption is that in the USA there has been a successful conversion from a system "which prepared a talented elite, to a system of mass education", an assumption with which Jessie Oakes would certainly not agree. Few issues of inequality in England and Wales (Scotland doesn't appear at all) are discussed. In general there is as much emphasis here on liberty in education as on equality, with little concern that when liberties get infringed they're usually privileged people's liberties, but when equality is threatened the sufferers are those underprivileged already. Not much - not enough - anger in this one.

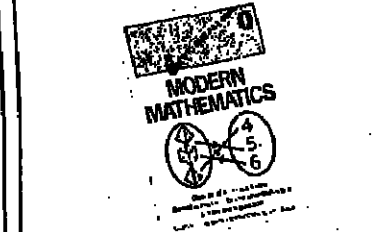
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ARTS

Bloody, bawdy and bleak

The Murderers. By Daniel Morán National (Cottesloe) Theatre. Gilt. Lerner & Loewe's Musical Lyric Theatre.

Who Plays Wins. By Peter Skellern and Richard Silgove Vaudeville Theatre.

Three cheers for the re-opening of the Cottesloe which has been dark for five months. Thanks to "a special GLC grant" it will remain open for the rest of the financial year.

The re-opening presents the NT Studio in a nine weeks' Festival of New Plays. The Studio exists to extend NT actors' skills and to generate new and experimental work. Its finances are raised from private sources not NT funds, and Ed Mirvish provides the Old Vic Annex free for workshop; Battle Brothers and the John S. Cohen Foundation have helped to meet the cost of producing festival programmes. Thus the NT pursues the self-help policy which the Government enjoins on the Arts.

Sadly, the opening production is a waste of effort. *The Murderers* is a bloody, bawdy, villainous string of scenes from provincial life in Northern Ireland. Set largely in a drinking den in east Belfast, the headquarters of the local Orange Order urban terrorists, it presents a group of mindless bigots whose creed is "Not an inch (of Ulster's soil) shall we forsake", whose rituals include mugging, knee-capping, blinding, murder. These are acted out in sickening detail to close Act 1 and open Act 2 in a welter of obscene violence which would have disgraced even Caligula's Roman theatre.

And for what? Do we need to be told that the IRA is not the only brutal faction in Ulster? Are we short of information concerning the murderous

hatred which divides the Irish? Daniel Morán offers no new insights. He has a sharp ear for common speech, can retail the cant of bigotry and detail masochistic frenzy. But Tom, the peg on whom the action hangs, is no more than a cipher, an author's catalyst, awakening neither interest nor concern. Its only recommendation is that *The Murderers* gives work to 11 actors, director Peter Gill and designer Allison Chitty—most bleak beer-drinking setting perfectly reflects its barrenness.

Jocelyn Herbert's designs on gauze provide most of the charm in John Dexter's production of Lerner & Loewe's *Gigi* which reduces Colette's original story to its mercenary essentials: a girl is sold for 34,000 francs p.a. Her purchaser belatedly offers marriage which is supposed to excuse all that passes hitherto. Jean-Pierre Aumont's aged charms are no substitute for Maurice Chevalier's. Stan Phillips is very grande-dame; Beryl Reid naughtily (captivatingly) steals the show at every appearance. Amanda Warner is physically too big for *Gigi*; Geoffrey Burdage is bored and boring as Gaston. Only violinist Perry Monteaux-Mason lifts the production to a momentary romantic peak.

Peaks are provided in *Who Plays Wins* by Richard Silgove's songs celebrating *The Birth Of the Cello* and Australian cricketer Lillian Thompson. He also provides depths: Rock Hudson's impending death from AIDS is not a laugh. Silgove was a teacher as songs about school-dinners, RI and Ethnic Studies show. He and Skellern are not yet a Double Act, not having developed complementary personae. *Who Plays Wins* is clever, topical, diverting but not in Flanders and Swann class.

John James

The worry of the Garden

Nick Baker in Sheffield

"I'm not a reluctant recipient of the funds, I'm critical of the policy which supplied them," says Clare Venables, Artistic Director of the Crucible Theatre in Sheffield. In March of this year, after an unsuccessful campaign to freeze the Arts Council's Glory of the Garden policy, the Crucible accepted their grant increase of 29.7 per cent and set to work. The extra £140,000 that Sheffield received as a designated "centre of excellence" was at the expense of other smaller companies (notably 7.84), but Sheffield needed the money to restore the modern theatre building to its original purpose of bringing people to the theatre and theatre to the people.

At least the Arts Council got the "excellence" bit right. What's significant is that the excellence has Theatre in Education and Young People's Theatre at its root. Crucible's old Vanguard company was being gradually starved of funds (after, in the mid-Seventies, the Arts Council stopped "earmarking" cash for such enterprises) and was increasingly unable to go into schools all year round. The new TIE company, simply renamed Crucible TIE is now a permanent (in-house) year round affair based around four actor teachers under the direction of Phil Clark. After an interim period of pilot productions and consultation with teachers and the local authority, the new company's first piece for 9-12 year-olds took to the road.

Serfdom Right is a slap-bang participation piece about the Peasants' Revolt. Three huge figures, into which the actors literally have to climb, dominate the circular set, representing the monarchy, the gentry and the church. Inside the circle the pupils are cast for the most part as the peasants, beset by tax demands, infected with the Black Death, and finally portrayed by a black hooded skeleton—and con-

tinually kept in their place by the landowners and gentry. The participation style is at times a bit pantomime-like, with lots of singalongs, cheering and booing and bowing to the king. However, the success of this enjoyably colourful piece is in the clarity with which it deals with concepts like poll tax and strip farming, as well as linking the (often separately packaged) Black Death and the Hundred Years War with the growth of the Tyler mob.

It's an "off the shelf" piece, originally devised by Newcastle's Brummers Theatre Company, but Phil Clark's strategy is to weave the company away from "ready to act" product, via a specially commissioned piece, *Out for the Count* about employment prospects at 16, which Grazyna Monoid is writing in consultation with the company. The ideal is for the company to devise their own material, perhaps at the behest of its teacher and pupil clientele. Paul Desgrange, a teacher recently seconded to the team as Education Liaison Officer has already started a teachers' panel to give advice and support. It is increasingly felt that teachers booking the programmes should attend a preview session (in-house) in consultation with the company for consultation and criticism.

Teachers and pupils will also be involved with an ambitious new community project led by writer/director Chris Martin, who is well versed in working with casts in three figure numbers. Centring on Hurdfield, one of the many low-rise Sheffield council estates, it will mark the thirtieth anniversary of the local school, built as a secondary modern for boys and now a community school. Using the 30 years as a timescale, the project will involve as many as 500 local people with this apparently unremarkable part of the city telling its own story through the eyes of the school's past and present pupils and their families. Martin patently relishes the open en-

dedness and daunting scale of the project, due for presentation promenade style next March, perhaps with offshoots starting new grass roots performance groups. He's determined that the outcome shouldn't be "a moral do-gooding political theatre" but a community celebrating an event serviced by help from the TIE company and what he calls "my toolkit of techniques".

Meanwhile, the Crucible Youth Theatre, run in the theatre's lean years largely as a goodwill exercise, has been able to part-fund a Youth Theatre director, Jemm Warr works half time at the local FE college and half at the Crucible where activities are as far from the slap-on-a-Terson-play tradition as you could possibly imagine, with workshops for video makers and writers as well as actors.

As if by happy coincidence, the Crucible's current main house show (bound for the West End via Brighton and Norwich) is *Lennon*, a straight Beatle-biog which draws on the techniques of TIE, community and documentary theatre that has steadily grown in the regions for years in houses like the Victoria Stoke on Trent, the Liverpool Everyman and Nottingham Playhouse. Yet it's these "less visible" aspects of the work, now contributing to a truly popular (and commercial) art form, that are the first to be threatened when funds are low. And although for a brief moment Sheffield can provide a copy book example of how a "centre of excellence" can be fertilized by the different educational aspects within it, everything in the garden is far from *beatific*. Like lots of other theatres, the abolition of the Metropolitan Councils, combined with the effects of rate capping, threaten to bring the Crucible back to square one next year. A bit like planting seedlings with one hand and pulling them up with the other.

Opera's heaven and hell

The London opera season has begun with visits to heaven and hell which leave one feeling that the world we have may not be quite so terrible after all. In the British premiere at Covent Garden of *Donnerstag aus Licht* (Thursday from Light), Stockhausen rehearses a "passed with flying colours" reception for himself at Judgment Day, while at the Coliseum the cartoonist Gerald Scarfe has designed an Orpheus in the Underworld which has no difficulty persuading us that hell is much more fun than the other place (particularly Stockhausen's place, one is tempted to add).

Donnerstag is only a part of what may safely be described as the most ambitious venture in operatic history: a cycle of seven operas, each devoted to a single day, with the overall title *Licht*. Scarfe has already been composed, *Monday* is well under way, and the 57-year-old composer will be putting his considerable energies into the fulfilment of the project. There can be no doubt that it enriches a comic vision compounded of the composer's ego and the insights of more religious than are known to university departments of comparative religion. How far anyone but the composer and his family (several of whom take part in

Donnerstag) can hope to share it is another matter. If all composers are necessarily autobiographers, there is something at once touching and absurd—Stravinsky's *Intimate* is the only other example that springs to mind—about the stage in "Michael", a three persons-in-one-god character played by a tenor (Julian Pike), a dancer (Michele Notret), and a trumpeter (the composer's son, Markus).

After a troubled childhood, Michael sings/dances/trumpets his way into the affections of Moon-Eve and with her help eventually vanquishes "the purist intellectual" manifest in Lucifer (another tripartite entity). The musical elements in the work are characteristically complex, yet also comparatively gentle, and even ingratiating in effect. It is at its most enjoyable in the second act, "Michael's Journey Around the Earth", a dazzling trumpet concerto, superbly played by Markus. There is no singing in this act and it is symptomatic that, at any rate on a first hearing, it is by far the most satisfactory of the three. The vocal writing in the two outer acts (heroically sung, it should be said) does not begin to compare with that for the instrumental soloists who, playing from memory in

costume on the stage, are the real "voices" and to whom the action and the laurels rightly belong. If *Donnerstag* is undoubtedly the "total work of art" that Stockhausen claims, whether it adds up to more than the sum of its weird and occasionally wonderful parts remains, at any rate for the moment, less than common sense. Meanwhile, the diversion offered by Scarfe's *Orpheus* turned out to be less bracing than expected. The hope must surely have been that Scarfe would have restored to Offenbach's work the satirical acid that has long ceased to burn where it should. Instead we were treated to a prodigality of visual invention that upstaged most of the singers for most of the time, and failed to conceal the lack of a strong conceptual idea about the piece. *Orpheus* is a black pen and a contemporary figure for subject and the result is chillingly brilliant. Give him colours, a set, and a famous opera and the outcome is an artistic disaster masquerading as a triumph. That could be said of many of the operas in Scarfe's company than in heaven with Stockhausen.

Patrick Carnegy

Musical accord

ILEA Schools Symphony Orchestra. Conductor George Benjamin. Royal Festival Hall, September 16.

Whoever selected Musorgsky's original version of "St John's Night on a Bare Mountain" to kick off the first in ILEA's series of Autumn/Winter concerts was taking a gamble. A score better known in the popular orchestra by Rimsky-Korsakov, its complexities (or possibly its wandering) did not show off the young players to best advantage. Someone who writes more on a single theme, enough, St John's procession not quite dramatic enough. St John wouldn't have got much sleep

over this Sabbath, a special commission by 26-year-old composer-conductor George Benjamin, was by contrast a perfect celebration of ILEA talent, employing choirs and ensembles (recorders, steel drums, electronic instruments) from all over the authority. The material, to quote the composer "has to be simple as many of the performers cannot read music". He need not have apologized. The mused choirs made the doh ray me sound like a kyrie eleison, and everyone participated in a series of intriguing musical effects from gently tapping claves to anti-phonal responses.

also a feature of the other George Benjamin work "Ringside by the Horizon", inspired by T S Eliot's *The Waste Land*, the progress of the storm depicted in soft bell-like chords, some much applauded lyrical cello passages and violent orchestral explosions. There was more sensitive string playing in Copland's mid-western saga, *The Tender Land* Suite, and the Rakoczi March (one of three excerpts from Berlioz's *The Damnation of Faust*) made an exhilarating end to an evening which demonstrated the wealth and breadth of music making of which ILEA can be justly proud.

Philippa Davidson

Tender spirit

Robin Buss on three period pieces

"Champagne?" "Why not? ... It goes with the music." Dennis Potter's version of *Tender is the Night* (BBC2, Mondays) is no slavish adaptation (impossible to be slavish, anyway, since Scott Fitzgerald fundamentally altered his narrative in response to a review in the *New York Times*), but it aims to capture the spirit of this story of doomed love and the time at which it was set. The Twenties are made tangible, but without over-emphasis. And while the horror of the war and reaction to it explains what goes on around Dick Diver and Nicole Warren, it does not explain them. Nicole, sexually abused by her father, "scarcely knew there was a war" from her Swiss sanatorium; Dick, enlisted as a psychiatrist, saw not the war, but its effects. The achievement of Fitzgerald's novel, which seems likely also to be of Potter's television adaptation, is to situate these characters in a particular time, surrounding them with the gadgetry of the moment, and yet to elevate their love, with its elements of transference and destruction, to the timelessness of a myth.

Of course, the film and the book do it in different ways. The film is exceptionally well-served by its cast: Peter Strauss and Mary Steenburgen totally convincing in the leading roles and, in episode one, Edward Asner giving a nicely observed performance as a Freudian analyst, Dr. Dohmer and Gregorovius. It also exploits the possibilities of colour photography: Dick and Nicole on the terrace, alive against the blackness of the night as she declares her love for him, a visual pun on the book's borrowed title; or the change of mood as a train comes out of a tunnel, Dick puts down his treatise on psychoanalysis and looks at Nicole's face. The three times I have watched the video, I have found something new to admire.

The film establishes its own narrative conventions. I was beginning to suspect that its method of achieving



Peter Strauss as Dick Diver

continuity by overlapping dialogue from one scene to the next, though occasionally used for irony, would become an irritating mannerism; but it was much less evident in part two. In the first episode, perhaps, it was needed as the characters and their relationship are built up: Dick, "so intact, I'm incomplete", Nicole, the flower without a stem.

By part two, they have settled on the Riviera and we are back at the first chapter of the definitive version of the novel with the introduction of Rosemary Hoyt (Sean Young) and the wasting talent of Abe North (John Heard). They, Nicole's anguish and her emptiness without Dick, suggest already what is going on behind the glitter of their lives. "Champagne? ... Why not?" As Nicole's sister has wisely remarked, "the question is never: 'why not?' It's always: 'why?'"

While *Tender is the Night* evoked the mood of the Twenties, a documentary series on BBC2 (Now the War is Over, Fridays), began to examine the realities of another postwar world. There was nothing new in the central theme of part one: the troops returning with the expectations of a better Britain, the belief in planning, and the Labour victory, but there were some choice moments, in particular Conservative MP Maurice Petherick's angry complaint in a letter to *The Times* about the probable influence of the Army Bureau for Current Affairs on the troops: "subjects that tend towards politics are wrong ... unless you want the creatures coming back all panky pink."

The hopes of the postwar years, the

ARTS

Literary competition

Competition No 67. Report by Chary-bdis.

A Danish saga, in a recent tome, related James Bond's boss "M" to concepts of Jehovah or He-Who-Must-Be-Obedied. Competitors were asked to emulate him with a similar essay in advanced hermeneutics.

Entries were few, but, as often happens, quality stood in for quantity. Perhaps it was "hermeneutics" that put you off: the up-market word for "interpretation", it was used semi-satirically in the hope of eliciting language of equal pretension.

This it certainly did: I am now convinced that some of our regulars (especially George Moore as focused as a cuneiform tablet) need hardly be told that we easily forget these are supernatural events. The ring is a symbol of spiritual power.

So, proclaims Fox-Tunicle, here is the image of the sinner, the Prodigal Son who returns and makes good. As usual, Fox-Tunicle is wrong. Because he likes the Jackdaw, he neglects to examine the Archbishop—a figure in a "great red hat" and "plum-coloured shoes", attended by "nice little boys", who perverts the power entrusted to him and overtakes the sanctity by the wretched being he curses for being the spiritual initiative. The Jackdaw is, obviously, Martin Luther.

Gerard Benson

"The Jackdaw of Rheims" is not, as Grunzhammer suggests, colonialist propaganda. True, Jim Crow rebels, is dealt with, repents, and forthwith behaves himself; but what the Jackdaw steals is not temporal power, but a cure, a Cardinal's ring. In our secularizing world we easily forget these are supernatural events. The ring is a symbol of spiritual power.

Paul Griffin

Adrian is the name adopted by the only English pope; Mole aptly suggests the spiritual blindness of the larval hero. But the text fails, as does Hamlet, for the lack of an objective correlative as defined as Beowulf's Grondal or St. George's dragon. Parity this is because Sue Townsend shuns the direct allegory of *Pilgrim's Progress* and would give a spiritual autobiography like Rousseau's *Confessions*. But in eschewing the supernaturalism and God both good and evil of Heese's *Damian* and lacking the exotic milieu of Camus' *Outer*, She presents us with an untransfigured Billy Budd on dry land, a Heinz-baked-beans-deavour. Werther/Stephen/Daedealus of the comprehensive.

George Moor

Competition No 68. Set by Scylla. The American novelist Willa Cather once said: "Can you imagine anything more terrible than the story of Romeo and Juliet rewritten in prose by DH Lawrence?" The idea is, indeed, gruesome; but our competitors can, I'm sure, emulate or excel it. 150 words of prose or 16 lines of verse from an incongruous version of any Shakespeare play by any well-known author. (By all means, if you like, tackle the Lawrence "Romeo" option. It is, after all, DH's centenary.) Closing date: October 16 (please post early).

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Express alert

The arts world always has a tendency to cry wolf over cuts, but this time the crisis may be for real. The Arts Council's public announcement of its request to the Government—certain not to be met in full, as the new Minister has already intimated—is a reflection in part of its fear of alienating its own constituency further, and in part of the absolute necessity for the battle to be carried into the hard economic sphere. *Arts Express* is now living admirably up to its name and, starting this week, it is publishing a series of carefully researched and rigorously argued articles which analyse the effects of the abolition of the GLC and the six metropolitan counties.

The current issue looks at the administrative problems, the cultural arguments behind the GLC's present policies, and at the position of black arts organizations. One notable finding concerns the low level of commitment to arts funding in the majority of the London boroughs—and in six months' time the attitude of these bodies will be critical.

The November issue will look at Merseyside and Greater Manchester, the December one at Tyne and Wear and the West Midlands and the January issue will investigate the situation in South and West Yorkshire. "We hope," say the editors, "that these articles will put a few weapons in the hands of the members of the resistance movement." One hopes they may also be read in Whitehall.

Michael Church

NYTGB dilemma

The National Youth Theatre of Great Britain is once more in dire financial straits. Texaco's sponsorship, which has enabled the NYTGB to expand its activities over the last four years, is to be withdrawn in December and there is still no help forthcoming from the Arts Council.

Michael Croft, founder and director of the company, has nothing but gratitude for Texaco, whose support was extended for a year beyond the promised period. He addresses the Arts Council with an exasperated now familiar to anyone interested in youth theatre work. The NYTGB is refused Arts Council grants on the grounds that it is an amateur organization. This despite the fact that other youth theatres, which were founded in the wake of Mr Croft's company, receive support from regional arts councils—which in turn receive their money from

"Where are my breasts? Where are my breasts?" calls the protagonist of Gore Vidal's *Myra Breckinridge*, thus striking the familiar chord of generational disunity in literature—one irresistibly reminiscent of Chaucer's *Wife of Bath*, with her spurs, her "I wol use myn instrument / As frely as my Makere hath it sent". More Striking, however, is bisexuality's clarion in Jane Austen's work. For what are *Sense and Sensibility*, though both applied to feminine characters, if not the pseudo-traditional demarcations of male and female? This myth Austen explodes. Notably, a *third* of her novels have titles which the unifying, divisive and, canonizing the gender paradox. In a major work, a woman's Christian name is transparently also decodable as M or Male, as latterday signalers proved. Thus, then, Emma is Myra; Myra is Aliouin; Aliouin is Emma—united in masculinity as in its antithesis. "Male and female created He them" states the Bible. Literature profits proof.

Bill Greenwell

The Peter Rabbit story as analogue for the Resurrection (and, by extension, Mark's Salvation) need hardly be touched on here, so obvious are its points of reference. For antecedents we need only invoke Brer Rabbit, whose "graduation" on the *Tar Baby* (Prince of Darkness) "Bibi" *Libra* got stuck, and subsequent "resurrection"

Czech list

Once upon a time, for many of us, the forests, mountains and castles of Central Europe were the landscape of the bed-time story, hauntingly impressed upon the last waking moments of the day. The continuing vigour of this artistic tradition is shown by an exhibition in Bristol of children's book illustrations which inaugurates the Czechoslovak Festival organized by the university's drama and music departments. A varied programme of events throughout October includes the Brit-

Marion Glastonbury

Details from *The Bristol Czechoslovak Festival*. Box Office: 45110n Hall, Colston Street, Bristol BS1 5AZ. Tel: 0272 220571. T.S.N. 1.4.1.2

RESOURCES

Sometimes it is hard to see the subject for the details. It is like that with electronic mail or "email". Jargon is banded around on the assumption that everyone understands it. Often the assumption is mistaken.

Think of electronic mail as a modern version of telex. Although the latest telex machines are electronic and may look like a computer, they work on the 30-year-old principle of connecting electro-mechanical typewriters to the end of a telephone line. Electric pulses sent down the line by one machine operate the other. Telex works on dedicated lines, that is to say telephone lines which carry only telex signals.

If two microcomputers are connected together by a multicore cable (usually joining their RS232 sockets), it is possible to send signals from one to the other. The signals can be computer programs or text messages.

At first sight, there seems no reason why two computers should not be connected over a long distance, by a telephone wire instead of a cable. In practice it is more difficult than it seems. But the difficulties can be overcome and that is how electronic mail was born. Two computers, across town, across the country or across the world "talk" to each other down ordinary telephone lines.

Obviously it is often inconvenient for both computer operators to be controlling their machines at the same time, especially if they are in different countries with different time zones. An electronic mail system relies on a large computer which acts as a "host" to many small micros each working as a terminal. The micros do not call each other, they all call the host. The host takes messages from one microcomputer, stores them and passes them on to another micro when it calls in. For obvious reasons a system of passwords is necessary to ensure that each message can only be read by the intended recipient.

The big advantage of an electronic mail system is that people sending and receiving messages need not be operating their computers at the same time. Building on this basic block, the system can be refined to offer a wide range of extra services; for instance, the opportunity for every user to read and leave messages on a common access notice-board and search through a Prestel-like database of information. But the root principle always remains the same: a main host computer at the centre of a spider's web of communication, like a telephone exchange with a giant memory bank.

Electronic mail has a big future, for one simple reason. It is cheap to send electronic data down a phone line than transport people or pieces of paper. The biggest advantage of email is also its biggest handicap. The technology relies on home or small personal computers, which are now delightfully cheap. But this market is still absurdly immature. There is a chaos of non-standardization, the equipment available is frequently backed with incomprehensible manuals and many of the people who do understand what is going on, take a perverse pride in surrounding themselves with a moat of jargon.

The additional technology needed to connect computers to telephone lines is itself another jungle, again with totally inadequate instruction manuals. Vital facts about connection are learned by trial and error and handed down by word of mouth and personal instruction. Some email systems are made easier to use for the casual user, with hand-written software which is tailored for a specific job (for instance, The Times Network Service).

This is fine, until the user is asked, or wants to do something slightly different. That's when ignorance becomes an expensive and time-consuming luxury, like driving a car with no knowledge of what goes on under the bonnet.

One of the few points on which the crazy computer industry has achieved some kind of standardization, is the use of the RS232 socket on the rear of the hardware. This large D-shaped connector serves as a combined input and output for digital signals, in a

LATER THAT NIGHT THEIR COMPUTERS SPOKE....



Joyce Macdonald

Screen mail

Barry Fox surveys electronic mail systems

serial stream.

These digital pulses cannot, however, be sent down a conventional telephone line in their raw state – and the whole point of electronic mail is to avoid the need for expensive dedicated lines like those used for telex. The computer's pulses must be converted into analogue waves, similar to speech. This is done by a piece of hardware called a modem (MODulator-DEMulator), which generates a range of different whistle tones. Some tones represent digital ones and others represent digital zeros.

Different sets of tones are used depending on the speed at which data is sent down a line. It can run at 75 bits per second, or 300 bits per second or 1,200 bits per second (often referred to, not strictly accurately, as 75,300 or 1200 baud). The signals can travel one way at a time, or in both directions at the same time.

The advantage of both-way travel (called full duplex) is that it lets the computer which is sending a message display the text on its screen only after it has bounced back from the distant computer. This way any errors introduced along the route are shown up as gibberish on the screen. Half duplex means that the computer displays its own text as it leaves.

The modem must be able to distinguish between in-coming and out-going signals, so they have to be of different frequency. The user must set the modem either to "originate" or "receive". For electronic mail the convention is for the host to "receive" and the home or school user to "originate".

The tones used in Europe are not the same as those used in America. Any attempt at direct communications between computers across the Atlantic is thus doomed to failure. People who buy small equipment in America will find it does not work in the United Kingdom. Note this warning well, because some portable computers, which are ideal for email (eg. Tandy Radio Shack models) may have built-in modems in America but not in Britain.

The host computer for an email system usually has several modems, each with its own telephone number. The user sets the micro's modem to a chosen standard, and then dials the appropriate telephone number for the matching host modem. If the standards do not match, nothing will work.

The micro must be programmed with "communications" software to work as an electronic mail terminal. The software controls the rate at which data is sent to the modem, and down the line. It must also add considerable data to the text which tells the other computer when each text character starts and ends.

Yet more bits of data may be added for parity checking: the computers count the number of bits coming in and parity check bits make the count always even or odd. An incorrect count signifies trouble on the line. Seven bits are needed to carry one text character in standard computer ASCII code. But eight bits per character are usually needed to carry computer software codes as well. Hence the option of seven-bit "words" for sending.

... a main host computer at the centre of a spider's web of communication, like a telephone exchange with a giant memory bank

ing text messages and eight-bit words for sending computer programs.

All this explains why anyone trying to set up an electronic mail system will be confronted with a bewildering choice of parameter settings, offered by whatever communications software program is being used with the computer. Don't be alarmed if you are confused. When I spoke with one company recently, they were unable to explain such basics as word length, parity setting, etc. The instruction manuals are not much help either.

There are any number of communications programs which let a computer control a modem and thus work as an electronic mail terminal. None is perfect, perhaps because no one can agree on what constitutes a perfect program. Everyone wants something slightly different.

As if all this wasn't enough to kill electronic mail stone dead, there is even confusion over the leads which are needed to connect the computer RS232 socket to the modem. Around half-a-dozen wire connections are needed inside the multi-way plug, and different designers have different ideas on what these leads should be and where they should go to in the plug.

Commenting on Barry Fox's article, Gordon Jones, chief executive of the Times Network Systems Ltd said: "It is unnecessary for the average email user to understand technical details such as parity checking and bit patterns. Television viewers are not expected to do anything more complicated than switch channels, and the email equivalent can be built into access software to make email service accessible to equally simple-minded people." Mr. Fox says, there are people who are "dumb with technology", but there are

The only safe way to buy a modem for a computer, is to buy a custom-designed connecting lead at the same time.

For anyone dabbling with the technology and in need of a little practical advice on the set-up parameters, try these first. It could save hours of frustration. The chances are they will work. If they are wrong, you will get nothing on the screen, or gobble-gook.

Data rate 300 baud or bits/second; a word length of seven data bits; even parity; one start bit; one stop bit; line status set to enable X-on and X-off to let the system send control codes when the messages are flowing too fast for the computer to handle; use full duplex. The same parameters will also work for 1,200 bits per second in one direction and 75 in the other. But beware links that run at 1,200 bits in each direction. For two-way duplex operation at this high rate a special more expensive modem is needed. For services that offer the chance to download computer programs, try eight data bits and either even parity or no parity.

Obviously there is much to be said for buying a package of software, modem and lead, all together. That way most of the set-up problems are overcome without the user even knowing they exist. The snag in this approach is that user-choice is reduced to zero. This will not matter for schools which want to use TTNS as a message handling service and database. But it would be no answer for anyone in education who wants to branch out, and make their own decisions over electronic mail as a message-carrying service. In Britain at the moment there are four public electronic mail services.

Telecom Gold is an arm's length company set up by British Telecom. So far, by far the most aggressive email provider, Telecom Gold has around 30,000 subscribers. Bankers, lawyers, journalists and translators can all send messages to each other.

Earlier this year The Times Network for Schools went on line. "TTNS is based on the Telecom Gold public electronic mail service," announcing the system providers, "forming a

many more who would rather take the simplest route into a service which can be a valuable aid to both teaching and administration.

TTNS, which was, incidentally, launched as a pilot service in November 1984, attempts to cushion email users against the technicalities. Although British Telecom plans to introduce an Integrated Services Digital Network, which will carry messages and data by a single network, it will not be until the individual network suppliers and sub-

closed user group within it... technical requirements are the same as for any other Telecom Gold user."

TTNS claims 1,000 subscribers in schools round the country, has provided a satellite message link with a portable computer aboard the *Operation Raleigh* flagship and received a royal electronic message from Prince Philip.

The instruction manual for TTNS explains to people who have bought the necessary equipment how to plug in, load the accompanying software and key a bewildering array of instruction codes into the computer. If all goes according to plan, the TTNS user will then be able to send electronic messages to other TTNS users, browse through an electronic notice-board and access a computer database of financial and geographical information.

But talking with TTNS leaves the impression of a service which has been hurried into existence, probably to compete with the new Prestel Education Service. The TTNS instruction manuals assume an understanding of electronic mail, which many people will not have.

Although TTNS operates on Telecom Gold, using a Prime host computer housed at Telecom Gold's headquarters in London, TTNS is a closed user group. It is not part of the main Telecom Gold network. A school on TTNS cannot send an electronic mail message to one of Telecom Gold's "ordinary" subscribers.

TTNS charges £152 for the hardware-software kit needed to connect a computer. From then onwards, there is a fixed fee of £69 a term on each mailbox. This covers unlimited access. But note that phone calls are charged extra by British Telecom. Telecom Gold's other subscribers pay even more on top of their phone calls. There is a minimum charge of £10 a month and at peak rates it costs 10.5p per minute to be on line to TG, whether sending or receiving messages.

TTNS also offers a service where peak rate is 3.5p a minute. Note well, costs money to receive messages on TG, as well as send them. You have to pay to read something even if you don't want it.

Easy Link is owned by Cable and Wireless and tied to Western Union. It has a small number of users in Britain but says it now plans more aggressive marketing. Minimum monthly charge is £12.95, but reading messages is free. Sending them costs around the same as for Telecom Gold.

Comet is an email service offered by Intel, a subsidiary of British Leyland. There is a minimum monthly charge of £30, but no charge at all for being on line.

One to One began as a private company and has now been bought out by Telesis, an American conglomerate. One to One has a minimum monthly charge of £5 and cost on line is 10p per minute, but the first 30 seconds are free. This means that it costs a subscriber nothing to check if there is any mail to read. On Telecom Gold, for instance, it costs a minimum of 10p to make a check.

Another service which offers a limited message box is that the service was conceived as a means of exchanging large data. The message box has been added later and message lengths are limited to one frame in one screen page of around 600 characters. It also now offers Telex.

Typical of the crazy computer email industry, there is compatibility between rival systems. Subscribers to one cannot send messages to subscribers on another. The only way is to pay extra and send a telex message from an email box, addressing it to an email box on another service.

Despite the obstacle course which the industry has created, electronic mail has much to offer the serious user: it is real advantage in being able to send a real text message, for instance, a draft document, down a telephone line instead of hiring a messenger or waiting for the post. It would take less than 10 minutes of time on line to send this article by Email.

At the design stage, i.e.s.s. made it very clear that TTNS should be a flexible vehicle to carry educational IT into the future. This has been achieved, the result being subsidized entry to a range of communications services, leading into Europe and the rest of the world. Anyone who wants to "branch out" and make their own decisions over electronic mail independently is welcome to do so – but be warned: the experience could be a little daunting.

RESOURCES/SOFTWARE

Travelling light

by James Bromwich

The Traveller and Viking England
Time Traveller
BBC Model B or RML 380Z
Price to follow
Dudley Software, Dudley Education
Authority, Dudley, West Midlands
DY1 1JQ.
Viking England Programs 1-4
BBC Model B, £31.26
Fernleaf Educational Software, 31 Old
Road West, Gravesend, Kent DA11
0LH.

Teachers' guides can be deceptive; reassuringly balanced and positive, even imaginative. Yet the product supposed to embody these virtues can easily disappoint the user. *The Traveller*, endorsed by Dudley Education Authority, impeccably points out in its introduction that "the maturity of a pupil's awareness of chronology, like intelligence, depends on the total experience of the pupil both in and out of school". It is depressing then to be taken back by the computer program to an approach more suited to 19th-century rote learning methods.

Time Traveller is based on 10 small cards. Tiny black and white line drawings show representative events, features or people drawn from different periods. The program has five levels: sequencing, placing in bc or ad, putting into eras or periods, allocating to centuries, and a final level combining all of these. The user's role is to place each picture in the appropriate context.

The cards are crucial but doleful. Blurred and indistinct lines make a 3x4cm picture of a Nazi rally a mass of grey and black, only identifiable from the swastika. Many of the pictures might have a dubious charm for older teachers. King Alfred dressed in late medieval regalia, King Canute with a

laurel wreath crown and a "dramatic" moment from the Wars of the Roses can be rightly identified as coming from "The Story of Britain in Pictures".

Yet it is not simply that the cards are tatty by modern standards. There are also many doubtful chronological categorizations and some straightforward inaccuracies. Long barrows were not a post 2000bc phenomenon, but started well before 4000bc; the Celtic Shield is not a Dark Age product, but one of the Iron Age. Stonehenge was both Bronze and New Stone Age.

Indeed the program demonstrates the difficulty and dubious validity of sharply defining phases of time. This is shown up when the "Iron Age" appears as an era and the "Dark Age" as a period, or when Roman galleys figure as a feature of only ac while Roman roads and the Roman tectudo are equally unaccountably only ad.

Technically the program is easy to use, though not very stimulating visually, and the graphics are difficult at level five. Sound is used only once. The fundamental criticism is that the child is asked to carry out activities without any coherence or obvious logic – and then reinforces failure. Each correctly-identified picture scores positively once, but every inaccurate placing scores negatively, so nine out of 10 right answers can entail a higher negative score if a number of incorrect guesses are made about one picture. Nor is care encouraged: if "too long" is spent choosing, the program suggests a repetition of the card. But should learning be a race?

Viking England also frustrates, but to a less significant degree. It sets out to develop a "sympathetic understanding of others' experiences" by presenting the child of 10-13 plus with a series of choices. They follow a Viking raid, a decision to settle, conflicts of interest

within the settlement, finally the responsibilities of a Viking Jarl (a lord) in an imaginary port.

Typical of them all is the first program, where the user chooses the supplies needed, the route to be taken, the site to be attacked and whether to provide enough evidence of the particular to allow really valid choices.

In program four, for example, the Jarl has the task of running a court. Perhaps a good topic treatment could give some sense of the context of justice in Viking England, but only the program itself could give more on the variations in character, the background of village life and habits and, indeed, some depth to the cases themselves. Yet all that is established is that questions covering the where, when and how are asked and guilt is automatic.

Viking England lacks sound and it could specify its use of graphics more effectively. The teacher's guide should point out the central role played by the "Return" key, but it is generally very user-friendly. It is a marked improvement on Fernleaf's earlier *Fletcher's Castle*, which dealt with the construction of a Norman motte and bailey castle. Most of all, in contrast to *Time Traveller*, it at least indicates the potential of what history is about – imagination and interpretation, not the "naming of parts". Perhaps their next piece of historical software will really deliver.



Water links

by Gorman Stafford and John Tuey

Canal
Crosse-Pennine canal game
Computers in the Curriculum Project
Available for a range of computers,
price £15.95 + VAT
Longman Micro Software, 33-35 Tan-
ner Row, York YO1 1JP.

Canal is a simulation exercise set during a 50-year period in the Industrial Revolution. Students play the role of agents in two rival canal companies, setting out to build canals linking the booming industrial and mining areas of north west England – an area bounded by Lancaster, Leeds, Manchester and Liverpool.

After a simple introduction, players are shown a map of the area in 1770, on which are superimposed first rivers, then current water transport routes and then a network of possible canals linking towns across the Pennines. The first player is then invited to select a section of canal to build and to decide whether it should be broad or narrow. A contractor's report indicates the time it will take to build, the distance, the number of locks required and the cost.

A canal linking Rochdale and Sowerby Bridge, for example, would take 19 years to build, require 34 locks and 7.3km of tunnel, and cost £270,000. Where possible, estimates correspond to the actual figures if that section really was built. Capital is provided by selling shares to local gentry and businessmen.

Each year decisions have to be made. Should the building of another canal be started? If so, which sections should be built? Should the project proceed on the basis of the contractor's estimates? Should a further canal be contemplated with the possibility of overloading the local economy's ability to supply labour and building materials? Financial circumstances permitting, should more shares be sold to raise money? In the interests of simplicity, toll income provides the

dividends to shareholders, while inflation, maintenance and running costs are ignored. The exception to this is the provision of pumped water for certain difficult sections.

Real events intrude upon and influence business activity. Booms and slumps, the Napoleonic Wars, the construction of genuine "third-party" canals, changes in the region's industry and population are all introduced and contribute complications to the overall progress of the game.

The programme emphasizes four main points. Canal building was slow, traffic and income built up slowly, relief was a major route determinant and water resources were vital. The point is made that every time a large passed through a broad lock, 50,000 gallons were released from the upper level to the lower. On some sections the contractor reports that the canal will be closed for certain days a year due to water shortage.

This is not a traditional competitive game with straightforward winners and losers. The first company begins work in 1770; the second does not start until 1794. The specific conditions relating to the construction of each canal make simple comparisons impossible. Success and failure are relative and some prolonged discussion may be necessary to the rival companies. The merit of this model is that it brings together so many of the factors which had a bearing on the economic activity of the period.

The game played properly is long and is not for the faint-hearted. It is appropriate for use in the upper age ranges. Pupils will need to study carefully the detailed and well-produced background information as well as a relief map of the area. Graphics are limited to the map and do not extend to animation. No facility is provided for saving a position and returning later. There are simple sharing instructions which allow a group of pupils to play the game together. The game is available from Letts, 77 Borough Road, London SE1 1DW. Tel: 01-497 8881.

bits

CRIME PREVENTION

Teaching crime prevention and encouraging better relations between young people and the police are the objectives of a unique computer package developed by Dyfed-Powys police.

Devised to run on schools' BBC Micros, the package contains three computer games together with teachers' notes and accessories. It is available from Carmarthen computer company GGA Macsen (who is marketing the package for the police) price £15.00.

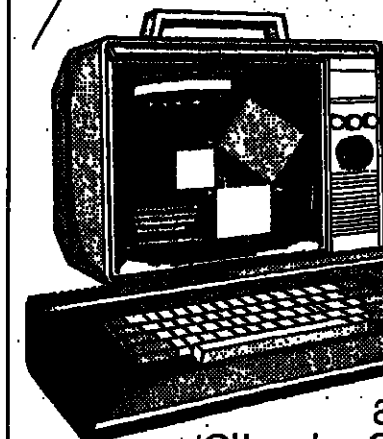
The games coincide with the development of Home Watch, a neighbourhood crime prevention scheme, in Mid Wales. Game one, "Billy the Burglar", shows how vigilant neighbours outmanoeuvre a burglar. It's hoped that this game will encourage pupils to educate their parents about crime prevention.

The second game "Peter Mann" (safebreaker in Criminally) is a logic test whereby pupils guess the computer safe's combination. When they succeed, the message is clear – "Although you can crack this safe, you cannot erase the post code system of property marking. So mark your property".

The teachers' pack will include a stencil of each school's post code together with a marker pen so that pupils can code school property. This will benefit schools directly – break-ins are increasing rapidly in Wales.

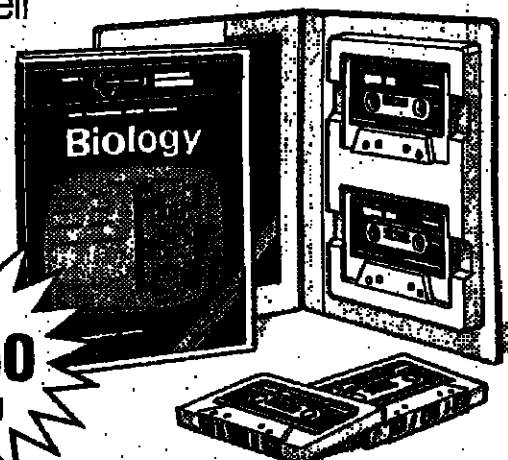
Game 3, "Katy the Cat Burglar", teaches youngsters not to make life easy for burglars.

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MEDIA

SCHOOLS TV

Scene
BBC2
Salt on a Snake's Tail October 9,
11.40am; October 11, 2.00pm
Every Night We Draw the Shutters
October 16, 11.40am; October 18,
2.00pm

In recent months, racial harassment, always an undercurrent in areas such as the East End of London, has surfaced once more in the headlines. Four members of the Kassam family died in a fire at their Ilford home, and there have been several other incidents of possible arson. These are only the most widely publicized of the events. Last year, 144 racial attacks were reported in the Metropolitan Police District; and even this figure may not give a true picture. There are claims that, for every attack which is reported, five go unreported. The trial of the Newham Seven has highlighted a different trend: the growing belligerence among young Asians, who are tired of being victims.

Two well-timed programmes - a play and a documentary - in the "Scene" series focus on racial violence against Asians. The play, *Salt on a Snake's Tail*, adapted by Farrukh Dhondy from his own short story, has already been shown on BBC 2, but provides a useful introduction to the issues and to the first-hand experiences recounted in the documentary, *Jollil Miah*, a 14-year-old schoolboy, dreams of being a new Bruce Lee. His father, a tailor who does contract work for local factories, is a devout Muslim, concerned that his children are becoming "godless in this wicked country", and sceptical about the usefulness of organising the community to protect itself against racial attacks. The father's pacifism and fatalism anger his more militant elder son, Khalil, who thinks of what he is doing as a jihad (holy war). On their way



Dharminder Gill as Jollil and Zia Mohyeddin as his father Mr. Miah.

Defensive attitudes

Ashok Bery on two programmes which focus on racial violence against Asians

back from the local street market one day, Jollil and his father are assaulted by two white youths, but manage to escape; one of the youths is later found stabbed.

Dhondy says that he wanted the play to offer "insight into the emotions raised by racial conflict. But I wanted to say that there is more to us, to our life, than racial conflict. I deliberately set out to see Asians not simply as victims of racial harassment". The father's pacifism and fatalism anger his more militant elder son, Khalil, who thinks of what he is doing as a jihad (holy war). On their way

working together to complete a tailor-made coat, and, above all, the difference between the generations in the Miah family. As Jollil puts it in an interior monologue: "My dad, he closes his eyes to England. It's not important to him. A little threat, a little discomfort, that's what life offers here, anywhere... The white kids, I understand the language they speak, the jokes. Dad says don't listen to them, they make a noise like crows in the trees towards sunset. They are nothing". It is possible that the idea, mentioned by Farrukh Dhondy, of the

Asian as victim, contributes to some of the violence against the community; a stereotype of docility or passiveness might lead aggressors to act on the assumption that Asians are soft touches, easily intimidated and unwilling to fight back. This is a picture that the documentary, *Every Night We Draw the Shutters*, should help to counteract.

In it, young Asians describe their experiences and talk about their reactions to violence. A boy shows a 26-inch scar, the result of a knife attack; very young children describe being abused by older children in a park (and were being abused even while the BBC crew was filming them); a girl describes an attack on her house. The programme goes on to look at other matters that are inextricably entangled with that of racial harassment: the role of the police and the effects of housing conditions. The different views on these are well-known. What should the police do? Are they doing enough? Are they over-reliant on knowledge racial motivations in violence?

But the emphasis comes back to the young. Far from being intimidated, they are responding with firmness and purpose. It is no longer a question of "immigrants"; many were born here and are determined to fight for something which most people take for granted - the right to live their lives free of the constant threat of violence.

A girl interviewed for the documentary says: "If we did move, that means they've won, and no racist is going to win". And another teenager states: "We're here to stay. They're not going to frighten us into moving away. We're not going to hide behind corners and pretend that they don't notice us. We're going to fight and we're going to win. It's as simple as that". More and more people in the Asian community are beginning to echo the slogan of the Newham Seven "Self-defence is no offence."

briefings radio & tv

For schools

JOB BANK
(Monday, 9.15, Wednesday, 13.15, BBC2)

"Fashions and Clothing" aims to give 14 to 18-year-olds an idea of the variety of work available in the industry.

LET'S GO MATHS
(Monday, 11.08, Wednesday, 9.52, ITV)

Lesley Judd presents this series to familiarize children in their first year at school with the basic principles of mathematics. Here the story, "The King's Birthday Pudding" provides an opportunity to discuss different shapes and numbers up to four.

THE FRENCH PROGRAMME: ACTION TELE 1
(Monday, 11.39, ITV)

A modular programme for secondary school children about a café-restaurant.

NBS DEUTSCH FÜR DIE OBERSTUFE
(Monday-Friday, 00.30, VHF4)

A miscellany of programmes for use with sixth form students includes items on Carl Zuckmayer, Handel, Cologne, the 150th birthday of German railways and topical news.

EVOLUTION
(Tuesday, 10.48, ITV)

A pair of programmes for students of A level biology on "Relationships". By comparing similarities in structural species which exist in totally different habitats.

SCENE
(Wednesday, 11.40, Friday, 14.00, BBC2)

"Salt on a Snake's Tail" by Farrukh Dhondy. See review by Ashok Bery.

FIRST STEPS IN DRAMA
(Thursday, 9.50, VHF4)

A series to introduce seven-to-nine-year-olds to drama and give help to non-specialist teachers. The first part of "Saxons and Normans" encourages children to become characters in a small Saxon farming community.

ADVANCED LEVEL STUDIES: HISTORY
(Thursday, 11.45, BBC2)

In "Munich" historians provide up-to-date information on the policy of appeasement. The re-appraisal of the British Government's actions in the 30s following the release of official archives shows students how to tackle new documentary evidence on a well-known topic.

NEWSCAST
(Thursday, 14.40, VHF4)

This weekly current affairs series offers two programmes linked to the TV "General Studies" unit on "What's Wrong With Britain". See "British Diseases".

Continuing education

TELÉ JOURNAL
(Sunday, 11.20, BBC1)

A repeat of last Monday's news on French TV, edited and presented in English by Chantal Cui.

WOMEN IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(Sunday, 12.10, BBC1)

A short series of two programmes as a direct contribution to the national initiative on Women in Science and Engineering. The first is a film made by the ILEA on the experiences of a group of young women who have chosen careers in science and engineering.

DEUTSCH DIREKT
(Sunday, 17.30, Rep. Saturday, 16.30, VHF4)

The radio part of this new multi-media series for beginners in German. Aims to encourage students to speak everyday German in a variety of situations.

TRAVEL

"I told you we'd see snow in Africa!" cried one small boy to another as we came in to land at the foot of Mount Kilimanjaro, its snow-capped peak piercing the clouds.

Solomon and Ise, our drivers, introduced themselves to our group of ten (two retired couples, a young couple, two French guys and us) and we piled into the two mini-buses which were to be our transport for the next week while on safari in Northern Tanzania. We drove into Arusha, past the Cosy Cafe and Snacks Inn and Chit Chat Snack Bar, stopping at the Mount Meru Hotel for lunch and a much needed change of clothing having flown out of a British snow-bound January and into the East African sunshine just south of the equator.

That afternoon's drive brought us to Lake Manyara National Park where we were to spend the night at the Lake Manyara Hotel, perched high above this wildlife sanctuary with the wall of the Great Rift Valley forming the backdrop.

Next morning we opened the top of the minibus and drove down into the park. At the gate a man was selling Shell Touring Maps for 100 Tanzanian shillings each. With the rate of exchange at around 20 shillings to the pound, they worked out at a fiver apiece. However, having been told that we could trade old T-shirts, sweaters, shoes, jeans and pens for ebony carvings, I'd brought along a bag of cast-offs and bartered a T-shirt, a packet of toffees and three ball-points for a map!

Not only were Solomon and Ise to be our drivers, porters and guides but they were to be our game-spotters too and with their eagle eyes were able to pick out at a distance a row of grazing zebras pointing their pedestrian-crossing ramps at us. A baboon sat on a rock clumping a baby with huge eyes and transparent pink ears, a giraffe unrolled its long green tongue into a thorn tree and guinea-fowl ran hither and thither, their bright blue necks glistening in the sunshine. Blue monkeys swung from tree to tree, 20 or so elephants ambled into a clearing and, as we drew up to the shore of the lake, a Goliath heron and two Saddle-billed storks took flight. A white egret was preening itself on a big flat rock in the water. That big flat rock turned out to be a hippo.

However, what we didn't see is what this park is famous for - the tree climbing lions who spend the heat of the day asleep, their legs and tails dangling from the branches.

After lunch we left Lake Manyara, driving for hours along rough roads. It was on the Serengeti Plain that we first encountered Maasai warriors grazing their cattle, their tall slender bodies gleaming with fat and ochre, red shawls slung about their ebony shoulders and hair a myriad of minute plaits. One sported a digital-watch which, no doubt, he'd traded for having his photograph taken.

As we entered the 5,000-square-mile Serengeti National Park clouds of gazelles leapt out in front of us; a family of bush-pigs, tails erect, ran for their lives; a pair of ostriches strutted by and five hyenas slunk out of a rocky mound. Two dik-diks (terrier sized deer) froze and stared at us and herds of elephant, zebra, giraffe, buffalo and topi roamed the huge horizon. It wasn't difficult to believe that three million animals live here in this gigantic open-air zoo.

Just before we reached Serengeti Wildlife Lodge our drivers spotted a pair of cheetah stretched out on a rock basking in the evening sunlight. Mi-



Game for anything

Angela Humphrey takes T-shirts to Tanzania and has a decent cup of tea in Kenya

nutes later the sky turned blood-red silhouetting two vultures perched in a tree.

The Lodge is built into gigantic rocks with a spectacular view of the park. Like everywhere else in Tanzania, the rooms were spartan but clean, the water never hot and the electricity cut off from 11pm until 7am (I got up at six to pack and had to do so by torchlight), the service slow, the food dull (carrots with everything) and the drinks pricey.

As dawn broke we drew our curtains to see a porcupine rut under a rock and as the sun came up six hyrax appeared upon it to warm themselves in its rays. After breakfast we went on a game-drive coming close enough to a pride of lions to hear the tongue of a lioness licking the ears of her cub. In fact, it wasn't so much a pride of lions as a heap since 20 or so lay one on top of the other fast asleep under a yellow-barked fever tree.

From Serengeti we doubled back on our tracks until we came to the Ngongoro Crater, known locally as "The Eighth Wonder of the World". From the Lodge, perched 2,000 ft above, we took a cable car down into the one-hundred-square-mile collapsed volcano. In the centre of its vast amphitheatre is a beautiful soda-lake formed by volcanic ash mixing with rain, its shores pink with flamingos.

Its varied habitat supports over 25,000 animals which take little or no notice of the four-wheel drive vehicles that speed across the crater floor.

Five years ago there were more than 70 rhino in the crater but due to poaching today there are just nine -

the horn fetching £16,000 a kilo, more than gold dust. We were lucky enough to see three of them whirling to face us like great grey armoured tanks. By far the most numerous species are the wildebeest - around 13,000. In fact, we watched a wildebeest cow give birth and gently nudge her calf up to its feet. Then it took its first few wobbly steps. Minutes later it was dead, a hyena had got scent of it.

Crossing from Tanzania into Kenya is a culture shock. From Arusha we flew right over Mount Kilimanjaro, starting down into its volcanic crater, landing in the modern bustling city of Nairobi. The first thing we did was to have a decent cup of tea and then take the City Tour which includes the famous Snake Park where a notice

warns that TRESPASSERS WILL BE POISONED!

A one-hour flight took us down to the coast. After a week on safari a good idea, sea and sand seemed like a good idea. There at the Mombasa Beach Hotel we had all mod cons, no power cuts, plenty of hot water, delicious food and drinks at affordable prices. Breakfast and dinner are eaten in the open-air dining-room where there's a nightly cabaret and dancing.

So why didn't we skip Tanzania and come to Kenya on safari? Because for every lion you see in Kenya there's a circle of minibuses full of chattering tourists. For every minibus in Tanzania there's a circle of lions!

There's always a gentle breeze as the hotel is high up on a cliff overlooking

the white talcum-soft sandy beach where there's a disco in a cave, a bar and barbecue, windsurfers and glass-bottomed boats waiting to take you out to the coral-reef to goggle at the rainbow-coloured fish.

Each afternoon around 3pm a man pushes his bicycle along the beach, the baskets either side bulging with ripe juicy pineapples. For about 50p you can have an instant thirst-quencher on a stick. Holding the fruit by the stalk he slices off the husk with a machete and then quarters it. Having covered ourselves with pineapple juice there was only one way to wash it off and that was to take yet another run down the waterslide, plunging into the pool on the beach. So addictive was this combination of pineapple-and-waterslide that we found it difficult to tear ourselves away to take a tour of the island city of Mombasa.

Mombasa is linked to the Nairobi road by a causeway, the north mainland by a bridge and the south mainland by a ferry. It is more Asian than African in its architecture because in the nineteenth century, carried by the north-east monsoon from the Persian Gulf across the Indian Ocean, made their way along the East African coast looking for an opening in the reef. They found such a place at Mombasa and it became a port of call not only for the Arabs but for Indians, Persians, Portuguese and the British.

The old town is by far the most fascinating part of the city where Fort Jesus, a Portuguese stronghold, stands on a coral ridge at the entrance to the harbour. The area just north of it comprises the mosques, shops and stalls selling silk and spices, goldsmiths, perfume merchants and ivory and horn-carvers.

Since January, February and March are the worst months in Britain, but the best in East Africa for game as well as weather, this particular combination of safari-sun-sea-and-sand makes it the perfect winter escape.

How to Get There: Wings Faraway Holidays, Rank Travel Ltd, Travel House, Brookhouse, Herts, EN10 7JD. Tel: (0992) 87211. Tanzania/Kenya two-centre holiday from £995.

For further information on Tanzania contact the Tanzanian Tourist Office, 77 South Audley Street, London W1Y 5TA. Tel: 01-499 7727. Do have all recommended injections (yellow fever, cholera, typhoid and polio) plus immunization against hepatitis, and take malaria tablets plus all medicines, insect repellent, water-sterilization tablets, a torch, plenty of film, binoculars, a water-bottle, spare batteries, soap, too paper and old clothes for trading. Stick up at the duty-free at point of departure.

British diseases?

SCHOOLS TV
What's Wrong With Britain?
BBC2, Sept. 23 and 30 (2 parts, repeated Sept. 27, Oct. 4, 7, 11, 14 and 18).

"Without a job... it's not easy to look forward with any confidence to the future." The sixth former who said this understands the importance of one aspect of the British economy, though he may not take a lively interest in the decline in manufacturing industry or variations in the exchange rate. A number of other television programmes have examined the same question of economics ("Whatever happened to Britain?") as Bruce Jamson's general studies series. The merit of this one is that it is aimed at a specific group of students and that, by linking the topic to their concerns, it overcomes the first obstacle in introducing the subject in general studies.

It does this in three ways. First, by using two seventeen year-old presenters, Jennie Wainman and Tom Wright, who conduct interviews and provide continuity as the programme moves from an examination of Britain's decline to comparisons with other countries, notably Germany. The second is to highlight the importance of training, using this as a guiding theme in both programmes. This leads on from a brief survey of Britain's industrial decline to an analysis of the effects of technological change, differences between North and South, availability of vocational training (comparing apprentices at the BMW works in Cologne with students on a YTS course) and the underlying attitudes which help to explain these differences.

Finally, programme two picks up the

theme of the low standing accorded to industry as a career in Britain, by suggesting its origins in our class and school system. "I don't believe Britain has ever liked industry," Ralf Dahrendorf says, giving an outsider's view of a highly stratified society. Of course, not all Britain's problems can be ascribed to the low status of the industrialist - and the chairman of ICI, who makes the same complaint, is not badly rewarded for his low social status. But visits to two public schools do raise some important questions about British attitudes to technical work.

The first, perhaps surprising observation, is that all those interviewed, from the headmaster of Westminster to the sixth formers at Marlborough, accept that the system is unfair and divisive. She might have put the same point to Dr John Rae, as he delivered his thoughts on our divided society.

The signs of changing attitudes may only be superficial. At Marlborough, a sixth former talks acerbically about leadership ("one hopes certainly, to be able to lead others"). Only in hierarchical groups like the Army is leadership a quality in itself, derived from rank rather than from superior skills or attainments. Yet, as Ralf Dahrendorf points out, "there is a price for economic success" and a more efficient society may not necessarily be any happier. This image of Britain as a contented backwater, a decaying country where everyone knows their place, is an attractive one, especially to foreigners. I doubt if it has the same appeal to the 16-19 year-old viewers facing unemployment who will watch these programmes and find a lot to discuss in them.

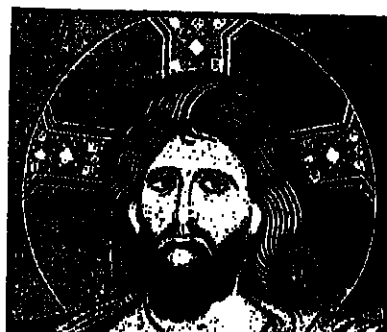
Robin Buss

Religious accent

Alan S Brown reviews a series on Jesus

SCHOOLS RADIO

Broadcast September 16-20 1985; repeated January 8 onwards
Jesus through the Ages
Radiovision £7.00 + VAT
The World Jesus Knew
Radiovision £7.00 + VAT
Ten programmes: A Nation in Turmoil; Galilee; The Kingdom; The Entry into Jerusalem; The Arrest; The Trial; The Crucifixion; The Resurrection.



The publicity for this new ten-part radio series aimed at the lower secondary age range makes much of the fact that Jesus (and each person from Galilee) has a Yorkshire accent. The purpose is to demonstrate the importance of regional influences impinging on the events of Jesus' life. To a reviewer who has lived in Yorkshire for many years the connection of Jesus with the county of Yorkshire is not surprising. Geoffrey Boycott and even Harold Wilson came as no surprise, this series simply confirms what Yorkshire has known for years.

The broadcasts are introduced in a lively fashion by Rosemary Harthill and the dialogue, generally, fills out the Gospel narrative in such a way that Jesus is seen as a very human, energetic and lively figure. The accents in the dialogue compare interestingly with the accents of the "Home Counties" accents from Jerusalem. It certainly gives the plays vigour.

Of the two Radiovision programmes I much preferred "Jesus through the Ages" though this was largely because I dislike the sort of arid impressions used in "The World Jesus Knew". Although the quality of the work is good, they seem static and dull, almost lifeless; but some teachers do like them and use them frequently.

The other reservation about "The World Jesus Knew" concerns the children's voices, they seemed a bit young and the young boy's voice reminded me of Jimmy Clitheroe (the eternal schoolboy familiar to those over 40). The text is interesting, however, and will be well used.

"Jesus through the Ages" provides enough material for a year's project, each photograph has a wealth of detail, and it gives a superb introduction to

the impact of Jesus down the centuries. The notes apologise for the selection being largely from Western Europe and that is a disappointment. RE teachers do need more material which indicates the world-wide aspect of the Christian religion and, surely, BBC archives could have helped.

This is a long and detailed series providing a lot of background material for the teacher. Like all playstyle material, it can be a little uncritical and we have to remember that the plays are based on Gospel accounts which are not impartial. The dialogue is well written but Jesus is made to say essentially what the Gospels proclaim with a few more human touches - to tread a theological tightrope.

Clearly the producers are relying upon the skilled RE teachers and there aren't enough of them to bring out the more critical aspects. The programme notes don't do this, though they do provide a plethora of information well set out and easy to follow. I do wish phrases like "the Sabbath (the Jewish Sunday)" could have been avoided.

Occasionally the writer of the notes does seem to be very sure about what people did and thought as though he had actually been there. Personally I find a great security in the lack of certainty about what is reported to group thought. Human beings are complex creatures and the complexity was surely present at the time of Jesus.

The final criterion in all cases must be "Would I use it?" The answer is an unqualified "Yes". I might use the filmstrips differently and I might use the tapes to support teaching I was already engaged in about Jesus rather than as the jumping-off point, but I would buy them and use them a great deal.

4 Titles Available For Recording From Sunday 6th October 1985

Approximate Transmission Times

Monday 10th October
7.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 1
7.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 2
7.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 3
7.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 4
8.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 5
8.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 6
8.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 7
8.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 8
9.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 9
9.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 10
9.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 11
9.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 12
10.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 13
10.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 14
10.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 15
10.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 16
11.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 17
11.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 18
11.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 19
11.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 20

Tuesday 11th October
7.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 21
7.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 22
7.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 23
7.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 24
8.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 25
8.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 26
8.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 27
8.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 28
9.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 29
9.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 30
9.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 31
9.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 32
10.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 33
10.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 34
10.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 35
10.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 36
11.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 37
11.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 38
11.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 39
11.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 40

Wednesday 12th October
7.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 41
7.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 42
7.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 43
7.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 44
8.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 45
8.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 46
8.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 47
8.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 48
9.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 49
9.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 50
9.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 51
9.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 52
10.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 53
10.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 54
10.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 55
10.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 56
11.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 57
11.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 58
11.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 59
11.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 60

Thursday 13th October
7.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 61
7.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 62
7.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 63
7.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 64
8.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 65
8.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 66
8.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 67
8.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 68
9.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 69
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9.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 72
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10.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 74
10.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 75
10.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 76
11.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 77
11.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 78
11.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 79
11.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 80

Friday 14th October
7.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 81
7.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 82
7.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 83
7.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 84
8.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 85
8.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 86
8.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 87
8.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 88
9.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 89
9.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 90
9.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 91
9.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 92
10.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 93
10.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 94
10.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 95
10.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 96
11.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 97
11.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 98
11.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 99
11.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 100

Saturday 15th October
7.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 101
7.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 102
7.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 103
7.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 104
8.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 105
8.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 106
8.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 107
8.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 108
9.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 109
9.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 110
9.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 111
9.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 112
10.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 113
10.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 114
10.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 115
10.45pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 116
11.00pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 117
11.15pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 118
11.30pm: *What's Wrong With Britain?* Part 119
11.45pm:

TRAVEL

Round the town

Diane Spencer suggests a winter break in London



lo, Leather Lane north of Holborn and Berwick Street, Soho all have their own atmosphere and specialities. It is fun to stroll around Covent Garden - saved from the bulldozers and property developers when the vegetable and fruit market decamped to Nine Elms, for the sake of progress and efficiency. Its old glass-domed roof now resounds to the music of string quartets and buskers, cries of market traders and street theatre against the cacophony of conversation from wine bars and pubs. There are also plenty of shops and restaurants in the Covent Garden area, which is only a short walk from the Strand to the north and the British Museum to the south.

In contrast to this hustle and bustle

take a Saturday visit to the City of London. During the week millions rush in and out. But on Saturday the area from the church of St Bride's in Fleet Street to St Paul's Cathedral is quiet, and becomes even more so by the time you reach the monument to the Great Fire of London, several other Wren churches and the Bank of England itself. Quite an eerie experience. Impossible to imagine the rush 36 hours away.

The corollary of this commuterism is the odd nature of the licensing laws. Few city pubs open beyond 8 pm and even fewer at weekends. The Barbican with its arts centre is a haven of culture and refreshment.

Almost any type of cuisine is available in London but it is easy to have a bad meal as well as a good one. If you take a Capital Break, the newly published Rembrandt Hotel near the Victoria and Albert offers good, safe, unexciting food. The same can be said of the other hotels in the package, but as dinner is not part of the deal and, if feet can stand it, why not be adventurous? The small print of the menu outside will tell you what is included and excluded - VAT, service, vegetables, cover charge - then work out how much it will really cost, then browse a little.

Soho has many excellent Chinese and Italian restaurants and the all-porn Charlotte Street, just west of Tottenham Court Road, will take you from Italy via Cyprus to the Far East.

Don't forget to buy at least one of several weekly guides to what's on in London: *Time Out* or *City Limits* are among the best. Book well ahead for the most popular musicals, plays or operas. In any case, there is always lots to do in the evenings - to suit all tastes if not all pockets.

Capital Breaks' new winter brochure is now available from travel agents or from Capital Breaks Ltd, 11 Thurloe Place, London SW7 2KF, tel 01-581 1414. Prices including rail travel start at £65 for those in the Home Counties up to £102 for those in the north of Scotland. A special deal is available for visitors from Northern Ireland.



Drawing by Michael McCullough

ancient history trips abroad come a poor second to skiing trips at our school, but that didn't stop this classics teacher from spending a Christmas holiday down Peloponnesos Way, casing the joint.

First - a question. What is the popular origin of the Marathon? Answer, the story of Pheidippides who ran from Marathon to Athens in 490 ac with news of a great victory over the Persians, and who spoiled his act by dropping dead outside the stadium with the words "Victory" on his lips.

The trouble is that the story is not only a distortion of the truth, it is only a fraction of the truth, for Pheidippides ran much further. Just how far has to be seen to be believed, or disbelieved, which is why I came to be in Athens scratching my head in the Kolonithou bus station in Kifissou Street trying to decipher the name of the ticket booth for stage one of my journey - namely to Corinth.

Recapturing the atmosphere of pre-Hellenic Greece is not easy on a bus throbbing with loud Greek music, manoeuvring through scrap yards, past unfinished buildings, abandoned cars and an oil refinery that make up the Athens suburbs. Nor does the modern toll road help, but 90 minutes later I stepped out into the coastal town of Corinth, battered with a taxi driver and ended up amid the ruins of old Corinth, five miles inland.

To stand facing the seven stumpy pillars of the Temple of Apollo, set against the Gulf of Corinth and its backdrop, the Phocian mountains and

with your back to the chunk of mountains laced with fortified Byzantine walls known as Agro Corinth is indeed to have history in the round.

The fenced off site represents only a fraction of the once prosperous city of a quarter of a million Greeks. Here was the reputed birthplace of the first triremis, a city whose wealth in naval and commercial matters was channelled into patronage of the goddess Aphrodite. In other words it was the vice centre of classical Greece. As I sat among the tumbledown columns the chimes of the fountain of Peirene, a lady who was turned into a spring because she shed tears for her son, and the rows of tumbledown shops, it did cross my mind that rather than take a tea break here, Pheidippides might have had a message too, were the nature of his job not supremely important. With the Athenians confronted by an invading Persian fleet, the Generals in 490 ac had, in the words of the historian Herodotus: "... sent off to Sparta a herald, one Pheidippides who was by birth an Athenian and by profession and practice a trained runner ... He reached Sparta on the very next day after quitting the city of Athens." That was the paragraph that had initiated my journey, but the sheer magnitude of the task took my breath away.

I took the local bus, decorated like a bed stuffer under the driver, with stickers and rosaries, down to "cleaned up Corinth" to find a cheap cafe and hotel and to dream of the 50 miles so far covered.

Next day the destination was Argos 30 miles to the south. The mountains enclosing Argos were not high but they represented another kind of frontier. Beyond them to the South communication in English does not guarantee complete understanding, but it does sharpen the wits.

A hotel off the square was negotiated in sign language and backtracking 12 kilometres to Mycenae necessitated decoding the local bus destination without assistance. In a language where L is an upside down V, R is P, P is the mathematical sign for pi, S is a back to front 3 and where X is a three deuces, can equal 1, Mycenae reading MYKHNAL seemed a lot off. Today the place is a spectacular ruin, a salutary reminder that Greek civilization was not compressed into the classical era of 479-323 ac. It had peaks stretching to the Minoan civilization in Crete 3,000 years ac with its palace at Knossos, Mycenae adapted the written language and then the civilization. To Pheidippides it represented a city in decline, even if it was the think-tank of the legendary Trojan invasion. Archaeologists may well admire the spectacularly carved Lion Gate, the ramp, the royal grave circle and the beehive sepulchre of



series of acute hair pin bends, which if steep compensated with spectacular views across the Gulf of Argolis - and just to add to the atmosphere, mist enveloped the town of Tripolis, the last sizeable pocket of population before the feared city of Sparta.

When the soil turned to a rich red and the road signs read "road narrow", and roadside shrines appeared in abundance I knew I was there. Sparta is located in the north by the Arcadian massif. The sprawling

and Switzerland and then on down the full length of Italy to the port of Brindisi. And armed only with a bundle of maps, a sleeping bag and a tent, he made the whole 3,000-mile journey on foot.

It was tough going, as he freely admits in *Mean Feet*, his rather quirky account of the trip. Indeed, at times his diary of the lonely walk becomes a journal of self-exploration. A generation younger than Newby, Waite charts it all - the attacks of diarrhoea and his bouts of loneliness as much as the slap-up meals cooked for him by Spanish shepherds and the other innumerable kindnesses he received - with a wide-eyed honesty. Less of a stylist than Newby, this openness nevertheless makes Waite the most stimulating of companions. It would have been fun to have accompanied him, at least for some of the way. Like R L Stevenson (whose footsteps he followed through the Cevennes) he is, in the best sense of the word, an innocent abroad.

Hugh David

Logging the memory

David Norris follows the Pheidippides trail

Agamemnon, Pheidippides may have been more impressed by the female topos costumes.

By night the Piccadilly Cafe on the north east corner of Argos' Central Square has the air of a gambling den. By day it doubles as the waiting room and ticket office for the coach to Neapolis via Sparta, a fantasy ride if ever there was one.

The orange and lemon groves, the clusters of bee hives that were a sign of thriving farms soon gave way to slate grey mountains with only pockets of cherry trees and poplars. The climb to the Arcadian plateau reached by a

bulk of Parnon lies to the east while the west is dominated by the sinister five snow-capped peaks of Taygetus (whose name tells you that was where feeble infants were left to die of exposure). Here indeed was a race apart. The modern town is only a quarter of the size of the military legend. That city had no city wall (until the 2nd century ad) and there is little to see now. But then you don't really see Sparta, you feel it. There is a definite feeling for order. The town is set out in intersecting parallel streets with a wide dual carriageway as its main thoroughfare. There is a feeling of conquest in the powerful statue of the warrior Leonidas at the head of that main street, and there is still a living sense of regimentation. From the window of my hotel, above a shop, I looked out on the main open square. I noted groups of people promenading up and down, north to south. As each group reached the extremity they all - in unison and without signal - did about turns. Not once, not twice but for up to an hour. The guide book says that the people are friendly. They are, but Spartans in Sparta still go "square bashing" and in that one came I could imagine Pheidippides' apprehension all those years ago.

On reaching Sparta he had to negotiate for reinforcements but as the historians Herodotus pointed out, his timing was all wrong. The Spartans' established law was not to march until the full moon, which meant a delay of five days and that as far as they were concerned was that. As far as Pheidippides was concerned it meant a sad run back all the way to his generals.

The signpost off the main street reads Athens 257 kilometres. That is how far he had just run. That is how far he had to return, and further, and that number haunted me as I sat for six hours squashed amid the excess baggage piled into the aisle of yet another music filled coach, en route back to the capital on, of all days, Christmas Eve. Christmas day did seem an apt day to conclude my particular pilgrimage although I would have preferred a star to follow rather than the vague directions to Egypt Square given me by the tourist police. Once on board the bus the endless sprawling suburbs that bore no relation to history were of little significance. Anticipation was everything, and anyway the conductor ushered me off at the battlefield.

The Monument at Marathon is a huge burial mound, the Scors, said to contain the bones of the Greek dead. A marble path has simple benches surrounding it, and subtle marble floodlight shields are strategically set into the grass. Simplicity is the only quality it can convey for the components of the battle field no longer exist. As I leaned on the gates I overheard a local explaining to fellow tourists that

the Greeks charged the Persians on the run, a new tactical ploy. He was right, but victory was due mainly to the Persians being bogged down in marshes that have since been drained. It was due also to the Athenians having chosen a tree-sheltered spot for their archers, and it was due to the Persian General Datis refusing to throw into the battle troops reserved for the protection of the fleet.

I sat staring out to sea, sipping Greek coffee by the thimbleful and the obligatory glass of water, and tried to sift probability from possibility. Yes, the Greeks did have 192 men lost, and the Persians 6,400, and it did seem plausible that the Persian fleet should think in terms of sailing round to a then undefended Athens. That would explain Pheidippides setting off again to those infamous 26 miles to warn his fellow citizens. However, such record entries in chronicles of the time or contemporary fiction (Aeschylus was one of the soldiers at Marathon), and only 600 years later did the story first emerge. I struggled to take up an attitude because the Marathon as it evolved really is an insult to Pheidippides' real run.

It was then that I realized the true potential of this holiday for a school trip, because not only could I bring my small group but the games teachers with their European expertise could bring the whole cross-country running team as well!



If you are tired of London, you are tired of life, said Samuel Johnson. Although he wrote this before motorways and monstrous tower blocks wrecked their havoc, most capital city dwellers still believe him. It is a dirty, noisy, maddening place but once savoured, like good wine, it is hard to give up.

However, to a first time visitor, London can be a disappointment. I've heard of a Yorkshire acquaintance hardly venturing beyond Oxford Street and hating it. Not surprising. So do I. London has its tacky side like any other city.

If you have limited time to spare it pays to plan carefully. Several companies will take the agony out of travel to and from London and within it as well as booking your hotel. Capital Breaks, for example, have a two-night package including bed and English breakfast in a good class hotel, rail travel, three-day London Transport explorer pass and a booklet of discount vouchers for excursions, entertainment and restaurants.

Decide what you want to do and see. Above all be realistic. Don't try - as our American cousins often do - to tackle changing the guard at Buckingham Palace, Madame Tussaud's, the Tower of London, Hampton Court Palace, Harrods, the National Gallery, tea and Fortnum and Mason's and a show in Drury Lane all in one day.

Instead of the "if it's Friday it must be London" syndrome, it might be more rewarding to be strict about which aspect and which area of London you would like to explore.

If culture comes high on the list it is worth checking on the lesser known properties run by the Victoria and Albert Museum (which, of course, is not to be missed). These include Apsley House near Hyde Park Corner, which has been wonderfully restored with many superb Spanish pictures donated by a grateful nation to its original owner, the Duke of Wellington.

The Museum of London in the Barbican, famous for rescue archaeology, has treasures scooped up and

preserved hours before the pile drivers laid foundations for yet another office block.

For children or adults with a fascination for mechanical engineering with loud bangs, the Science Museum is essential.

Unfortunately, the last two are at the opposite ends of town so it would be better to concentrate on the South Kensington area in one day. (Otherwise, do one in the morning and the other in the afternoon with a little light refreshment in between.) If one spot of culture a day is as much as the brain can stand, take in a park, the zoo or a river trip for the other half - perhaps to the Tower or to Greenwich to see the Observatory.

But if thoughts turn to shopping - unless it is the really serious Christmas variety or sale time - why not try a street market? In Portobello Road, near Notting Hill, a bargain/antique might be found on a Saturday morning; on Sunday morning try Petticoat Lane, round the corner from Liverpool Street Station, for clothes. Camden Lock near Camden Town also has a thriving weekend market.

These are the best known but there are plenty more - the Cut near Water-

Roads and rivers

Francis Kellaway rounds up a selection of guides to the British Isles

There is an emphasis on major features of urban and rural Britain, rather than on superficial guide-bookery, in recent publications. Authority and expertise shine, for example, on every page of *Discovering Landscape in England and Wales* (Allen & Unwin, £12.95) by Andrew Goudie and Rita Gardner. A wide geographical spread of some 65 sites illustrates the variety (geological and topographical) which has determined the development of towns, communications and patterns of farming, and provided unrivalled scenery and recreational opportunities. The evolution of our landscape and the pleasures to be obtained from understanding more about what we see have rarely been more effectively presented.

A more detailed account of one specific region is the subject of *Snowdonia's Landscape* (Allen & Unwin, £4.95) by John Whitrow. Car routes, walks, and views are competently indicated, together with guidance about weather, crowd avoidance, and local natural history. Mr Whitrow is co-author with Brian Knapp of another volume in the *Unwin Landscape Guides: Britain from the Coast* (£4.95) is revelatory about the culture, the fashion in which our great highways have been created, and the things that will be appreciated by travellers. The story involves from Roman roads to motorways, and is complemented by clear photographs. Pictures of a different nature are in *Britain from Space* (Taylor & Francis, £12.50). Unique is a dangerous claim to make for any book, but this atlas of "Landscape Images" can have few rivals. Thirty-two plates, accompanied by

interpretive maps and a lucid text, reveal the potential of the Landsat satellite. The techniques of satellite imagery, the sensing of activities on the land, and the processes of collecting and analysing data are explained. Here is, literally, a different view of Britain.

Next in a pleasing conglomerate are two paperback, each about a famous river. *The Book of the Thames* (Macmillan, £6.95), by Alan Jenkins, offers history, description and commentary, entertainingly written and lavishly illustrated with photographs by Derry Brabbs.

Ron Freethy writes with a naturalist's pen about *The River Mersey* (Terence Dalton, £6.95). How many still think of the area in terms of industrial grime and waste, or know of the relationships between the Mersey, other local rivers (not least the Irwell) and the canals (obviously including the Manchester Ship Canal)? Mr Freethy gets the balance right and is able to point to localities with a "rich tapestry of wildlife" and delightful scenery. He is a congenial companion with whom to appreciate a much maligned part of England.

So, from above the surface to beneath it. *London under London* (Murray, £14.95), by R. Trench and E. Hillman, not surprisingly sold out its early printing in a matter of weeks. A witty, erudite review of rivers, sewers, railways, industry, public services, and much else, explains the life of what the authors neatly term a troglodyte city. They map it all, in "time as well as space".

The great river may be reasonably well known, even if dissent today. There is still a Beverley Brook through Barnes, but what of the Tyburn, or Westbourne, or the Fleet, among a score of streams and springs? What too, of the use of the underground railway system as air-raid shelters during the last war, or the time when it housed an aircraft components factory? How are gas, electricity and the postal services conveyed? Who tunnel-

answers are all supplied, with a history running from the Roman occupation to the construction of the Thames flood barrier. For overflowing measures, just a mention of a quartet of other topics - crypts and car parks, cellars and cable television. There is no need to go on; the obvious word is comprehensive.

Three works from Robert Hale exemplify differing, all equally successful, modes of interpreting the English scene. *Edward Story's Spirit of the Fens* (£9.95) ranges from Cambridgeshire to the Wash, and westwards to Peterborough and Stamford. This generous extension of the boundaries allows a discursive narration to include Duxford airfield, the Fitzwilliam Museum and cathedral music alongside life in Ely, Ely or the Wighams.

A *Picture of Buckinghamshire* (Hale, £9.95) by Elizabeth Cull and Elizabeth Ogan is a friendly description of a county that includes much of the Chilterns, Olney, Wendover and innumerable appealing villages, but can also cope with the advent of Milton Keynes and the despoilation of Aylesbury. *Hasty motorways on the M1 and M40* will miss most of its attractions. These are best discovered on foot.

Pedestrians are the target of James Southworth's *Walking the Roman Roads of Cumbria* (Hale, £6.95). Those who "like to mix the sheer pleasure of walking with a knowledge and awareness of the countryside" are led, with full instructions, over seven of the routes devised by the Romans. Authors will be dealt with in a later book. There is a nice speculation as to whether the motorways will be as traceable in another 2,000 years, and welcome advice on good hostels offering rest and refreshment.

Phaidon Press issue a series of "cultural guides" to different countries. It may be presumed that they are primarily for the benefit of foreign visitors. The latest deals with Great Britain and Ireland (£11.50). It is good, but discriminatory, with a heavy bias towards antiquities and celebrated buildings. Evocative photographs and a genial commentary bring culture to everyone.

Admirably complementary is the *Automobile Association's Where to go in the Countryside* (£14.95). Our rural heritage is encapsulated in a magnificently illustrated narrative. Good maps and a full index facilitate reference to hundreds of items dealing with

architecture and natural beauty spots, notable houses to visit (with details of opening hours, location, etc), the flora and fauna of different regions, folk customs and ceremonies, and the need for conservation and preservation.

Among the bodies prominent in this last-named cause is, of course, the National Trust. Patricia Beer has written *Wessex* (Hamish Hamilton, £12.95) to cover Trust properties in that area, at least, in the four counties of Dorset, Somerset and Wiltshire. These, apparently, constitute what National Trust administration calls Wessex, but how neighbouring counties, in particular Hampshire, can be excluded is a mystery. And, because the work is concerned with the Trust, many worthy edifices are also excluded.

More all-embracing is John Julius Norwich's *The Architecture of Southern England* (Macmillan, £22.95). True, he is selective and his judgements on some buildings are challenged as idiosyncratic. *The Old Spot Inn* (Castle Drogo Press, £10.95) is a built of Cornish granite, but is a stone, and the whole mass was raised by just two men. Overall, however, there is no more reliable mentor.

Lord Norwich stresses that his is a history, not a catalogue. He provides "succinct but informative descriptions" of buildings that make a personal appeal to him. "They might be old or new, religious or secular, and with England 'fantastically rich in architecture' only a representative sample could be listed. But it is a large sample, including the pick of the glories of the southern counties."

This could well gain the gold medal among this year's publications. If so, a leading contender for the silver would be *The English Village Green* (Folio, £10.95) by Brian Bailey. His million is the heart of the rural community, the venue for meetings and events, markets and recreation. An imaginative reconstruction of life on and around the green throughout the centuries is vivid and entrancing. It is a reminder of all that is best in Britain. Typical are the village greens at Finchfield in Essex, Barrington in Cambridgeshire (but why no mention of the green?) North Bovey in Devon, Bourton-on-the-water, Milburn, and Nun Monkton in North Yorkshire. But there are over 100 times more than these among the greens celebrated in this beautifully illustrated and produced volume.

Witty and quirky

On the shores of the Mediterranean by Eric Newby. Picador. £3.50 0 330 28262 1. Mean Feet. By John Waite. The Oxford Illustrated Press. £9.95. 946609 19 5.

It was Eric Newby's wife Wanda who had the idea. Let's start at Naples, she said, and travel right round the Mediterranean. And so they did, heading off clockwise for no better reasons than that no-one had done it before and that Eric might just conceivably get a book out of it.

He did. *On the shores of the Mediterranean* charts the couple's halting, unexciting progress by bus, train and van. It is vintage Newby: witty, observant and formidably well-informed. It makes no concession to its

readers, but rather carries them along through an agglomeration of detail. Facts, figures, opinions, history, geography and personal reminiscences tumble off every page as Newby tours the harem and the Turkish baths of Istanbul, dons a black robe to take part in one of Sparta's Holy Week processions, revisits the battlefield at Tobruk where he served during the war, and makes a forlornly ascent of a snow-covered Mount Olympus.

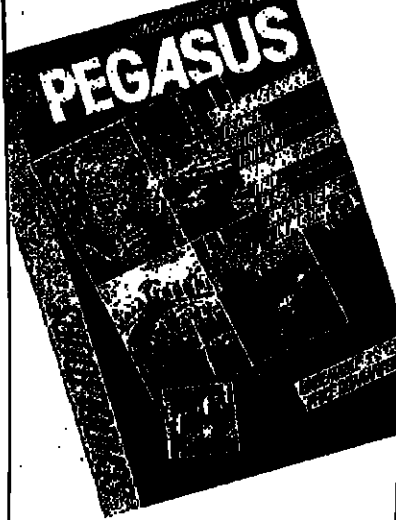
Sometimes it seems to be the more practical Wanda that the modern Odyssey will never be over. She is doubtful about the wisdom of taking a package-tour of Albania - the only way foreign travellers can enter that country - she comes close to outright mutiny during a nightmare bus journey through Tunisia, and on little more than a whim, insists that Newby skips over Algeria altogether. She does not know when she is well off; she might easily have been cast as Sancho Panza to a far more demanding Don Quixote.

John Waite, for example, in 1981 he set out to travel from Lagos in southern Portugal up through Spain, France

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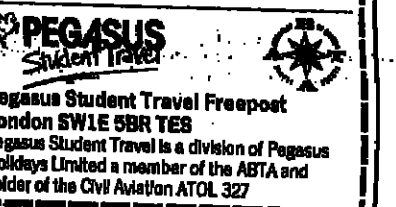
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TRAVEL

Seductive clutches

David Wickers takes a city break in Barcelona

The taxi ride from the airport seemed to follow a fine straight line, which is a lot more than I can say about its driver. As we stopped outside the Hotel Manila he let me pay him £10 too much; before I could convert pesetas to pounds, his single green "for hire" light came on as quick as a wink and was off into the Spanish twilight.

Things could only get better, or so I told a large glass of brandy in the Cafe Zurich, one of Barcelona's most traditional retreats. With wood panelled shade of Bourbonville chocolate, paddle fans stirring the humid air and a flurry of sallow waiters moving between customers and a wall of mini-fridges stacked like those in a morgue, my mind was soon distracted from the unsavory overture.

Zurich is a good start to Barcelona, so to speak, a place to absorb the chatter of abroad, relish the token

Ever since the ninth century, when Catalan hero Wilfred the Hairy was granted independence for the city by King Charles the Bald in recognition for his help in expelling the Moors, Barcelona has remained fiercely free-spirited, rather clannish and more than a touch chauvinistic. In the Middle Ages the city was the number one power in the Mediterranean, building great warships in what is now the Maritime Museum and ruling over Sardinia, Corsica and Sicily, as well as parts of Greece and Palestine. "There isn't a fish in the sea" they used to say "that doesn't fly by the red and yellow stripes of Catalonia".

The prosperity of their Middle Ages allowed the Catalans to indulge in lavish works of art and architecture, a legacy which is still fully in evidence in the cobbled alleyways of the city's Barrio Gotic, or Gothic quarter. Here is an everyday, full scale, living exhibition of more than 15 centuries of architectural history, its individual works including the overwhelming Cathedral of Santa Eulalia, a Gothic masterpiece whose cloister gardens are the surprising home of 20 shrieking geese.

Also in Barcelona's historic heart you'll find the Bishop's Palace and Archbishop's House, the Ayuntamiento or City Hall, the church of Santa Maria del Mar, the church of Santa Maria de la Pieta, the Picasso Museum, which contains a complete and permanent collection of his work arranged chronologically from his early art school line drawings, and the stunning, palm-tree studded Plaza del Rey, the place where Columbus was received by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella on his return from the New World.

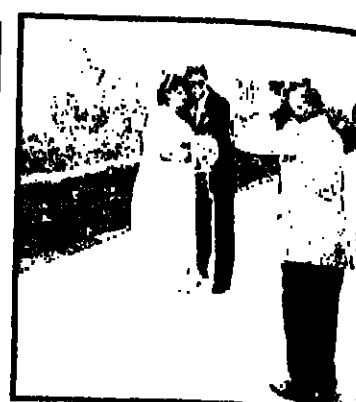
It is not, as one might reasonably surmise, the city's medieval heritage that accounts for Barcelona's year-around pilgrimage of architectural students, but the works of Antonio Gaudi which lie in the *ensanche*, in between the spiky towers and roofs of the Gothic quarter and the hills of Tibidabo. "Originality," wrote Gaudi, "is going back to the origin," a conviction that he expressed in bizarre combinations of earthly colours, stalagmite or tree-style columns, mushroom-shaped air vents, dinosaur-scale renderings, rib-cage supports and a range of other anatomic or other organic formats.

Start your pilgrimage to Gaudi at his most progressive project, Guell Park, planned as a residential city of some 60 houses, although only the gingerbread entrance lodge, a stairway, covered market place and two houses were ever built, one of them being sold to Gaudi. Today it is a museum while the rest of the park is a favourite haunt for Sunday strollers, joggers, BMX bikers and photographers posing brides and grooms for their matrimonial albums.

On the Paseo de Gracia, Barcelona's most elegant yet anywhere shopping avenue, there is the Casa Batlló, easily spotted from the distance by its balconies that look like the jaws of a shark, and the Casa Mila, famous for its spectacular roof which is, sadly, out of bounds to anyone not able to wave a written permission under the nose of the strapping concierge.

You don't need permission to visit Gaudi's grandest work, the Sagrada Familia cathedral, although a doctor's testimony to your body's ability to climb stairs and cope with vertigo would be self-assuring. This "tactile ergonomic zone, which bristles like a sea urchin" as Salvador Dali saw it, or "one of the most hideous buildings in the world" according to George Orwell, was begun in 1882. Gaudi intended his work to be "a bible for the poor", studded with sculptural interpretations of its stories for the benefit of the illiterate, but he was tragically killed in a tram accident long before it could be completed. The building, supported by popular donations, has been going on ever since; to do a Sagrada Familia has become a colloquial expression in Barcelona for taking a long time over a task, but at least doing it properly.

If the giddy heights of the Sagrada Familia don't phase you, test your nerves on the funicular (not too reassuringly called "the aerial ropeway") that spans the harbour from Montjuich Park, home of the Pueblo Espanol, or Spanish Village, built for the World Exhibition of 1929 and containing typical architecture of all periods and regions, Spain and now teaming with



Bridal pair at the Guell Park

craft workshops, to Barceloneta. Built in the 18th century as an experiment in urban planning, Barceloneta is packed with scrappy, laundry-waving tenement buildings inhabited by men in their vests and five o'clock stubble and women who watch their TVs from a kitchen chair taken onto the pavement to catch the breeze.

Barceloneta is a tremendous asset for a hot weather city since it has a beach, a broad ribbon of sand and pebble backed by a line of excellent open-air fish restaurants. Food, in fact, is bound to be one of the principal ingredients in anyone's Barcelona weekend. As a prelude to what's in store visit the great wealth of the colonnaded and covered 19th-century San Jose just off the Rambla, surely the most beautiful market in the world. The stalls, brightly lit, spotlessly clean with mostly stainless steel Art Deco lettering remain as fresh from the truck stop diners, are covered with a magnificent spread of fruits, vegetables, fresh fish, beautifully displayed on beds of ice, crustaceans, snails, herbs, smoked hams, wild berries and mushrooms. Drop the entire scene onto the food hall at Harrods and there



Cobbled alleyways in the Barrio Gotic

Just as well since Ellat really does offer near perfect conditions for a water sporting life. All day long, while

Red Sea sun spot

Susan Thomas on a winter week in Israel

Culture shock is a funny thing. Visit California, which thanks to Masdonalds and MOM seems as familiar as Mum's apple pie, and it gets you by the jugular. Go to Ellat, Israel's newish Red Sea sun spot, where they write backwards, eat gherkins for breakfast, start Sunday on Friday and finish it on Saturday, and you're as relaxed and easy as an old pair of gardening trousers.

Everyone speaks English, of course, and the whole town, shops, hotels, working port, would fit comfortably inside Regent's Park, but perhaps the most reassuring thing is the Israeli sense of humour, dry, sharp as the desert wind, and totally European.

We went in January - Ellat only has winter breaks. In a place where summer temperatures exceed 40°C and residents are excused taxes if they last six years, there are no summer breaks. And it was everything the brochures promised.

Thus we left Gatwick, with its body flakers and strong police presence, in 10 degrees of frost, flew Air Europe whose lovely hostesses rushed about with great fat grins on their faces as if they actually enjoyed the work, and arrived to find Israel in the low 70s and people in shades of brown from lobster to walnut.

Speaking of which, the food was fabulous. Breakfast was eggs - boiled, scrambled or quiche, fish - soured, salt or creamed - salads, yoghurts with sweet fruits or delicate herbs, and cheese, cubed and sliced, smoked and bleached. And always these great baskets of breads and fruit fresh from the local kibbutz. As for dinner, which according to kosher law had meat and fish but no dairy produce, that was even better. And so healthy!

Just as well since Ellat really does offer near perfect conditions for a water sporting life. All day long, while

the sunseekers basked like golden seals, the windsurfers flashed across the bay, rainbow tinted damselfishes on a sun-dappled sea, watersiders carved their dreamy, creamy loops and dozens of canoes, pedalos and sailing dinghies bounced and bobbed and occasionally turned turtle half way to Saudi Arabia.

For swim, sail or snorkel too far in any direction and you end up in Egypt, Jordan or trying to explain to the Saudis where you left your passport. It adds to the excitement as does the oh so slow, engines barely turning, trip around Coral Island and under the guns of the border guards.

"We don't land on the island now. Since we gave up the Sinai it is Egypt's", said our skipper, being translated means. "We don't have any right here but, by jingo we'll push it to the limits and hope there isn't an incident."

Playing grandmother's footsteps is a local custom and right under our feet, just below the surface, the tiny, pale pink coral fish are doing it all the time, in-out of the green coral fingers. Quick as light, all together, now you see them, now you don't.

You could watch for hours. And with visibility near perfect up to 30 metres, a lot of people did. Only the giveaway bubbles or bobbing bottoms and orange snorkels show where the divers lurk.

The Red Sea was magically beautiful, real pantomime grotto stuff. There are vast coral reefs, emerald and sea urchins, like enormous chemical gardens, and decorated with wisp, crimson starfish, pink and sulphur anemones and wicked black sea urchins.

And as for the fish, there are pipe fish and sea horses, grotesque and poisonous puff and stone fish, and a thousand brilliantly coloured, exoti-

TRAVEL



the ancient Pilgrim Trail to Mecca, via the Old Spice Route and past the spot where Solomon met Sheba!

And he talked us through the geology of the Ash-Sayraa Rift, explained the ecology of the wall, showed us boulder plains and scrub, with shy gazelle, ibex clambering in the upper branches of the thorny acacias, desert vultures, neat blackstarts, sobre bulbuls and tiny, iridescent honey suckers, and in between he told us the desert lore.

"A spore like a dog's but one large and one small print together is a hyena. There is only one place in the Negev where you find water. Ixex may go three days without water and gazelle run 30 kilometres a night for food."

One day we did a drive-yourself, jeep safari into the desert with an Israeli guide. He took us along part of

Sol Everyone has his troubles! . . . Something black in the desert and it's one of three things - tall and it's a (Bedouin) woman, shorter and it's a goat, shorter still and flying, it's a raven."

It is a naturalist's Mecca. Every year between February and May, millions of northbound migratory birds hitch a lift on the warm air currents of the Rift Valley, pausing in their thousands at the sulphur-scented salt ponds and kibbutz fields behind the hotels. Thus in 1977 Danish birdwatchers counted 500,000 raptors, common buzzards, honey buzzards and steppe eagles. There are also spoonbills, osprey and great white herons and a hundred lesser species, including the Culture Vulture.

This group abounds, attracted by the sun and the tours. A hectic day in Jerusalem costs \$30, Masada - where the zealots committed mass suicide - and the Dead Sea - good for the nerves, asthma, rheumatism, boils and photographs - \$36; a visit to the Roman copper mines, a kibbutz, and the Chai Bar nature reserve with its reintroduced ostriches, addax and oryx \$25; and a day's sailing and diving (good chicken salad and paint-stripper wine inclusive) \$21.

In the week we had one poor day, the result of a sandstorm in the Sabara, when the pink and ebony mountains disappeared in a scum coloured haze, a coarse sand blew like Blackpool in August and the whole town was drenched in sickly sulphur-scented dust. Our hair turned grey and stood on end. So that was an experience.

And every evening, after dinner, we took this little stroll - past the ice cream parlours and cheap falafel bars where chirpy Geordie serving lasses chat with young Israeli soldiers, past the expensive French and seafood restaurants and back to the Bedouin tents parked in front of the sea view flats, where tourists converse with the camels and try to summon the courage to sample the delights of - "Bedouin Sweetmeat and Real Belly Dancing!"

"The biggest problem if you live in Ellat", the young man at the tourist office told us, "is the lack of a decent concert hall."

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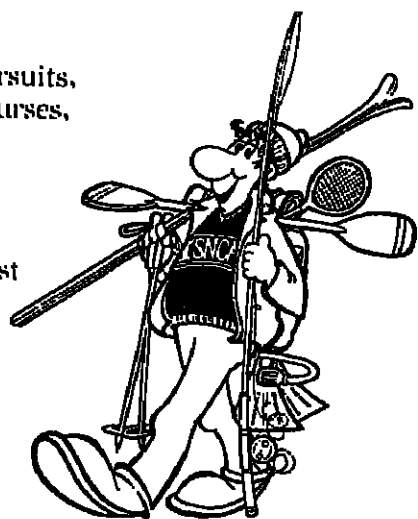
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Nonchalant dignity and golden Tokay

David Anderson visits Vienna and Budapest

Vienna has been the crossroads of a
continent for centuries. It still is.
Once, of course, it was the capital of a
mighty empire which is now just a
small neutral country. It is easy to
persuade oneself that the legendary
spirit of the place which attracted
artists down the ages still survives; the
prosperity and the gaiety are not
illusory.

We were on a one-week two-centre
City Break with Sovereign, a package
offering the waltz, schmalz and schnitzel
of Vienna plus a three-day peek
behind the Iron Curtain. In July the
Viennese themselves all go on holiday
"leaving the city free for visitors" as
one guide charmingly put it. But the
old city centre on a warm summer's
evening glowed with its
elegant brew of style and culture.

Old Vienna lies within the Ring-
strasse, a horseshoe of an avenue lined
with palaces, theatres, museums, and
now airline offices. On the trams and
buses, as well as on the efficient metro,
there are no tickets or conductors, just
slot machines into which all decent
citizens are assumed to have inserted a
few groschen before starting their
journey. This is typical of Vienna's
nonchalant dignity.

The old quarter is best seen on foot,
starting at the cathedral of Stefansdom
which has watched over the changing
scene for 800 years. In the traffic-free
streets, sounds are all human - foot-
steps, voices, music. From here radiate
streets of luxury shops and restaurants,
as well as cobbled medieval lanes.

Liveliest of all is Karntnerstrasse,
where at your table under trees you are
continuously entertained by strolling
players. In one evening a Turkish
group did a squirming dance, a Balkan
accordionist sang, a Bolivian (yes
Bolivian) pop group did their thing
while musicians played the Viennese
"greats" - Mozart, Haydn,
Strauss - as well as joyous country
dances. And from the way tourists
schillings were showering down, they
were making more than they would
have done at the Opera House. A beer
or coffee here will cost around £1 but
you can linger for hours.

Restaurant prices in Vienna com-
pare favourably with London. A meal
in the garden of an old-established
(1904) place near the cathedral worked
out at around £7 a head. Main course
was *Tafelspitz*, the stolid national dish
of plain boiled beef with various
sauces. For a glimpse of the old days go
to Wechell's coffeehouse on the Kohl-
markt, a stately establishment of plush
brass and glass with mountains of
sifted delicious expensive pastries.

Austria was not so much a nation as
a collection of lands acquired and ruled
over by that uncharismatic dynasty,
the Hapsburgs.

So to the Hofburg, where Haps-
burgs reigned for 700 years. The
setting is splendid enough, with a
skyline silhouette of roiling horses,
gods and the guarding wings of
assorted divine poultry. The apart-
ments are stuffy formal the conducted
tour rather dull. Great vases gifted by
Kaiser Wilhelm have plainly been
dragged out of dusty corners to replace
all the stuff looted in 1945. Domestic
touches lighten the pomp, such as the
10th high white ceramic stove, bulb-
ous and swollen, crusted with royal
gold. And the Empress Elizabeth's
gymnasium still has the exercising
equipment on which she kept her waist
was-like for riding.

Much more interesting and impres-
sive is Schönbrunn, the Imperial sum-
mer palace only 20 minutes by metro
from the city centre. This lavish, wildly
sumptuous extravaganza of 1,400
rooms was created chiefly by Maria
Theresa in the mid-17th to rival
Versailles. It succeeds triumphantly.
The serene classical gardens, laid out
at the same period, culminate in a
green hill crowned by a colonnade,
worth the climb for the splendid view
back over the palace with the whole of
Vienna rising behind it.

Then to one museum out of the
many the Kunsthistorisches to look
at the paintings and sculptures of
European masters, some long familiar as
Christmas cards; a series of Rem-

brandt self-portraits, Dürers, Ver-
meers. Twenty vast galleries later one
comes to the Hapsburg Treasury,
which includes the 1,000-year-old
crown of the Holy Roman Empire,
Charlemagne's sword and quite a few
hits of various saints. On a different
kind of scale, we made a pilgrimage to
the apartment where Mozart spent a
few unhappy years with his young
family and where he composed some
of his most sublime works. There are
some 20 conducted tours you can take,
ranging from Mayerling (Crown
Prince Rupert's suicide Schloss) to
flights over the Alps.

Our itinerary for the fourth day said
"depart after breakfast to the hydrofoil
on the Danube for the four-and-a-half-
hour journey to Budapest". Luckily,



Vienna: the Strauss memorial. The
gaiety is not illusory

our party included an awkward cuss
who insisted that as we had no
vouchers for this stage of the game and
that as Iron Curtain countries are
fanatical on documentation, some-
thing was wrong. It was. After some
time on the telephone, a flustered local
courier appeared with sheaves of pa-
pers in time for us to catch the 2pm
sailing. For three-quarters of the river
trip you have Czechoslovakia on one
side. The country is flat and wooded.
Into Hungary it gets more rugged and
scenic.

Budapest comprises two distinct
towns. Buda is old and historic, piled
up high on one side of the river, while
the wide boulevards of Pest were
developed in the mid 1800s. From the
heights of Buda, this reach of the
Danube with all its bridges must be one
of the loveliest vistas in Europe. Yet
for all its beauty, the city falls to
sparkle in the way that Vienna does.
We took a conducted tour, since the
main sights are widely spread. The
guide placed great emphasis on
"Heroes' Square and what he called
"millinery monuments". A big restora-
tion programme is afoot on all historic
buildings, since it has been realized
that it is these which bring the tourists
with their much-needed currency.
Everywhere you are stopped and
asked if you have any dollars to
exchange.

"Everything is cheap to the visitor.
Food is first class when you finally suss
out the low-profile establishments as
opposed to the smart touristy snack-
bars. Cold cherry soup, roast goose,
spiced dumplings, delicate pastries:
you can eat well for around £5. The
numerous theatres are not much good
unless you speak Hungarian, but there
are concerts and the youngsters find
close encounters with the tigers at the
circus very exciting.

Our hotel was the Penta, splendidly
appointed in every way, except that
the rooms at the front got all the traffic
noise while those at the back got all the
station announcements.

We travelled back to Vienna by
coach, across the lush pastoral plain.
There was quite a fuss at the frontier.
Hungarian tourists must not be taken in
by the out of the country and, since the
currency was firmly shut (it probably
always is when coaches pass), the
boarders found themselves squandering
on dolls, chocolate and

wine. Certainly the justly-famed golden
Tokay (pronounced Tok-ey) is
worth its relatively high price.

One more nostalgic evening in Vi-
enna and a brilliant morning, then the
afternoon flight back to Heathrow.
Vienna's duty free shop must be one of
the best in the world. Leave all your
shopping till here.

Our hotels in Vienna were beyond
reproach. The Erzherzog Rainer, a
short walk outside the Ring, has a
quality restaurant. Most charming is
the K & K in the old city. Both are
converted mansions with an interest-
ing history.

Sovereign's up-market package
starts at just over £400. We had only
one complaint. We wondered why the
high price season for Vienna didn't
start till the end of August; we found
out when we arrived early in July to be
told that two of the star attractions -
the Spanish Riding School and the
Vienna Boys' Choir - were both shut
for the whole of July and August.
September is also when the main
theatre and opera season starts -
another piece of vital information the
travel agents fail to mention.

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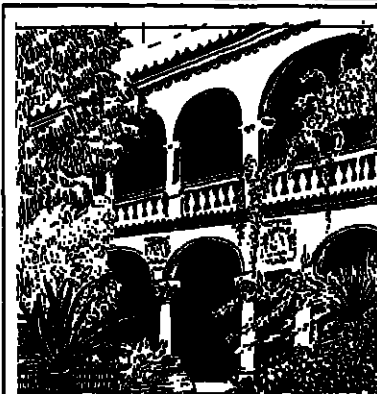
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You say Majorca and I say Mallorca

by Michael Church

I am at Palma among palms,
cedars, cactuses, olive-trees,
oranges, lemons, aloe, figs,
pomegranates. The sky is like
turquoise, the sea like emeralds,
the air as in heaven." Thus Frederic Chopin,
writing in an ecstasy of relief in
November 1838, on what he and his
lover George Sand believed would be their
enchanting island. But the natives
proved inhospitable, and when
rumours of the composer's fatal dis-
ease reached their landlord they were
ignominiously ejected, their bedding
burned, their rooms replastered after
their departure and at their own ex-
pense.

They then moved to a disused
convent in Valdemossa (where the
Preludes were composed) and if you go
there today you will find Chopin
pressed cannily into service - but more
tastefully than the Brontës are in
Haworth - as part of the tourist
industry. In Mallorca, where olives,
oranges and lemons are still harvested
on a large scale, everything is now
pressed into such service in one way or
another, but the sky, sea and air still
retain those magical qualities.

There is a place called Mallorca, where
the double "l" is pronounced like the
English "y". Mallorca is populated by
beery Teutons who sleep all morning,
brawl on the beaches in the afternoon
and raise hell at night a desert of
skyscraper hotels rounding with
raucous renditions of "Viva España!"
shouts of aggression and screams of
sexual excitement. To be blunt, Ma-
jorca is as naïf as you could get, and
not to be mentioned in the same breath
as Crete, Corfu, or even roughish
Rhodes.

The inhabitants of Mallorca are
absolutely delighted by the persistence
of the Majorca myth, which ensures
that droves of upwardly-mobile pack-
age tourists pass quickly over on their
way to classier places. Mallorca exists,
of course, but it is largely to be found
along the short strip of coast stretching
from Magalluf (10 miles west of Pal-
ma) to Arenal (a few miles to the
provincial capital's east). Hither the
funsters are drawn like flies to fly-
paper, but Mallorca at its worst does
not even approach the degraded seedi-
ness to which young Britons and
Swedes have brought the once-beauti-
ful town of San Antonio, in Ibiza. The
Majorean beaches are clean and re-
latively translator-free; if the Teutonic
horseyplay gets unacceptably rowdy,
police tend to materialize; the bars -
thanks perhaps to that wonderful
Spanish law which can force every
establishment to produce its com-
plaints book on demand - don't on the
whole peddle rubbish. Spying the
magic name "Club 18-30" in the foyer
of the pleasantly-named Hotel Tahiti,
I asked the receptionist what time the
revellers turned in at night. She looked
wearily out over the bodies basking by

the pool in the afternoon sun and said
she wasn't sure - when she arrived for
work at 7am they were still up and
discoing.

In Mallorca, on the other hand, you
can drive for mile after mile (car hire is
cheap) over mountains and through
gorges without seeing a soul. The
winding roads may be unsigned - to
confuse the enemy? - but they are
generally excellent, this being both
cause and effect of the car and cycle
rallies which regularly take place along
them. Mallorca covers an area not
much bigger than Greater London, but
its dramatic contours and varied scen-
ery suggest vast distance and offer
constant surprises. Many of these are
small towns of stunning beauty, some
nestling along river beds dry but still
verdant in summer, others perched
dramatically on mountain-tops. It
would be ludicrous for me to tell the
200,000 readers of this newspaper the
name of the village at whose topmost
point you can eat a £3, three-course,
peasant-cordon-bleu meal and look
down on a view which compares
favourably with the sea-ward view
from Delphi: the balcony accommo-
dates six diners at a pinch. For those
keen to hunt, the village is north-west
of Palma, but anyone who leaves the
beaten track will find comparable
delights.

The road along the north coast is a
switchback offering astonishing vistas:
Deja, discreetly intoned with the pre-
siding spirit of Robert Graves, is one of
many glorious and ancient sites. Turn-

ing east from the rocky promontory of
Formentor, whose bare white summits
are often lost in mist, you pass two
superb bays - Pollença, calm like a
Swiss lake, and then Alcudia, miles of
sand the consistency of icing sugar, and
warm, shallow water. All the towns
which lie slightly inland along the east

coast are historically interesting; the
beaches on the south coast - notably at
La Rapita - are popular yet scarcely
touched by commerce.

Palma itself lives busily up to its
name. The cathedral and its surround-
ing streets and squares are grand in the
manner of the corresponding area of
Barcelona, though the prevalence of
drug-related crime makes the sector a
trifle dangerous at night. If you're
driving through the city, expect to get
lost repeatedly; you have to go fast to
keep pace with the swirling traffic and
there are hardly any signs. A surprising
number of roads seem to head in a
labyrinthine but unerring manner for a
grimly modern sector on the outskirts
called the Polygono Industrial. But it's
only a short step from there to Pnyca,
a 21st-century supermarket which makes
Safeways look like a chain of corner-
shops. And from there it's only a short
step to a cemetery as strange and
city-like as Père Lachaise in Paris.

This year we went to Mallorca in
high summer, planning to spend sev-
eral days away from our western base
gently exploring the north and east; we
would stay in pensions, we thought,
living *au jour le jour*. As we quickly
found out, however, just about every-
where is booked solid in August, and
those few hotels which are not are
definitely not interested in one-night
residences. After unstinting help from
the Alcudia tourist information bureau
we were booked into the Hotel Para-
iso. With a disco outside, no mosquito
net at the window, no soap, no towels,
one single 40-watt bulb, and exhausted
Dunlopillo mattresses on hammock-
like frames, the claim implicit in the
name of this admittedly cheap establish-
ment proved a bit hollow.

Winter in Mallorca can be, as Chopin
found, both wet and bitterly cold,
but autumn is balmy and spring is in
many ways the ideal season to go if
swimming in the sea is not a priority.
That is the best time to climb the
island's small but imposing mountains,
and equally the best time to walk along
its cliffs, across carpets of poppies, and
through fields of asphodel.

A royal welcome

Harold Dennis-Jones introduces
Danish inns

In 1396 Queen Margrethe I of Den-
mark decided to make life easier for
the travelling public. She decreed that
there should be an inn at the end of
every day's journey on main roads
throughout her kingdom. As a day's
journey was reckoned as only one
Danish league - roughly four miles in
modern measure - this meant a lot of
inns, even in a country as tiny as
Denmark.

Even before Margrethe's time - two
centuries before, in fact - a tradition
had grown up by which inns at specially
important points were granted extra
privileges by the monarch. Denmark's
oldest surviving "royal privilege" inn is
at Bromølle, near Jyderup in Central
Jutland. It received its special licence
from King Canute VI (not the one who
had trouble with the sea) in 1196.

Admittedly, most establishments
were very small. The Bromølle Inn still
has only three double and four single
rooms. But they provided essential
lodging and food and drink. For many
centuries, as long as people travelled
only on foot, on horseback, or by
coach and horses, they served the
country's travellers very well.

What is truly remarkable is that
large numbers have survived, and
today are coming back into their own
to serve the modern car-borne holi-
daymaker-public as efficiently as they
once served travellers braving the
mud, slush, dangers and discomforts of
Denmark's ancient roads.

In the century and a half since
railway travel first began, a lot of these
fine old single-story timber-frame
thatched buildings have disappeared.
Some have been replaced by more
modern structures. Many have be-
come simple village drinking places,
sometimes with restaurants attached.
A few have been rebuilt and upgraded
into comfortable small hotels, usually
to serve anglers making for nearby
fishing.

An appreciable number still retain
at least a central core of their
original charm and atmosphere. Along
with some of the modernized establish-
ments they make excellent and mostly
very inexpensive stopping-places for
tourists of Denmark that take you away
from the much-frequented tourist
centres.



Modern addition to the Svovstrop Kro in Jutland. On the river Guden it used to be the
haunt of barges.



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The old part of the Nørsmunde Kro near Aarhus. It received its "Royal Privilege" in 1693 and today is particularly well-known for its food.

A royal welcome *continued*

spots and show you the Denmark the Danes delight in.

Let us look first at an unpretentious little building labelled "Nørsmunde Kro". Kro is Danish for inn. Nørsmunde (pronounced Nor-smun-dun) is the name of a little hamlet that was once the terminus of an important sailboat ferry service on the East Jutland coast about ten miles south of Denmark's second city, Aarhus.

I went there for lunch recently. Apart from excellent renovated bedrooms, some in a more modern wing, I noticed, first, that there seemed to be three very large dining rooms and, second, that the food was extraordinarily good and excellently served.

I asked the waitress why the inn had so much dining space. "We serve a special seafood dinner every Friday evening," she replied in English, of course. "Do a lot of people come?" I asked. "Oh, yes. We're full every Friday." "How many people do you serve?" "Eight hundred." "Eight hundred dedicated gourmandizing Danes need a lot of satisfying. But the tiny Nørsmunde Kro takes that in its stride - every week. That fact alone indicates the sort of standards you can expect from Denmark's best village inns.

I need hardly add that the Nørsmunde Kro has been a "royal privilege" inn since 1693, and has proudly displayed the royal arms above its main entrance door for almost three centuries. What is perhaps even more important for modern holidaymakers, the Nørsmunde Kro is now part of a recently founded association, called Dansk Kro Ferie (Danish Inn Holidays in English), which issues "inn cheques" that allow modern motorists to enjoy touring holidays in Denmark that are as delightful as they are inexpensive and easy to organize.

All you need do is buy a book (or books) of inn cheques at a cost of roughly £11 per cheque. Each cheque represents the basic price of bed and breakfast for one person in a twin-bedded room with private bath.

You pay an on-the-spot supplement of roughly £1 per person in certain above-basic inns, and a flat addition of about £2.20 for a single room. At the friendly small hotel on Copenhagen's outskirts which is also an association member you pay an extra £3.50 each, which is still extremely reasonable.

If for any reason a room with private bath isn't available you are given an immediate rebate of £1.50 per person. Children under 12 sharing a room with two adults pay half price. You are reimbursed for unused cheques.

About 70 inns operate this scheme, so far. They include at least three others granted royal licences. These are all in Northern Jutland - the Skovning Kro not far south of the big city of Aalborg, the Tystrup Kro north of Aalborg, and the Sallinglund Kro near the Tystrup Kro north of Aalborg.

Mors is a curious sort of inland island, set in a fascinating region. It is surrounded by the waters of a large lake, the Limfjord, which actually cuts the Jutland peninsula in two.

Other inns that are members of the association can trace their histories back to the 1700s. Among them are the Møllestrup Kro in the southern part of Sjælland (or Zealand), the island on which Copenhagen stands, and the

Hovborg Kro, a moorland inn in Central Jutland which has been owned and run by the same family for the last 150 years.

Others, which may be little more than a century old, such as the Aarslev Kro close to Aarhus, can still boast the same atmosphere and much the same appearance as the oldest of the country's inns. It is only relatively recently in Denmark that age-old building traditions have been superseded by more modern ways - many of them very exciting, incidentally. But respect for old structures is extremely deep-rooted. This is one of the things that makes travelling in Denmark so delightful. History is with you all the time.

Some establishments forming part of the Dansk Kro Ferie chain are totally modern. Yet even here you will find that the atmosphere of generous ancient hospitality still flourishes. I can think of no more certain guarantee of spending a holiday among friendly people than staying in Danish inns.

It is also an almost certain guarantee of excellent food in thoroughly congenial and often elegant surroundings. All Dansk Kro Ferie inns, incidentally, serve Dan-Menu tourist main meals at about £3.75 all-in. And, as I have already mentioned, service is normally of a high professional standard.

Country inns worldwide tend to be friendly and informal. But I never cease to be surprised when I go into a Danish inn, find a tremendously cheerful atmosphere - with, as likely as not, a boisterous drinking session in progress in one corner of the bar - and am served as carefully and courteously as in a top London restaurant.

You buy your inn cheques from: Dansk Kro Ferie, 25 Kongensgade, DK-8700 Horsens; tel. (05) 62 38 22. With them you will be sent a full list of establishments, with addresses and phone numbers, and their positions marked on a sketchmap. You can also buy very reasonable packages that include North Sea ferry crossings from Viking Holidays, DFDs, Danish Sea-way tour operating branch.

Your first night's accommodation will be booked for you, if you wish. After that your host phones ahead without charge to make each following night's reservations, leaving you free to go where you please. If you travel independently, there's naturally no reason why you shouldn't stop also at inns not part of the Dansk Kro Ferie scheme, provided you pay separately. People you meet in the inns will tell you about them.

For driving through Denmark you will need proper road maps, such as can be bought at most Danish bookshops. You may like to pick up a guidebook, too, or ask the Danish National Tourist Office (169-173 Regent Street, London W1R 8PY; tel. 01-734 2637) to send you their excellent information material. But an exciting way to "discover" Denmark is simply to ask at each inn what there is worth seeing and doing in the neighbourhood.

You will be surprised at the wealth of lovely old towns and villages, at the fine beaches and excellent scenery, at the innumerable colourful old churches, castles and manor houses (many open to the public), and also at the flourishing nightlife, and so on. The Dansk Kro Ferie chain is spread pretty well throughout the country, so that you can visit all Denmark from them.

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The recent HMI/DES regional conferences, on "Popular Television and School Children" have highlighted the great interest in media and enthusiasm for classroom-based media work. From an early meeting, it became apparent that a broader interpretation of media was necessary.

A recent project at upper Whitley First School in Kirklees has set out to enable children to understand how information is created, processed and selected, and to help them make judgements on that basis.

One afternoon per week with the 8 to 10-year-old class was set aside for a range of problem-solving activities. Our starting point, based on the knowledge that many of the pupils spent a lot of time watching television and videos, was a desire to explore the nature of stereotypes and cultural clichés in media.

Initially our approach was based on a traditional media studies methodology, but this did not really address itself to exploring the pupils' responses to media or its effects upon their attitudes. Our discussion centred on observations of the children's work; of what they were achieving and of the processes they were going through in order to solve quite complex media problems.

This led increasingly to a greater concentration on analysing the intellectual processes of developing media literacy rather than pupil competence in media technologies. So we adopted an approach which assumed that any techniques and skills which were necessary would be accommodated through a desire to solve a real problem satisfactorily. This resulted in equipment (eg an SLR camera) being used with skill and control.

Our starting point was photographing (producing pictures on photographic material without the use of a camera). This allowed scope for exploring shapes in silhouette; for working in stark contrasts of black and white and for introducing (and controlling) intervening grey tones; for constructing a range of content including narrative and for ultimately developing stories using sequential photographs, produced by individuals or small groups.

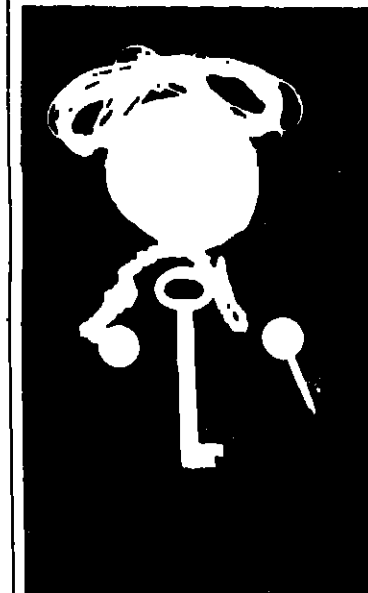
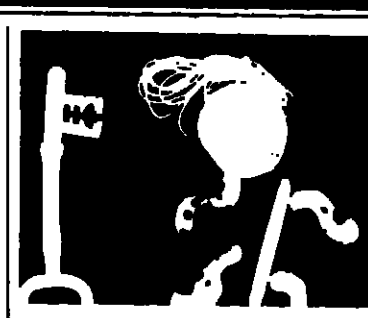
This laid the groundwork for all subsequent progress by making links with traditional photographic techniques but, more importantly, by establishing the concept that any photograph contains a constructed image, one whose content and viewpoint have been pre-determined. Learning to interpret these viewpoints and understand how personal responses were evoked followed steadily.

The value of this work soon became apparent. The children dealt meticulously with the scientific procedures involved, needing virtually no reminders to keep chemicals separate and to handle any prints in them with tongs or control exposure times. And instant success in a non-traditional medium allowed them all to work with confidence, especially as any existing notions of class ranking were meaningless in this new situation.

The pupils' conceptual development was reinforced when they identified information available in published pictures. A range of magazines and "art" photos was used, initially in an examination of the ways in which people were portrayed. The visual clichés, stereotypes and symbols they contained enabled the pupils to discuss relative ages, social conditions and emotions, both portrayed and evoked. While they could readily collect and classify specific images, indicating a sophisticated understanding of visual imagery, they had difficulty in the early stages explaining their choices and often resorted to mime or gesture to complete their explanations.

This work using single pictures culminated in the pupils producing "identikit" collages, selecting portions of heads, hair and faces, in order to construct images of people. Cartoon sequences of various styles were arranged and re-arranged so that several stories could be drawn from each set of pictures and it became apparent that alternatives were both possible and acceptable.

Using the overhead projector introduced a different dimension. The theme of developing narrative was continued and initially the pupils used silhouette characters which could be moved about on the transparent background. As they came to terms with presenting a large, projected image, the older pupils especially recognized the need to work co-operatively in order to manipulate their characters



KEY

characteristics

Jeannette Ayton and Paul Hussey on a primary media project that helps children evaluate the images that confront them

more effectively. They then wanted to produce alternative backdrops which would enhance their stories and they led naturally into an exploration of the overlay technique.

The overlay technique helped them to explore ideas of change or growth. While the children readily understood the concept of presenting information sequentially, they found constructing a sequence in an overlapping and three-dimensional way, very difficult at first. They solved this by producing a sketch of their completed example and then working backwards through the change stages, identifying the significant ones and cutting them out. These stages were then transferred on to cellophane sheets and coloured to produce, for example, a girl getting dressed; an egg growing and changing into a butterfly.

The media work frequently complemented other classroom projects. The pupils extended their geographical skills by choosing several walks starting from the local church. After discussing their routes, they plotted them on large-scale Ordnance Survey maps. They learned new technical skills in order to operate an SLR camera and drew on the concepts of sequencing ideas and using photographs for the information they contained.

As they undertook each walk they had to identify landmarks and points of interest to other walkers and capture them on film. This involved decisions about each shot, whether a longshot would show sufficient details or if a close-up was needed to identify a signpost or show something of interest. For the first time, they had to consider their audience's response at the outset.

The black-and-white films were processed and a contact sheet of the whole film and post-card size enlargements of each frame presented to the pupils. Their next task was to sequence the prints and identify each location, using the contact sheet and the recorder's notes made on the walk. Then the process of selection began and the final choice of prints was mounted and texts written to complement them, so that the photostories could be used by ramblers unfamiliar with the terrain.

Two groups of pupils went on to produce photostories - stories using a



clear mastery of media concepts and skills, there were other far-reaching effects. The most obvious were the cross-curricular links which were readily established and these included the cross-fertilization with environmental studies. Map work and work on scale, incorporating photo trails, linked with on-going mathematical work. Photo collages related to art work and the work with sounds to creative music making. Language skills, especially of reasoning and evaluating, which were particularly in evidence while the media work was taking place, were used on other classroom activities. Performance skills, attentiveness to detail and descriptive writing were all enhanced through the pupils' increased effectiveness in translating images (mental or actual) into words.

It was only at this point that a traditional storyboard was produced. This was to act as the blueprint for the picture taking. Each depicted a scene the pupils wished to portray, illustrating the precise viewpoint and type of shot, and identifying any necessary properties. The pupils identified extras to perform the action, located appropriate settings and brought in additional props. They used an SLR camera, with which they were already competent, and a flash unit and a tripod where appropriate. They only hand-held the camera in difficult settings, eg in the store cupboard or a car.

Colour print film was used and two shots taken of each scene. This enabled slight variations to be made and ensured that no gaps, the result of poor prints, would occur in the final photostory. In the event, virtually all the frames were successful and the pupils sequenced them, using the storyboard as a guide.

The photographs were mounted and a simple storyline added before being presented to the rest of the class. Each group answered questions about their photostories and, even though the characters had been portrayed by classmates the story's veracity was accepted by them. The producers had been able to deal with the story content, which developed and unfolded, and they had manufactured the content and constructed the images in such a way that they were totally acceptable to their audience.

It is important to examine this work in its broader educational context. While all the pupils demonstrated

Third World

A group of teachers and computer experts is in the process of writing a set of computer games in which famine and droughts take the place of space invaders and monsters, and foreign aid, food and medicine replace weapons. The team aims to devise computer-based teaching materials which will help children to understand the major social and economic problems of Third World development, and the interdependence between Britain and the developing nations of Asia, Africa and South America.

The project is directed by the Centre for World Development Education, an independent voluntary organization which has close links with various United Nations agencies and which is partly funded by the Government. The intention is to produce high-quality software for use on school microcomputers and aimed at children within the 8 to 13 age range. But further funds, expertise and volunteers are needed to accelerate and extend the project.

Development education is most effective when pupils can, through role-playing exercises, identify with the people and situations being studied. Thus the CWDE software will exploit one of the most powerful educational uses of the microcomputer by allowing children to take part in simulation exercises.

One such project simulates life in a Sahel village with the roles of government officer, nomad, and villager to be played. The decisions taken reflect the different perspectives of the situation: the government officer focuses on money matters, such as allocating budgets to schemes; the main concern of the nomad is where to take his herds; the villager has to make decisions on how much time to spend on various activities. Having received their decisions, the computer gives an annual report and shows the current status of land in the area. After examining the consequences of their decisions the players can reformulate their strategies and get the computer to show what would have happened if different decisions had been taken.

Besides helping children to make informed moral and critical judgements on development issues simulation exercises can have a wider educational value - giving experience in problem solving and decision making, practice in communications, developing the skills of consulting reference material, and helping to stimulate deductive reasoning.

However, simulations are not always easy to set up. Often there is both a paucity of suitable data, and an incomplete understanding of the mechanisms governing the situation being modelled. A good deal of support material must be prepared together with the computer program.

A second type of computer-assisted learning being developed by the CWDE team uses the computer's ability to store and rapidly process large amounts of information. In development education lessons pupils often have to examine large data sources, extract the relevant items and exploit them. What type of food is grown in the country? What proportion of the total product is exported?

A data bank can be created to store such information within the computer and to allow pupils to input and store their own information. A computer program can then handle the purely mechanical and statistical aspects of the work - such as the sorting out of data and the tedious "number-crunching" calculations - and to display, either in tabular or in graphical form, the results.

This allows the pupils not only to get a speedy interpretation of the statistics but also to concentrate on examining their significance without the distraction of involved calculations.

This project was initially run on a voluntary basis. However, it has received help from Acorn Computers and financial support from the Gulbenkian Foundation and Oxfam.

More information can be obtained from the Project Coordinator, Computer Materials Programme, CWDE, 128 Buckingham Palace Road, London, SW1W 9SH.

Patricia Shephard

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Nursery Education

Headships

STOCKPORT
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT
EDUCATION
OFFERTON RALL NURSERY SCHOOL
Bull Moon Lane, Offerton, Stockport SK9 5LB
Ref. 3798
Required for January 1986 or as soon as possible thereafter.
A suitably qualified and experienced teacher required. Application forms obtainable from and returnable to the Director of Education, Town Hall, Stockport SK1 1XX, quoting reference by 18th October 1985.
Stockport is an Equal Opportunities Employer. 100010

Other Appointments

BARNET
LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET
Required January 1986
SOLY TRINITY C.E. J.M.T. SCHOOL
Market Place, East Finchley, N8 3DD
Ref. 334
Experienced nursery-trained teacher to work in a modern on-site unit who would be willing to promote parental involvement and co-ordinate activities with the Infant Department. Practising Anglican preferred but committed Christians of other traditions will be considered. Scale 2. No advertisement will be previous applicants will be re-considered.
Application forms (a.s.e.) obtainable from the Director of Educational Services, Town Hall, Priory Barnet, N11 4DL, to be returned to the Clerk to the Governors, Mr. D.W. Smith, 14 Bots Gardens, East Finchley, London N2 6P, by 18th October 100026

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

WOODFORD HALSECK
PRINCIPAL NURSERY SCHOOL
High Street, Woodford, Northants, NN11 5KQ
(Nursery Unit)
SCALE 2 POST
Required for January 1986 or earlier if possible, suitably experienced and enthusiastic teacher to take charge of this 35 place nursery unit attached to Woodford Halse Primary School. Nursery training preferred.
Closing date - 18th October.
Further details from Head Teacher, Mr. Weaver (Tel. 0555 60551).
Application forms (a.s.e.) available from the County Education Officer (Ref. 383), Northampton City Council, 2BX, (01753) 100036

WALTHAM FOREST

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER
LOW HALL NURSERY SCHOOL
Low Hall Road, London E17
Head: Miss E. Whittingham
Required for January 1986.
An experienced nursery teacher required for this purpose built Nursery School 40 p.t.e. Commitment to parental involvement essential.
SCALE 2 plus Outer London Allowance. Ref. N4/868.
WOODSIDE FRANTS
SCHOOL AND NURSERY UNIT
Wood Street, London E17.
Head: Mrs. B. Rainey
Required for January 1986.
An experienced Nursery/Infants teacher is required to work in the 60 place Nursery. The post holder will be assisting the Deputy Head Teacher to lead the Nursery Team and take overall responsibility for the use of books and visual aids for their work across the wider curriculum of the whole school.
SCALE 3 plus Outer London Allowance.
Ref. 55/870.
For two posts application form and further details available on receipt of a completed form and returnable to the Head Teacher concerned. Closing date 18th October 1985. (01753) 100036

DONCASTER

ADWICK WASHINGTON
PRINCIPAL NURSERY SCHOOL
St. John's Lane, Woodlands, Doncaster DN1 7JW
Head: Mrs. E. Whittingham
Required for January 1986.
An enthusiastic teacher is required to work as a member of a team, willing to work with children with special needs and to participate in curriculum development work. Please state particular strengths.
Application forms and further details are available (a.s.e.) from the Head Teacher at the school. An Equal Opportunity Employer. (01757) 100026

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

COUNTY COUNCIL
NORTHFIELD INFANT SCHOOL
Cox's Lane, Mansfield Woodhouse, Mansfield, Notts NG19 5PG
Ref. 240 (including Nursery).
NURSERY TEACHER (Scale 1).
An enthusiastic teacher is required to work as a member of a team, willing to work with children with special needs and to participate in curriculum development work. Please state particular strengths.
Application forms and further details are available (a.s.e.) from the Head Teacher at the school. An Equal Opportunity Employer. (01757) 100026

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ilea Inner London Education Authority

HEADSHIPS

Applications are invited from teachers with training and experience in nursery education for the following headships:

ST ANNE'S NURSERY SCHOOL
32 St Anne's Villa
(Royal Crescent, Holland Park)
W11 4RS
Vacant now. Roll 38 ft and 70 p.t. Burnham group 2 plus Inner London allowance.

WENTWORTH NURSERY SCHOOL
Cottinor Road
W12 5JN
Vacant now. Roll 30 ft and 80 p.t. Burnham group 2 plus Inner London allowance.

Please send foolscap size for application form and further details to Education Officer, E07S10, Room 262a, County Hall, SE1 7PE. Closing date for the return of completed forms 18 October.

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Metropolitan Borough of Rochdale
Education Department

An equal opportunity employer

NURSERY HEAD TEACHER

Required for 1 January 1986. Re-advertised post.

Thames Street Nursery School (Burnham Group 2)
Thames Street, Rochdale
Tel: Rochdale 49729

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the vacant post of Head Teacher at Thames Street Nursery School, Rochdale. This school has 80 full-time equivalent places for children aged 3/4. Previous applicants need not apply as they will be re-considered.
Application forms and further particulars of the above post on receipt of a SAE may be obtained from the Chief Education Officer, PO Box 70, Municipal Offices, 8mth Street, Rochdale, OL16 1TD and should be returned duly completed by 17 October 1985.

CANBERRA ROAD
CHILDREN'S CENTRE
East Ham, E6

1 FULL-TIME or 2 PART-TIME
NURSERY TEACHER SCALE 2
Required: January 1986 earlier if possible.

A full time qualified nursery teacher or two part-time teachers to work mainly in this Social Services Children's Centre which provides day care for young children. This is a new appointment and the Authority is looking for candidates with commitment to meeting the educational needs and the day care needs of the under fives from socially deprived backgrounds through co-operation between Council departments.

Applications are invited from teachers who have completed their probationary period and preferably have some further experience in nursery education. The teachers appointed will be attached to the Oliver Thomas Nursery School, Mathews Avenue, E6 and will be professionally responsible to the Head Teacher of that school.

For an informal discussion about this post please contact Ms. V. Pickford, General Adviser for Early Years, Education Department (Tel: 534-4545 Extn 5724) or Ms P. Gilbert, Officer in Charge, Canberra Road Children's Centre (Tel: 470-3515).

London Allowance £1038.

Application forms/further particulars (a.s.e. please) available from the Director of Education to whom completed forms should be returned 18th October 1985. Education Offices, 379/383 High Street, Stratford, E15 4RD.

An Equal Opportunity Employer.

LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM

EXTRA

MODERN LANGUAGE TEACHING



Antony Peck discusses the assessment of language teachers and asks

Is it feasible?

Some people seem to assume that the means of assessing language teachers already exist and merely require their consent in order to be implemented. The fact is that we cannot even describe foreign language teaching objectively; let alone evaluate it.

'We know surprisingly little about what actually happens in modern language classrooms, as distinct from what conference speakers say happens. For this there are two reasons: first, that we have few sources of information, other than the teacher himself, and second, that we lack a good conceptual system for classifying and discussing the activities which go on in the classroom' (McNair, 1980).

If we leave aside the question of the desirability of language teachers' assessment, which is a political matter, we can concentrate on the problem of its feasibility. If assessment were to be acceptable, both to the assessor and the assessed, then it would have to be both fair and objective. The question then arises: can foreign language teaching be described objectively?

Having observed a large number of foreign language lessons in this country, but also in France, Germany, Norway and the USA, it is amazing how concepts of good teaching practice can diverge. Yet how many teachers, teacher-trainers, advisers and inspectors appear to believe that they can identify effective language teaching? Aspects of language teaching, which might be viewed differently in different countries, are the controversies which surround the use of the foreign language in the classroom and the techniques of repetition, for example.

We need to remember that not all pupils learn in the same way. Some learn very well from teachers who do not conform to the current images of effectiveness or who do not employ currently favoured techniques or textbooks. If, as I suggest, the relationship between teaching and learning is imperfectly understood, there is no guarantee that we shall recognize

pupils' accuracy and fluency; and the teachers' relative degree of spontaneous teaching. In comparing and contrasting two very different teaching styles, there was almost unanimous agreement amongst the observers.

In addition to being objective and reliable, it is important that those setting out to describe language teaching should actually describe what they set out to describe. If, for example, a comparison is to be made between the amount of talk which comes from the teacher in the course of an oral lesson with the quantity which comes from the pupil, these measurements should not be distorted by other factors, such as the amount of talk coming from the tape recorder.

All this constitutes the first step only. Ultimately, objective, reliable and valid descriptions of language teaching must be related to pupils' learning. The evaluation of pupil learning is, itself, in its early days. Ideas of what pupils should be able to do as foreign language learners, and the grammar and vocabulary they need in order to do it are only gradually settling down and beginning to find general acceptance. The assessment of learning through graded tests, and the National Criteria leading to the new GCSE syllabuses are themselves not yet firm.

In attempting to link observed teaching behaviour with increments in language learning, it goes without

saying that variables, such as the social class, age and sex of the pupils, their abilities, knowledge and attitudes, together with parental attitudes which they bring to the classroom, must be taken into account. The inability to deal with these factors has defeated every empirical study of language teaching to date.

Ultimately, it is pupils' learning which should be the focus of research and how best to achieve it. This will have to be related to teachers' methods and objectives. The methods used to teach the productive skills of speaking and writing are likely to be very different from those used to teach the receptive skills of listening and reading. A single assessment, visitation or interview would be like trying to ascertain the quality of water in the river Thames by inserting a single dipstick at a random location. Such sampling would be incapable of recognizing foreign language teaching as a process. Much more likely to be successful are school-based, longitudinal investigations and experiments, which will reflect the essentially cumulative and cyclical process of foreign language teaching, and allow teachers to become more scientifically aware of their own performance.

Anthony Peck is senior lecturer in the Language Teaching Centre, York University.

Pure grammar

Spanish Grammar and Practice and Tests. By R J Taylor and C B Alberry. Edward Arnold £2.50, 0 7131 6969 6.

Spanish Grammar Practice and Tests provides exercises of homework length on points covered in *A Simple Spanish Grammar* by the same authors, although it can certainly be used independently of it. The level of difficulty ranges from requiring the plural form of *una alumna* to using radical changing verbs in a variety of tenses. Techniques include Q/A, gap-filling, substitution, pattern practice and straight translation to drill 58 grammar points, verb forms, parts of speech etc. The book provides no examples, explanations or answers.

The second half offers four sections of random practice using a multiple-choice format. One section, on error recognition, uses the rather dangerous technique of providing examples of bad Spanish for correction by the student. Unless the error is immediately apparent there is always the risk that wrong answers may be reinforced. With this reservation, the book should prove very useful to those seeking pure grammar practice for first examinations.

D J Sumpter

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PRIMARY EDUCATION continued

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CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
ST WILLIAM'S FIRST SCHOOL
Re-advertisement. A caring, enthusiastic, Catholic teacher is needed for a co-operative teaching with children of 5-10 years.

This is a Scale 3 post with responsibility for supporting teaching through topic work throughout the school. This is a permanent post and visits by appointment are well considered and need not apply.

Application forms may be obtained from the Directorate of Personnel, 4th Floor, Personal Office, 4th Floor, Market Street, Bradford, BD1 1JN where they may be received by 15 October 1985.

Reference: ST 55295/TES. Successful applicants will receive an equal opportunity statement from candidates. Applications should be made by 15 October 1985. (01652) 110020

BRADFORD

CITY OF BRADFORD METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
BRIDGEMAN'S FIRST SCHOOL
Required for January 1986, an enthusiastic and experienced teacher to take a class of 14-16 year olds. The curriculum is as required in the school. Successful applicants will be expected to work in a co-operative manner with the children within the first four years of their teaching. They should have experience of, or be eager to learn about support to bilingual children.

Applications should be accompanied by a letter indicating approach, professional and personal interest. Please ring 555295 for further information and to arrange visits.

Application forms may be obtained from the Directorate of Personnel, 4th Floor, Personal Office, 4th Floor, Market Street, Bradford BD1 1JN and should be returned to the Headteacher, Mr. P. H. Smith, Bridgeman's First School, Willowfield Street, Bradford, BD7 2AA, by Wednesday 16 October 1985.

Reference: ST 56185/TES. Successful applicants will receive an equal opportunity statement from candidates. Applications should be made by 15 October 1985. (01652) 110020

BRENT

LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT

FURNES INFANTS' SCHOOL
Furnes Road, NW10 5YJ
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KILBURN PARK JUNIOR

MIXED SCHOOL

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Travel expenses payable. Relocation allowances payable in appropriate cases.

Please send foolcap s.a.s. for form and box 47, Thredneedle House, Market Road, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 1LD.

Closing date: 18th October, 1985.

ESSEX

BROMLEY

GEORGE FIELDS JUNIOR

SCHOOL

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Applications should be accompanied by a letter indicating approach, professional and personal interest. Please ring 555295 for further information and to arrange visits.

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Reference: ST 56185/TES. Successful applicants will receive an equal opportunity statement from candidates. Applications should be made by 15 October 1985. (01652) 110020

BROMLEY

LONDON BOROUGH OF BROMLEY

EDGEWORTH PRIMARY

SCHOOL

Required for January 1986, an enthusiastic and experienced teacher to take a class of 14-16 year olds. The curriculum is as required in the school. Successful applicants will be expected to work in a co-operative manner with the children within the first four years of their teaching. They should have experience of, or be eager to learn about support to bilingual children.

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BROMLEY

LONDON BOROUGH OF BROMLEY

THE HIGHWAY PRIMARY

SCHOOL

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Reference: ST 56185/TES. Successful applicants will receive an equal opportunity statement from candidates. Applications should be made by 15 October 1985. (01652) 110020

BROMLEY

LONDON BOROUGH OF BROMLEY

BLOOMFIELD JUNIOR

SCHOOL

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Applications should be accompanied by a letter indicating approach, professional and personal interest. Please ring 555295 for further information and to arrange visits.

Application forms may be obtained from the Directorate of Personnel, 4th Floor, Personal Office, 4th Floor, Market Street, Bradford BD1 1JN and should be returned to the Headteacher, Mr. P. H. Smith, Bridgeman's First School, Willowfield Street, Bradford, BD7 2AA, by Wednesday 16 October 1985.

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SCHOOL

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Application forms may be obtained from the Directorate of Personnel, 4th Floor, Personal Office, 4th Floor, Market Street, Bradford BD1 1JN and should be returned to the Headteacher, Mr. P. H. Smith, Bridgeman's First School, Willowfield Street, Bradford, BD7 2AA, by Wednesday 16 October 1985.

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Applications should be accompanied by a letter indicating approach, professional and personal interest. Please ring 555295 for further information and to arrange visits.

Application forms may be obtained from the Directorate of Personnel, 4th Floor, Personal Office, 4th Floor, Market Street, Bradford BD1 1JN and should be returned to the Headteacher, Mr. P. H. Smith, Bridgeman's First School, Willowfield Street, Bradford, BD7 2AA, by Wednesday 16 October 1985.

Reference: ST 56185/TES. Successful applicants will receive an equal opportunity statement from candidates. Applications should be made by 15 October 1985. (01652) 110020

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BALGOWAN PRIMARY

SCHOOL

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BROMLEY

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HAYES DOWN JUNIOR

SCHOOL

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Applications should be accompanied by a letter indicating approach, professional and personal interest. Please ring 555295 for further information and to arrange visits.

Application forms may be obtained from the Directorate of Personnel, 4th Floor, Personal Office, 4th Floor, Market Street, Bradford BD1 1JN and should be returned to the Headteacher, Mr. P. H. Smith, Bridgeman's First School, Willowfield Street, Bradford, BD7 2AA, by Wednesday 16 October 1985.

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BROMLEY

LONDON BOROUGH OF BROMLEY

LANGLEY PARK BOYS

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SCHOOL

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Applications should be accompanied by a letter indicating approach, professional and personal interest. Please ring 555295 for further information and to arrange visits.

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MILTON KEYNES AREA

RAVENSLEY COUNTY

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Reference: ST 56185/TES. Successful applicants will receive an equal opportunity statement from candidates. Applications should be made by 15 October 1985. (01652) 110020

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

BUCKS/CHILTERN AREA

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

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Applications should be accompanied by a letter indicating approach, professional and personal interest. Please ring 555295 for further information and to arrange visits.

Application forms may be obtained from the Directorate of Personnel, 4th Floor, Personal Office, 4th Floor, Market Street, Bradford BD1 1JN and should be returned to the Headteacher, Mr. P. H. Smith, Bridgeman's First School, Willowfield Street, Bradford, BD7 2AA, by Wednesday 16 October 1985.</

On target at Ongar

Foreign language learning for all was the optimistic aim. Dave Carter describes how it was achieved

"The Modern Languages Department is moving towards a position where all pupils up to the end of the fifth year will be involved in foreign language learning as part of their core curriculum."

This is just one of the interestingly optimistic statements written in internal documents at Ongar Comprehensive School in those heady days at the beginning of this decade. In September 1984, we reached our goal right on schedule: all pupils across the full ability aptitude and attitude spectrum from the first year to the fifth year inclusive were now actively involved in foreign language learning as part of the core curriculum. How did we reach this point? What was the route like? How does our curriculum model operate in practice?

In carrying out this extensive programme of curriculum development, a number of guiding principles have been kept in view:

- the learning objectives must be defined clearly and in precise terms;
- the learning objectives must be perceived by the pupils as being worthwhile, and they must be capable of being justified by the teacher to the pupils;
- the learning objectives must be attainable in the short term by those pupils to whom they are being offered;
- as far as possible, the achieving of the objectives should be an enjoyable and pleasant experience in the context of a lively, welcoming and well-organized classroom;
- the need for pupils to be aware of having actually achieved the objectives is of immense importance, and the pupil success must occur soon and it must take place frequently.

After two terms of discussion and preparation, we were soon focusing our new strategy on the first year pupils arriving in September 1980. We had already decided to adopt *Action! Graded French*, the five-stage course by Michael Buckley as our main teaching materials. Great emphasis was to be placed upon the listening and speaking skills, with the reading skill being introduced gradually and thoroughly from the first year. To a large

extent, writing in the foreign language was to be seen as a consolidating skill, except in those cases where external validity exists. The fact that each unit of the course was a module was attractive in the sense that the pupils were given a whole series of fresh starts as the weeks and months went by. The in-built and systematic revision scheme and the functional/notional approach to syllabus definition and elaboration as opposed to a largely structure-centred approach were two more clear advantages. The frequent progress tests and the accompanying *Themes Television series Action!-101* were not to be overlooked either.

As the cohort moved into its second year, a policy of "positive setting" was used since appropriate courses were being devised for all pupils and we were not in the business of separating so-called "linguists" from so-called "non-linguists". From this point, the pace and rigour of the work varied according to the pupil's set and differing emphasis was given to, for example, writing in the foreign language, the role of extended reading, the creative use of the foreign language and the place of the system of the foreign language in the teaching programme.

Extensive use of Graded Objectives and Tests is made throughout the five years pupils are within the department. Levels One, Two and Three were very soon well established.

With effect from 1983, there was a Level Four, which is a CSE Mode 3 examination of the East Anglian Examinations Board with the full range of grades. By 1985 there were 1,200 candidates from schools in both Essex and surrounding I.e.s. Only 15 per cent of the total marks is allocated to writing in French, namely a postcard and a formal or informal letter; 60 per cent of the total marks is devoted to listening and speaking. *Action! Graded French* fitted in very neatly with the scheme of Graded Objectives and Tests adopted in Essex so that the testing could arise naturally and smoothly out of the teaching programme.

By the time our first cohort was leaving the lower school at the end of the third year, approximately 80 per cent was continuing to learn French,



The idea in 1980 of the shape of things to come. From 'En l'An 2000'.

following appropriate courses in the upper school leading to one of three terminal objectives at the end of the fifth year: French Level Three, CSE Mode 3; and the Joint 16-plus examination of the Northern Examinations Association. This third terminal objective was used only for GCE O level candidates, since it was the nearest examination to our curriculum priorities for such candidates and there was equal weighting to the four macro-skills.

The remaining 20 per cent of our fourth and fifth year pupils followed a two-year *ab initio* course in German in the upper school leading to Level Two end-of to their three years of French in the lower school. A wide variety of course materials were used, including suitable components from television and radio programmes, but the principal coursebook has been *Deutsch Heute*. Many pupils welcomed this fresh start to learning a foreign language. It can be argued that here, in many cases, were pupils with language and motivational difficulties of a general nature and the Modern Languages department was trying to make a significant contribution to their educational experience.

A programme of contacts abroad, essentially in three interrelated phases, was established and modified in the light of experience and new circumstances: a day visit to Boulogne-sur-Mer where Stage One of *Action!* is set at the end of the first year;

extended visits in residential centres in the west and north of France in the second and third years; and home-exchange in the fourth year. In May 1984, the town of Ongar was officially twinned with Cerizay in the Deux-Sèvres, and Cerizay and its two secondary schools will be the focus for our programme of contacts abroad. A large number of our pupils already have penfriends in the twin town and the linking of classes is already under way. From the outset the Modern Languages department has been actively involved in many facets of the twinning and it has proved to be an invaluable community link for the whole school.

As a complement to the mainstream teaching and learning in the Modern Languages department in this community school, it was not long before *Action! Graded French* was being used in the adult education centre both in the daytime and in the evening. Very soon, there were in fact six such classes working towards a variety of graded objectives, including Level Three, and the continuation rate from one year to the next was usually very high.

Although my own role as one of the curriculum directors is much wider than that of just head of Modern Languages, I am assisted in the running of the department by two teachers with posts of responsibility, the head of lower school Modern Languages and the head of upper school Modern Languages. Their role definitions con-

tain five elements: implementation of curriculum policy; management of teaching resources; pastoral care and guidance of pupils; coordination of graded objectives and tests; and organization of contacts abroad.

As we waved goodbye to the first cohort to experience our new strategy in the summer of 1985, we were very conscious that we had come a long way but there still remained much to be done. We wanted to give greater importance to wider reading in the foreign language. The schemes of work needed tidying up. Planning also began on non-specialist courses for the sixth form, especially for our City and Guilds Foundation Course.

In September 1986, our first 'VCE' pupils will be moving into the sixth form and once again a new field of experience will be opened up before us. The question of common policies and strategies with the English department within the Language Development curriculum area still remains a fascinating one. We certainly have not been, and to all intents and purposes we will not become, as cautious as the DES consultative paper *Foreign Languages in the School Curriculum*: "One step forward, although there are many other pressures on curriculum time would be that more pupils say 50-60 per cent, should continue their foreign language study for longer".

Dave Carter is director of language development at Ongar Comprehensive School, Essex.

Taking an alternative route

Michael Grenfell suggests a wider choice of options for A level French

A colleague recently referred to the new "alternative" French A level as the course we would all be doing "when the revolution comes". Of course the "revolution", albeit quiet, has been going on for some time now, and has slowly but surely led language teachers away from the traditional grammar/translation method through to most recent trends in direct/communicative techniques. Certainly, the latter have encouraged the appearance of a plethora of courses designed to foster "active" language skills.

However, this communicative emphasis has so far mainly been applied at elementary and intermediate levels only. Once the advanced student enters the sixth form his/her natural route remains literary criticism and grammar studies. The assumption is, of course, that it is only by an in-depth consideration of a country's literature that a student can obtain the necessary linguistic skills, or perhaps that literary familiarity is a crucial part of an individual's cultural development.

Yet teachers experience many frustrations with the traditional syllabus. To begin with half the best students are lost to science and technology courses. Once O level is gained, language no longer seems to be worth further investment of time and effort; it is not seen as "buying" much in the real world of job opportunities. Those that do survive and enrol for A level are then confronted with literature that can appear remote and irrelevant. Nigel Reeves, in his *Twentieth Century Literature*, suggested that teachers are often faced with "literary melancholy" and forced to apply the 2Rs - reduction and reorganisation; books are reduced to plot, character and content, and pupils regurgitate as best they can. So what is the alternative?

One option is to abandon literature altogether. Indeed many students

already do this by enrolling for Modern Languages and Area Studies courses at Polytechnic and University. The new-style A levels offer the possibility of taking this direction much earlier. At both levels language is developed through studying a range of contemporary themes rather than the traditional set book. The wider choice of options is, naturally, welcomed by everyone - not least teachers themselves. Even so, before embarking on such a course there are two concerns: firstly, what methodology to use; secondly, where to obtain suitable learning materials.

The first point is easy to answer since the appearance of the three-stage methodology developed by a group of sixth form teachers in Hampshire. Basically, this approach provides a framework within which learners are taken through varying degrees of dependence on the language teaching material. In the initial "discovery" stage new material is encountered in the context of the article or listening passage: key elements are identified, matched, sorted, etc. The objective is then to design exercises to mirror these procedures, for example, transcribing and completing passages, or selecting specific information.

Moving on to stage 2, identified material is now manipulated as the learner "works around the text". Here, in a semi-independent fashion, linguistic information is reorganized and interpreted through such tasks as summarizing, re-narrating, elucidating, etc. Rather than presenting language and demanding comprehension on what is or is not known, therefore, work proceeds within the (hopefully ever broadening) limits of individual competence and confidence.

Finally, in stage 3, assimilated structures are used as the basis for more autonomous, individual language. In

particular, it is at this stage that more original ideas concerning the topic of the material can be expressed, such as active tasks as role-playing, drama and essay writing being especially useful.

The movement from stage 1 to stage 3 is, therefore, consecutive with a shift in emphasis from the form to the content of language. It also implies a gradual involvement of higher, more complex skills; for example, by stage 3 the learner is encouraged to "forget" language and express contextual ideas more fluently. This is, after all, the level at which the native speaker operates.

The choice of learning material within this approach is crucial; indeed eventual success or failure will ultimately depend on it. In this respect, the novel seems to have an obvious advantage in coming as a complete package. Moreover, working from page 1 to the end of the book gives a satisfying sense of completeness. Neither does it go out of date. Non-literary material, on the other hand, has to be searched out and constantly updated. We are looking for short, concise passages which are high on information content and variation of standard language forms, not the most obvious qualities of French journalism. And with ever increasing strain on budget, few of us have money to invest in a range of periodicals in the hope of finding relevant articles.

However, with a little prudent buying it is possible to obtain texts of sufficient quantity and quality. Indeed, it can form part of teachers' own efforts to stay in touch with French affairs. *Le Monde: Edition Internationale*, for example, provides a good weekly selection of current news, as does the *Dossiers et Documents* supplement, which is always given over to a specific theme - *La Femme*, *Les Syndicats*, etc. The University of Dub-

lin's "Authentic" publications (available from The Learning Resources Centre, Trinity College, Dublin) are also a valuable melange of light and serious extracts from a range of French radio and press sources.

It is certainly unnecessary to become preoccupied with amassing vast quantities of authentic materials. These are, after all, only a means to the end of developing greater linguistic competence. Moreover, it would be a mistake to deal with topics in English in the way that literature is discussed. The role of the teacher is rather as active instigator, for s/he has to exploit chosen texts within the communicative methodology. Of course when and where to make grammar explicit will always remain a contentious issue. What is perhaps more important is that language work is based on participation and involvement, and that French is used as much as possible. It is wrong to suppose that English has to be used whenever anything profound is to be discussed, worse that language structure and content can be divorced and dealt with separately. The aim is rather to create as naturally communicative an environment as possible.

In order to do this, it is not sufficient simply to throw out literature in favour of contemporary themes. Lack of interest in literature surely does not presuppose an enthusiasm for social, political and economic issues, although non-literary topics can sometimes deal with issues more closely relevant to the average A level student's experience, and the language too is usually more current and open to exploitation. The is no reason, however, why literature should not be used in a supportive role. One or two novels might then be integrated into a topic. Indeed, other sources such as cinema, theatre and song can also be made use of.

By "alternative", therefore, we do not mean a soft option or a "language only" syllabus - ask anyone who has taken such a course. Rather we imply a reevaluation of the purpose and direction of advanced language studies. This requires not only the selection and use of more appropriate, meaningful learning materials, but the re-emphasis of language as a skill-based subject. Competence in a foreign language is, after all, increasingly seen as complementary to other technical or commercial skills. Such a perspective does not exclude or compete with literary studies. However, a predilection for literature can no longer be a prerequisite for advanced language work.

There is then an alternative route. It has a sound methodology and available materials. The challenge now is to take the opportunity to proceed along it.

Michael Grenfell is head of French at Langley Park School for Boys, Beckenham, Kent.

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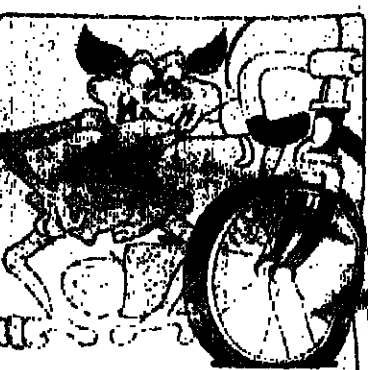
Off-beat approach

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children's illustrated vocabulary books.

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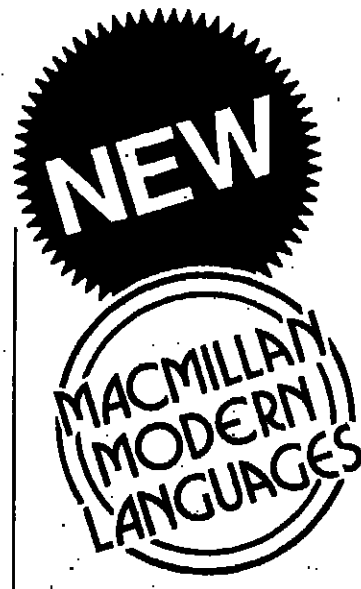
This direct off-beat approach is surprisingly effective, for this is a phrase book with a difference. It is aimed at children and their interests. Colours, numbers, clothes, fruits, food, parts of the body and family relationships are included as one would expect, but so too are pets, sport, occupations, transport, electronic equipment, the supermarket, the hospital and an ice skating competition. The frenetic and garish illustrations may not appeal to adults but will delight children, especially those whose language textbooks may be drab and uninteresting. A vivid, cartoon-style



format does, of course, have its limitations. Without grammatical knowledge one cannot develop the sentences, objects are named but often no gender is given and the pronunciation guidelines are minimal. A discreet phonetic pronunciation in brackets would have been very useful.

However, from the entertainment point of view the books score highly. Teachers - and also examination candidates struggling to write lively compositions - will be impressed by the contemporary vocabulary of spacesuit, alien, earphones, video recorder, snooker cue, football short-champion, fan, and children will readily respond to the "Wellington's" games and mini-tests. As every phrase bears the English translation beneath it any child can enjoy the books purely as a comic but those with some knowledge of Spanish/French/German will appreciate them even more. These are fun books - an ideal present to kindle an interest in the foreign language.

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Back to the nitty-gritty

We pretend that grammar does not exist writes Cedric Thimann

Our television screens mirror an extraordinary revolution. The world is talking English. We are not surprised by the uncanny skills of German politicians and Swedish businessmen, but we do ask ourselves how an Ethiopian, describing the causes of starvation, or an African, denouncing apartheid, or a Shi'ite Moslem, laying down ransom conditions, learned such confident English.

Why do we in Britain find these skills so elusive? First, because of the absurd pupil-teacher ratio of 30 to 1 in a subject calling for oral competence. This ancient handicap has never been overcome despite all kinds of mechanical inventions. Poor employment prospects and misbegotten educational theories, stressing happiness and leisure interests rather than academic rigour, have not helped. And so, as the advancing tide of English washes up on our shores, our own linguistic motivation ebbs away.

Some fresh thoughts on method are overdue. In particular, paradoxical as it may be, the heavy stress on oral work weakens the whole foundation.

Before suggesting a return to more formal and, I maintain, more satisfying methods, let me comment on the failure of theories and machines to circumvent the 30:1 ratio "combining the maximum of economy with the minimum of efficiency". I arrived myself in the heyday of the "Direct Method" whereby no textbook, in the early years, contained a word of English, and no English could, in theory, be used in the classroom. (I once got a rocket from a visiting HMI because I had, in the language of Shakespeare, asked a boy to go out and fetch some chalk.) This led to some remarkable contortions: imagine trying to define *peut-être* or *quelque* rather than simply translating them. Of course, when the shadow of the School Certificate began to darken, and prose composition to threaten, all these niceties were hastily

discarded. During the post-war Utopia, when one Director of Education unwisely declared that every one of his pupils would shortly be speaking at least one foreign language, we went Audio-Visual. Apart from the pre-lesson preparation I found it disagreeable to stand in a hot, dark room while 30 boys roared their responses to a given stimulus. (And heaven knows what the holder spirits were getting up to on the back row.) By an oversight, the course was more or less innocent of text books, and, by the third year, the stupefied teacher had to get down to more orthodox methods.

The Language Lab, born of the "white heat" of the technological revolution, showed how far Directors of Education were prepared to go in their pursuit of the linguistic will o' the wisp. In those pre-recession days, it was not uncommon to come across newspaper pictures of comprehensive school children "talking Russian in the Language Lab". Many teachers, who preferred the antics and the close contact of the classroom, had Labs forced upon them. Whatever this expensive and expendable machinery may have achieved, it was nullified by yet another defect of the system, the division of language time into tiny droplets of activity, separated by intervals of 24 hours, weekends and holidays. Today one might add, by teachers' strikes.

Despite our traditional failure to squeeze any durable oral fluency out of the secondary school course, we still behave as if the double aim was realizable. The first year of German or French is, in many comprehensives, a confidence trick. We pretend that grammar does not exist, or can be conveniently swept under the carpet. Responses can be elicited by mere repetition and imitation: the opportunity is lost to work out *er hat den Apfel gegessen* or *il les lut a dompte*.

There is, as a rule, no methodical acquisition of vocabulary: it remains a kind of no-man's land. A psychological point is neglected here, for learning and testing, not only of words but also of grammar, can offer solid satisfaction. Every word absorbed at this stage will yield a dividend later on, when written exams darken the scene.

The preoccupation with speech may lead to a neglect of written work. This is largely the fault of the textbook, though it suits the idle teacher very well. I recently asked a boy of 12, who had come to me for coaching in German, what sort of written work he had been doing. He could not think of any, except "putting ticks in boxes".

This abandonment of the "nitty-gritty" causes many to leave the course after a year or two, without having achieved anything of lasting value, or to seek the thinner pastures of the CSE, in which the grammatical vacuum can, by various devices, be miraculously disguised. Even if, with the return to grammar, our textbooks remind us of the old Latin primers, that will be no loss. Life for the pupil will be less complicated, good pronunciation (without the Englishman's self-consciousness) can still be insisted on, and the oral veneer can be applied later on, or perhaps at the adult stage, when motivation is strong.

There may be pupils who are competent to sit an oral exam without their whole course being overshadowed by it. And why not? Sixth-formers already take science practicals in their stride, not to mention S levels.

Of course there are brilliant teachers who encompass both aspects of language teaching - but only, one fears, with pupils of the abler kind.

Dr Thimann, formerly head of modern languages at Nottingham High School is French tutor in Nottingham University's Adult Education Dept.

Our Europe

age from The Keep Britain Tidy Campaign, Bostel House, 37 West Street, Brighton BN1 2RE.

An environmental studies programme is a natural focus for a foreign exchange visit. It offers opportunities for critically exploring a new locality, observing buildings, shopping habits, street life and so on, and using the foreign language while doing so.

"I felt really proud in making my French work," was one pupil's comment after an exchange visit with a French school near Paris. There is a real incentive for using and learning a second language when pupils of different nationalities meet on each other's home ground and take part in activities designed to promote environmental awareness.

For the last five years teachers from French and English schools, supported by the DES and the French ministries of education and environment, have cooperated in a Keep Britain Tidy Group Project developing and testing materials for "environmental awareness language exchanges".

As a result of this period of research, *Our Europe*, a handbook of principles and good practice, has been produced. It should prove invaluable for all teachers wishing to incorporate environmental studies into language exchanges. It is to be recommended for its clear exposition of the objectives of such work and its practical, down-to-earth guidance on how they may be achieved.

The handbook highlights the value of "guided discovery" in environmental studies, that is, providing a constructive framework within which pupils can make their own decisions about how to set about a particular line of inquiry. All the assignments encourage careful observation and monitoring and plenty of opportunities to exchange information and ideas between the visiting pupils and their hosts, both out-of-doors and in their homes.

The handbook is being translated into French, German, Dutch, Spanish and Italian versions will be published later.

The notes on planning and preparation should prove invaluable to anyone new to running an exchange. Approaches to finding an exchange link where one does not already exist, involving colleagues and parents, selecting and pairing pupils are all discussed. Samples of letters to parents, programmes, application forms, medical forms and letters of consent are included as well as a useful checklist for the 12 months prior to the exchange.

The case studies show how flexible the approach to such work can be. One school successfully included an environmental element into two days of an existing language exchange programme by undertaking a shopping survey. The exchange between another two schools in East Sussex and Evry, Essonne, took as its overall theme the development of settlements and their impact on a rural environment. In this case weekend leisure activities such as hostelling and rock-climbing were found to be equally important in stimulating environmental awareness.

The handbook is being translated into French, German, Dutch, Spanish and Italian versions will be published later.

A folder accompanying the handbook contains eleven activity sheets

shots in English and French on topics such as buildings, street quality, containers, packaging, time off, family holidays and new homes. Used in mixed language groups, these offer excellent opportunities for speaking and writing the foreign language and an enjoyable and productive way of investigating aspects of the environment. Also included in the folder is a simulation exercise, "The Houses Game", an entertaining and absorbing way of raising important issues of priority and choice in environmental decisions. Two fact sheets, one on classifying containers, the other on domestic refuse analysis provide useful data with which to support practical work.

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READING: THE NEGLECTED SKILL

Monsieur Lebrun se retourna dans son lit.

Le train arriva en gare avec un quart d'heure de retard. Monsieur Lebrun descendit et prit un taxi pour se rendre au bureau de son avocat. L'affaire pressait: il fallait signer le contrat avant la fin du mois, et il y avait bien des choses à mettre au point... Monsieur Lebrun se réveilla tout en nage.

1. Was Monsieur Lebrun's train on time?
2. What was the purpose of his visit to his lawyer?
3. How did he travel from the station to the office?
4. By when was the contract to be signed?

This kind of 'comprehension' test is easily recognizable as part of an O-level 'comprehension'. It looks rigorous, but, as a test of reading ability, it suffers, I think, from three serious defects which are consequently likely to afflict the teaching leading to such an assessment.

The first defect is a lack of validity. Where else, when reading in real life, must we consider details at which someone else has chosen to point out? The second is that much of the information about the text is already given us in the questions: M. Lebrun went on a journey, by rail, and then by some other mode of transport; he went to see a lawyer, etc. Of course, this kind of reading has the respectability of a name: we call it 'Reading for specific detail'. But in what circumstances would we attempt to read texts where someone else provides so much of their drift? The third defect is

that students could score full marks on the 'comprehension' without grasping the essence of the piece, which, in this case, is clearly that Monsieur Lebrun was *dreaming* because he was anxious.

It seems to me that a great deal of 'reading' which learners are required to do in language learning either suffers from this kind of defect, or attends primarily to *forms* rather than to *meaning*. Reading is not about transforming questions like 'Qu'a fait Monsieur Lebrun à la gare?' into answers like 'Il est descendu du train', nor is it about answering someone else's question - certainly not multiple-choice questions!

The first desirable feature of reading activities would be an attention to meaning rather than to forms. Forms and meanings are connected, of course, but I think that we have, overall, got the balance wrong. I prepared a passage in French for an in-service course on 'The Use of Written Text' and asked the teachers whether they would use such a passage with any of their classes. It became clear that what they first asked themselves: 'Do I know the words?', then 'Do my pupils know the words and structures?'. It was some time before anyone noticed that the text was full of internal contradictions which rendered it nonsensical. Madame Melndre was a widow who lived with her husband, in a new flat which was also 'an old house', etc. I am not offering this as *proof* that we approach all foreign language texts without an eye to meanings, but I think that it is very suggestive.

Such texts would be enjoyable and

challenging for our pupils, if we invited them to look first at the *sense*. 'Mon frère est fils unique' is about the shortest I can think of, and it is relatively easy to concoct such texts on a variety of topics and at a variety of levels, catering in some measure for the spread of ability we have in our classes. On 'schools', for instance: most learners could cope with this:

Mon professeur d'anglais est petit et grand. Il est très intelligent, et il parle français, allemand, et italien. Il ne parle pas anglais. Il vient à l'école à pied, dans sa Ford.

Rather more taxing: Mon professeur de sciences naturelles est une femme. Elle s'appelle Madame Dutoc, mais nous l'appelons 'Malgret', parce qu'elle est si mince. Elle a les cheveux gris et les yeux bleus. Elle a l'air un peu sévère avec ses lunettes et ses cheveux noirs. Elle est célibataire.

Further, if pupils are to acquire some language from their reading, they should be engaged in activities which make them read texts not just once, but several times, without this becoming boring. Looking for meaning, or, as in the examples just given, for plain sense, ensures this. The key, then, is in the task set. Once the prime aim for the reading activity has been established as attention to meaning, with students having to read texts several times and attentively for a purpose, such exercises are easy to devise. For example:

1. Given passages about children and their pets, can you, from a range of illustrations, match pet

and owner?

2. Given texts about people's family circumstances and tastes, can you find the 'pairs', for a village twinning?
3. Given reports of various characters' shopping expeditions in some town, can you mark in their itineraries, and where they saw, or met each other? With a little cue, it is easy to make such tasks quite hard, by demanding inference from clues given, and so on.
4. Given an account of people's eating preferences, a report of meals eaten communally, and a bill, can you deduce who ate/drank what?
5. Given accounts of the arrival of several couples at a hotel, a plan of the first floor, and letters from some of them to their friends, can you work out which couple occupied which room, and who wrote each of the letters?
6. Given a picture, and four short descriptions, each with 'fautes d'observation', can you correct these errors?

Are these tasks any more 'valid' than the 'comprehension' exercise which was our starting point? First, youngsters respond to what they regard as a 'game', with rules they expect; and, with carefully staged preparation, they give the learner a real sense of achievement. Secondly, the tasks require several careful readings and an acquisition of language, particularly where the follow-up work involves some writing. The problem-solving 'games' are, therefore, enabling activities: new texts with the same language items will be read more efficiently.

'Authentic' reading activities will be for pleasure and also, in all likelihood, interpretation (not translation) into English: 'What could you tell someone who knows little French about this letter?' etc.

There is a pattern to this work: first, for each topic studied learners will be presented with short reading texts which take up what has been learnt orally, and add to it; secondly they will work on text(s) where the essence is the extraction of meaning to solve some kind of puzzle, and thirdly, they will be asked to interpret text(s), with given communicative purpose and public, on the same topic.

Later on, learners can be helped to develop their own strategies, by asking for instance: Who wrote this? For what audience? In what kind of publication? With what intention? The answers to such questions allow hypotheses, predictions, about the content of the text and careful reading will confirm, or not, these predictions. Again the focus is on *meaning*. My experience leads me to think that this process helps learners to begin to cope with the unknown and to be able to say 'I can't read French' when confronted with texts containing some unknown language. Certainly, the reports of 'less able' third-year children arguing on a Friday afternoon, about the meaning of such a text encouraged me to think that it was worth thinking a lot more about the neglected skill of reading.

Bernard Kavanagh, Modern Languages Adviser, Leicestershire - currently preparing a publication on Reading Texts.

COMPETENCE AND THE CUSTOMER

Despite all the speculation surrounding how best to learn to speak a foreign language, one thing at least is clear - the student needs to talk. One of the most difficult things to organize in the classroom is the situation where students will not only talk in the foreign language but will actually want to say the things they do. But this must be the language teacher's prime objective, because students' competence will only be increased if they want to talk in order to express themselves.

Amongst the many theories of language teaching and learning there are two conspicuous common omissions: a failure to take account of what learners *like* doing and of the *meaning* which materials or activities may have for them. It has often been assumed that if you made people say certain things in a foreign language (and these have tended to be structures, or items from families of structures or of words), they would necessarily become competent talkers.

Such theories which perhaps contain the notion that students feel contented after such exercises even if they did not want to do them beforehand, underestimate what students bring to the process and actually cause negative feedback. If students are not willing they do not merely fail to learn, through inaction, they begin subtly to reject, and the loss of what can be achieved is all the greater. This process of rejection (as distinct from the normal switching on and off of attention which we all do) applies to all those occasions when students are not voluntarily engaging in the learning, and when the teaching/learning process has no meaning for them.

I have asked a number of students in the 1st-7th years what they like doing in language lessons, what helps them most and what they expect of a language teacher.

Almost without exception they derive most pleasure from being able to talk, far less from 'knowing about something' - in fact, this is a low priority in their language learning. They seek useful and applicable knowledge. Take these representative comments from two 4th year boys:

What do you like? "Oral work in class."

"Talking."

Why? "It gives you confidence... it's a real activity."

"I like acting out situations. It gives an idea of what you would say rather than just doing exercises."

"What helps you learn a language? "Listening to others. When someone else is answering a question, you can listen and take in what they say."

"Practice - saying it in as many ways as possible."

What don't you like? "Answering questions on a... whatever you call it... a test."

"Answering on a test - there's a set answer always, but when you are doing a picture or a conversation you can use vocabulary you know. It's more creative."

What about pair work? "You are not in the hot seat. You are not put on the spot."

"It's just like chatting, more relaxed - like a friendly conversation."

When asked what they expect from a language teacher, students showed that they want to succeed and feel that the language teacher has to be sympathetic, insightful and capable of

running a classroom in which there is order and an element of voluntary participation and good humour. They realize clearly and say repeatedly that the teacher is more critical to the learning than is the case in other subjects: "You are directly in contact with the teacher, whereas in Humanities it is not necessary". "You've got to co-operate more with the teacher". They are, on the whole, very complimentary about and appreciative of the efforts of teachers who are 'enablers'.

In general, students show considerable insight. How can their needs best be met?

Students clearly view language as an activity and not as a phenomenon to be studied. Much of their school experience, however, will be the study of phenomena rather than the acquisition of skills and this strong tradition in our schools can too easily lead the teacher to concentrate on form more than on the conveying of meaning. Yet language learning is essentially practical. Too much concentration on the form of the language will inhibit students' willingness to learn, cause anxiety and block competence.

Teachers' fears that students' language will be stumpy or that they will fail their examinations are understandable; however, students who feel that they are succeeding and who are doing the things they enjoy will bring more goodwill and attention to what they are doing, and, I believe, learn more.

It seems, then, that for the learning to be a pleasure, the activities should include a higher percentage of talking which is communicative. The crucial

thing is that the activities themselves should be interesting. This, oddly enough, may have less to do with the actual content than with the activity itself, and for the language learners 'interesting' in this context usually means having to achieve something through speech, having an element of puzzle (information-seeking, etc.) and the possibility of completing the task.

Working with a partner enhances these elements, because 'you get helped by your mates', because 'you get no help on your own' and because it is just 'more interesting'. The importance of the reduction in stress which pair work achieves and to which the fourth years referred is reflected more graphically in the following statement by an adult student when talking about the teachers: "When he picked on me I nearly died."

Of course not all language learning is talking - listening and seeing are clearly more important at times - but as students progress, talking, when they are ready for it and have listened and seen enough, has a centrality which must be adequately catered for if they are to feel successful. It is a great pity that this centrality is not reflected in the National Criteria, where the equal weighting of the skills represents a reduction in the marks awarded for talking in some cases. Similarly, in those graded assessment schemes where talking remains central, it will not be possible to maintain a long-term increase in the number of students studying the language unless the nature of the classroom activities alters to accompany the changes in syllabus design - in fact, the activities should to some extent lead the syllabus design.

Communicative activities (which may take no more than three minutes) have to be given in quantity: there is a need to fix the language by repetition in a sequence of similar activities, which ideally include note-taking in order to direct attention: As the 4th years said, it is important 'to say it in as many ways as possible'.

There is much evidence that structuring the language of input is less important than was earlier believed, but proper sequencing of the input and practice of the language is crucial. Careful thought has to be given to the movement into independent communicative work, as such activities are a disaster unless the students have the minimum tools to do the job. The minimum tools may not include a precise use of language in its form but it will include the ability to convey meaning. Considerable self-control and insight is needed by the teacher to avoid pointing out mistakes which do not heavily affect communication so that the flow may continue or so that those listening do not get put off having a go themselves. It is rather like a cake with a hole in the middle: the cook knows quite well it is not perfect, and the point at which it comes out of the oven is precisely the point at which those around should exercise considerable tact, if they want an improved version next week.

Duncan Sidwell, Modern Languages Adviser, Leicestershire, and co-author of *Deutsch Heute*. He is currently preparing 2 books containing communicative activities in French and German to be published by Nelson.

WHERE NOW? THOUGHTS ON THE LEARNING OF FRENCH IN THE SIXTH FORM

We live in enlightened times! It is reassuring indeed to look back ten years at the plight of language teaching, and then to take stock of the range, quality and worth of the developments which have since found their way into so many language departments. Graded objectives and unit credit schemes are proliferating and are bearing fruit, thought it is too soon to specify their full impact; depressive failure has been replaced for many pupils by tangible success, dumb indolence by verbal activity. Phrases like 'communicative competence' and 'functional/notional syllabus' have a meaning for a new generation of language teachers. The demand for change has also found protagonists at Sixth Form level. In particular the SLUB 16-18 Study Group whose proposals were just as radical on the balance and format of the A-level examination as on the aims, materials and methodology of post-16 courses. No one, however, would deny that in these areas at least there is a considerable way to go.

French in the Sixth Form, be it situational, vocationally utilitarian or 'academic', one-year or two, will rest heavily upon the infrastructure of the previous two years, where for some time yet the traditional modes of examining French will exert a strong influence on the way in which it is learned: prose, translation, questions on texts, letter-writing, story-writing,

general conversation, role-play, picture description, listening comprehension, reading comprehension, dictation, with varying weightings and in various combinations. They emphasize linguistic form and accuracy in preference to content, fluency or reaction, and promote an unspoken, unwritten but nonetheless powerful agreement between teacher and taught that when pupils use French, they do so in order to submit its texts and syntax to scrutiny and correction, ready for the day when it might be used for the expression of 'personal needs' or when it might have 'an intention to say'. In short, a great deal of language use pre-sixteen is 'rehearsal' rather than 'performance'.

Eric Hawkins has assembled some of the wise arguments which in the past twenty years have been pressing the case for 'performance'. For Halliday, the child's acquisition of the mother tongue is coincidental with the functions which he can perform with it. Searle talks about 'serious utterances', language having 'force', and contrasts them with exchanges in the foreign language classroom - not 'serious language'. 'There is no clear evidence', says Hawkins, 'that non-serious utterances, spoken without force, are not retained effortlessly by the speaker/hearer, as are true speech acts.' Margaret Donaldson suggests that 'drive' - the need to be understood - sustains and supports

the capacity to operate complex grammatical rules. How feasible is it, then, to create situations in a Sixth Form language class where language with force (drive, serious utterances, performance) might play a part?

Sixth Form teachers have perfected the art of placing at the disposal of their students any new language carried by a target text - and the vast majority of stimulus materials in use is textual. Techniques are varied, and include grammatical descriptions, drills and translations, or more recently, gist scanning, decoding, classifying, and manipulation. Equally varied are the texts themselves, both in style, theme, register, and ideas. They are selected, by language teachers and by course writers, to meet a multitude of criteria: they present an indisputable and essential body of factual data; they develop a theme with simplicity, or they contain examples of a point of grammar, or of clusters of vocabulary. How frequently, I wonder, are they selected on their potential for oral exploitation? Furthermore, how sure can one be that the ensuing 'discussion' will stimulate 'language with force', where students are speaking primarily to meet their own need to express a point of view? Of all bases for text selection, this is the most ephemeral. There can be very few of us who have not encountered unexpected failure, when we embark on a question such as 'Qu'en pensez-

vous?' - perhaps because the subject matter is 'neutral' or not engaging enough, because the language and ideas are too far removed from the target group; because the group is suffering fatigue or, more often because the question has been asked cold of an unprepared group. Whatever the reasons, the effect upon the teacher can be just as horrific as any comedian's 'death on stage'. Small wonder then, if he seeks to protect himself and his students from future embarrassment and empty pauses by not pushing matters quite that far again.

Other language learning activities apart, it is quite clear that if a text is to stimulate 'performance' rather than 'practice', it must be appropriate in the following ways: accessibility: structurally, semantically, and from the perspective of the ideas brought into play; it must be within the reach of the target group, or carefully placed within their reach by detailed and structured preparation; nature: texts have a widely differing potential for exploitation, factual data, past tense narrative, logical argument, description, poetry, humour, colloquial dialogue as catalysts for 'language with force', many leave nothing more to be added, least of all by the student. More crucial than any other ingredient in a text chosen to stimulate 'serious utterances' is controversy. The issue itself and the slant of the text must

engage the reader, and must challenge him to respond. Bland topophilia on Brittany, and the distant, worthy and irrefutable arguments about defoliation, or sea pollution, will, for many students, be dead before they are begun. Exploitation will then not progress beyond 'rehearsal'.

What shall I enable them to say? A teacher may ask as he prepares the structure of his lesson. His choice of stimulus should be guided by a separate question: 'Which of their own opinions will they wish to express?' Unless Sixth Form texts and resource books begin to facilitate the transition from 'rehearsal' to 'performance', unless A-level examinations begin, as some already have, to provide appropriate forms of assessment in order to meet this transition, we have little reason to feel reassured. Pat Brookman, Headmaster of Buckpool School, Dudley and co-author of a forthcoming *Advanced Level French course* to be published by Nelson.

1. J. Daidin *The Language Learning and Language Learning* (1973)
2. Globin and Welsh *Studies of Child Language Development* (1977)
3. E. Hawkins *Modern Languages in the Curriculum* (1981)
4. Halliday *MAK Learning how to Mean* (1975)
5. J. Searle *Speech Acts* (1969)
6. M. Donaldson *Children's Minds* (1978)

Hitting the Target: continued

words in both predictable and highly unpredictable conversations, with both strangers and friends.

We now move on to the last of the speaking objectives in the national criteria which is 'to conduct a sustained free conversation on one or more subjects'. Example 5 (page 80) illustrates ways of giving interesting replies to a fairly standard question and acts as a launching pad for similar conversations in the classroom, conversations which will demand of all the learners that they take, and respond to, conversational initiatives.

Although it is not overtly stated in the national criteria, the implication is that the conversations envisaged are intended to be largely interactional in nature. This is to be welcomed, as it is

important to make the point that a communicative approach is not just about transactional exchanges, and that interaction should be a major part of communication: it is not, of course, always easy to distinguish between the two and, in real life, they are not always neatly separated. Tasks which need to be achieved by communication in the classroom will no doubt provoke some 'language exchanges' which aim primarily at the efficient transference of information and others which primarily express social relations and personal attitudes. It is, I believe, important to avoid extreme or false dichotomies, such as those which are sometimes claimed to exist between transactional and interactional functions - if only to help the learners achieve 'aim 4' in the

national criteria: 'to develop an awareness of the nature of language and language learning' - and exercises like this one are designed with this in mind.

I would not claim that *Action* develops all the competencies and attitudes required to carry out effectively all the speaking tasks which an educated adult native speaker can perform. In the range of tasks outlined by Brown et al, learners who had completed Book 4 could not be expected to perform as well in French as the Scottish 16 year olds did in English. This will not, I believe, surprise anyone! However, by the end of Book 4, those which are sometimes claimed to exist between transactional and interactional functions - if only to help the learners achieve 'aim 4' in the

national criteria, over a wide range of topics which are likely to interest 16 year olds. So, thank goodness for the national criteria - a new phenomenon in this country! If they do nothing else, they do seem to set realistic and worthwhile goals to both authors and learners, and help to prevent both from feeling frustrated and depressed because they are unable to attain the unrealistic.

So, does *Action* hit the mark? Does it contain enough appropriate material for those using it to succeed in a communicative exam? If the example of an oral exam contained in the interim report on Criteria-related grades for French is accepted as valid, I am confident that the answer to the two questions above is positive. This exam is fully in line with the

teaching approach and with the regular graded achievement tests in *Action*. This conclusion will not improve the materials in any way, but it will certainly make the author feel a lot happier. He always believed that the materials were communicative, but is nonetheless highly relieved to find this belief confirmed by the national criteria which were, after all, the product of a lot of intensive work by many working parties and the biggest consultation exercise ever carried out in educational developments in Britain.

Michael Buckley, Director of the Language Teaching Centre at the University of York and author of *Action*

The Sixth Form College where I teach can by no means be alone in having to offer 'ab initio' express O and A-level Spanish courses to counteract the ever-decreasing provision for the language in the 14-18 sector. Such 'crash' courses for Sixth Formers are nothing new, but with the new emphasis on communication and authenticity pupils can no longer be given a reliable grammar book, regular verb and vocabulary tests and left to wade through a pile of past papers. Moreover, today's greatest problem is first to catch your pupil - hence the popularity of intensive 'crash' courses which, hopefully, both motivate and interest but not full committed pupils to continue and provide a fine start for those who choose to embark on a demanding 'express' course.

But when and how, can already

overworked teachers organise such a course?

When? For Sixth Form beginners the best time is probably at the end of the Summer Term after Fifth Form public examinations have finished, when pupils have no commitment to other subjects, teachers may well have a lighter teaching load and pressure on teaching rooms is likely to be less. My own Sixth Form College has found potential students from feeder schools quite willing to come to a three-day course in this period. Another Sixth Form College in Lancashire - excuse Spanish students from all College activities in the first week of the Autumn Term so that they could attend a week-long intensive course - this solution relies heavily on the good will of colleagues in other departments.

How do you run a three-day course,

especially when there are other classes to be taught?

1. Enlist the help of your other pupils, particularly Lower Sixth pupils who may well be products of and advertisements for such a course themselves.

2. Exploit contacts with a training college or university departments of education, ask students who have been to the school on teaching practice or ex-pupils who have studied Spanish, search out visiting Spanish penfriends, bilingual parents and pupils and anyone who can improve the novice's 'expert' ratio. All with a little briefing prove invaluable group leaders and some might be entrusted with the presentation of a unit or situation. There remains a problem of what to teach and how. One of the courses cited has opted to concentrate on

oral/aural skills only, working through largely unstructured situational dialogue - the aim being to equip all with holiday 'survival' Spanish. Those who decide to continue can acquire reading and writing skills later. Another solution is to aim at a very definite goal for all from the start, for example, O-level in November. This solution would motivate the committed but might overpower the less convinced. My own answer was to combine a communicative approach concentrating on basic language functions with a reasonable clear grammatical programme. By editing articles and advertisements and by careful choice of extracts from BBC tapes, we were able to cover all the functions required to choose and arrange a visit to, a language course in Spain and to introduce people to gender and agreement, most aspects of the present

tense, regular futures and preterites and even (subliminally) the subjunctive in commands. For colleagues with neither the time nor the resources to produce tailor-made materials a BBC course, for example, could be used to equally good effect.

The experience of schools and colleges running such courses suggests that the survival rate is worth the effort. In my own college the first group to do the course in July 1984 all collected grades A or B at O-level this June and have covered as much A-level work as their colleagues on the conventional post-O-level course. One is even attempting Oxbridge this November, just 16 months after her first Spanish lesson!

Marie Anthony, Head of Spanish at Xaverian Sixth Form College, Manchester.

AB INITIO COURSES IN SPANISH

A. Dein Urlaub

Wann?
Wie lange?
Woher?
Mit wem?
Wo/wie gewohnt?
die Lage - in den Bergen, usw?
Was gemacht?
Spaß gemacht?

B. Aug. 2 Wochen N.O. England

2 Freunde
überall windig
wenn Regen
50 Meilen am Tag
Sehenswürdigkeiten

Haus/Wohnung?

Lage?
Zimmer?
Garage?
Balkon?
Garten?
Keller?
Miete?
Heizung?

Wohnung Dorf

2x
1x + h
Garage
Balkon
Garten - teilen
Keller - teilen
370 DM
Mit Heizung

Verloren

Jacke
Park? Bus?
(Bus - 14)
gestern
Abend 17.00-18.00 Uhr
Wolle
2 Taschen, worin Füllfederhalter
Portemonnaie.

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Michael Buckby

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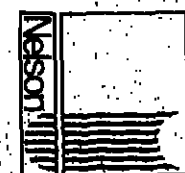
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Into the public eye

The Festival of Languages and Young Linguists competition introduced by Christine Wilding

"It was marvellous! In spite of the briefing I didn't know what to expect. I hadn't realized I could do so much in Spanish - I mean I've never even made a phone call before", was the verdict of one of the contestants who took part in the Young Linguists Competition in Bristol in November 1983, and this year aspiring Young Linguists from all over Britain will be able to take part in the first National Event.

This competition, which aims to find Young Linguists who are competent and confident in using two foreign languages, is complemented by a series of Festivals at local and regional level. These are designed to encourage under 19s of all abilities to demonstrate their interest and enjoyment in using their foreign languages in activities ranging from short performances to displays of written and creative work, including original programs for computer assisted language learning. Two regional festivals, South-West in February 1984 and North-East in July 1985, have shown that there is plenty of enthusiasm and imagination for this event. Given the opportunity, children are willing not only to speak their languages in public, but also to take interest and pleasure in the sounds of languages hitherto unknown to them. The forthcoming regional events are taking place mainly in next February and March and a National Festival is planned for October 1986.

That these events can continue during the current state of unrest in schools is a tribute to the voluntary efforts of the regional and national committees. These committees are composed not only of teachers and educationalists but also members of other professions. The organizing Council, which meets annually, has representatives from professional teaching associations, public bodies, commerce, industry and cultural institutes and embassies. Chairman, Peter Blackburn, director of Rowntree Mackintosh, has a dedicated personal interest in the promotion of language learning which is conveyed in the video "Languages at Work", produced by his company early this year in response to requests from teachers. The organization is then entrusted to the Executive Committee and three sub-committees - Business, Festival and Competition - which offer support to the essential regional infrastructure and are themselves assisted by a part-time national co-ordinator.

A major problem in establishing a new scheme such as this is that of funding. In the early stages and throughout the pilot scheme CILT was able to back the project together with donations from other sources. Following the pilot, an independent charity has been established and funds have been sought from trusts, industry, commerce, education and overseas embassies. A small contribution has been made by the Department of Trade and Industry, which through the British Overseas Trade Board, sees clearly the need for improved linguistic ability to create better relationships with non-English-speaking markets. It is to be noted however that the generosity of France, Germany and some other organizations is not matched by H.M. Government. Despite the agreements of EEC Ministers of Education to encourage language learning, this imaginative project, which aims to bring languages out of the classroom and into the public eye, has to date received no financial assistance from the DES. It is to be hoped, however, that the DES will be able to see a way to include it in future budgets.

This week copies of the leaflet giving detailed information have been sent to all middle, and maintained and independent secondary schools, and FE colleges. Further copies are available from CILT.

* Distributed by CILT.

Christine Wilding is National Co-ordinator of The Festival of Languages and Young Linguists Competition, and Secretary of The Joint Council of Language Associations. The 1986 CILTA Conference "Languages at Work" will be held March 28-31 at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology. Full programme available in late October from CILT.

Sdelai Sam

Do-it-yourself Russian

A new self-instructional package of Russian language materials, designed for school pupils continuing after O level or adults going on from an initial course, is now available from the Language Teaching Centre of Oxford University. Entitled Sdelai Sam (pronounced "sdyel-ye sam" - Russian for "Do it Yourself"), the materials are the result of a one-year project funded by the Nuffield Foundation. The package comprises 25 units, each representing four or five hours' work.

The first 20 units are based around the dialogues of the BBC radio course, *Svidaniye v Moskve*, though they exploit them at a much higher level than that of the *Svidaniye v Moskve* textbook, developing both listening and speaking skills. An accompanying tape provides a variety of oral exercises, and even role-play-type conversations between tape recorder and student. In addition, a selection of authentic and modern Soviet reading matter (press, cuttings, announcements, cartoons, instructions, etc.) has been added to each unit, developing the theme of the dialogue and aiming at the improvement of both extensive and intensive reading. Units 21 to 25 concentrate more on the passive skills of listening and reading, providing longer and more demanding extracts of speech and writing - easing the student towards coping with Russian literature, newspapers, radio or TV on his or her own.

Each unit includes a complete set of answers and transcripts for all the exercises, and there are four self-assessment tests, after units 5, 10, 15 and 20, so that the student can monitor his or her progress.

The production of the materials has also broken new ground. Using a letter-quality dot matrix printer and an IBM computer with a "scientific word processing" software package (Triad 1) which allows different fonts to be designed, printed and interchanged, a surprisingly high quality print-out, in both roman and Cyrillic alphabets, has been achieved without either the laborious process of manual typing on a golf-ball or daisy-wheel machine or the expensive one of type-setting.

Units 1-10, with tapes and instructions, are now available from the Language Teaching Centre, Oxford University, 41 Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JF (Tel. Oxford 50045) and the remaining units will be available in the near future. The final price of the package has not yet been fixed, but is expected to be around £3 (for 400 pages of text and two or three cassettes). (Users will also need to purchase, or have access to, the textbook and tapes of *Svidaniye v Moskve*, available from bookshops or from BBC Publications.)

The project was devised by Professors Pennington and Fennell of Oxford University's Russian department and Mr P. Dixon of the Language Teaching Centre. The materials were prepared by David Pearce, a teacher of Russian seconded from Ecclefield Comprehensive School in Sheffield.

D.J. Pearce writes about the current state of Russian studies on page 69

EXTRA

Tunnel-vision

Mark Slater on the methodology gap in the communicative approach

Are we about to enter a period of collective tunnel-vision in our discussion of improvements in foreign language learning? Correspondence and articles in *The TES* over recent years have revealed some euphoria over the discovery that foreign languages might be used to communicate. There is nothing new in this at all: the Romans recognized it when they employed Greek tutors to teach Greek to their children, and Mary Stuart's French tutor appears to have thought of survival situations nearly four centuries ago. However, it is not the advocacy of "communicative competence" in its own right to which I have any objection - indeed many developments in syllabus design, materials and assessment are refreshing and to be welcomed. What must be objected to is the dominance of this approach which is blinding discussion in critical areas, particularly methodology. There is an increasing and disturbing tendency to treat the communicative approach as a "method", which it manifestly is not. This tendency was most marked in a recent *TES* Modern Languages Extra in which Susan MacLennan explicitly stated that the communicative approach is (sic) "a language teaching theory". The origins and development of this approach do not add up to a teaching or learning theory nor, by extension, a "method". It derives solely from a sociolinguistic perspective which is specifically interested in the future communicative needs of the learner, ie WHAT the learners might learn, but not HOW they might learn. A method must embrace the theoretical and practical components and disciplines which can inform teaching and learning - linguistics, psychology, sociolinguistics, curriculum theory, etc. It cannot, without doing immense damage, restrict itself to one source of information. Practice will be, and is, inevitably distorted.

The communicative approach has contributed much to the way in which we look at the foreign language in use - situations, settings, topics, social and psychological roles of interlocutors, notions and communicative functions. It has, however, contributed little to the techniques and methodological considerations - ie what is going on inside the learners' heads, as they learn. This is a central issue in modern language teaching and it is being ignored. Worse still, the impression is gaining ground that the psychological perspective is not necessary.

The urgent need for some balance to be restored by the provision of a psychological perspective is evinced in an article by Michael Smith in *The TES*. He put his finger on the nub of two important issues: 1) the unease with which the GCSE criteria attempt to contrast "communicative competence" and grammatical accuracy, as though these could exist apart, and 2) the difficulties experienced by the least able pupils even when using communicative materials. In the same edition of *The TES* HMI were reported as finding the same instances of over use of English in class and mechanical drilling of structures as in their 1977 survey, and this is an area where Graded Objectives in Modern Languages have gained a secure foothold. This, I believe, is a direct result of the relegation of methodological discussion to a state where too many believe it can only be informed by opinionating and intuition.

To redress the balance I would like to open the methodological debate by outlining an area of psychological inquiry which offers an informed and relevant framework for the evolution of a foreign-language learning and teaching theory - this being a field of cognitive psychology known as "information-processing". Its central interests and coverage are (for us):

1. Human behaviour, based on research with people (not animals).
2. Communication, both linguistic and visual.
3. The factors of attention and memory.
4. The learning of second- and foreign languages.

The areas of information provided directly or indirectly about foreign-language learning are listed below. The list is not exhaustive and research is continually adding to knowledge. It is not possible to outline the conclusions or clues indicated by this research in such a short article; the intention is to broach the debate, not answer the problems raised.

1. *Aspects of the long-term memory:* The derivation of "rules", and patterns from presentations of the foreign language. The respective roles of instances, grammar rules, inductive learning or experiential learning. Generalization and analogy formation. The psychological importance of global situation, notions, functions, grammatical items, "ideas", etc. The relative roles of presentation, practice and future use of the foreign language.
2. *The perception of speech:* The recognition of patterns. The importance of context in comprehension. The ability to process speech.

The validity or otherwise, of "acquisition" versus "learning" theories. 5. *Error:* The types of learner error. The handling of error. The extent to which methodological discussion might benefit from this psychological orientation can be found in the research literature. Vivian Cook in the UK and Barry McLaughlin in the USA have applied information-processing findings to foreign-language learning issues. In an MEd dissertation, I have attempted to draw together the whole field and make a case for all the psychological and sociolinguistic perspectives. What is needed now is: (a) to make the research knowledge more accessible to teachers; (b) to apply and extend this knowledge in the practice of language learning; and (c) to relate the psychological perspective to developments on other fronts.

Unless we do, there is a real risk of



The roles of grammatical forms and redundancy.

3. *Aspects of the short-term memory:* The amount of language the learner can "hold" at once in listening or speaking. The kind of practice that is likely to be effective.

4. *Factors in attention:* Motivation and de-motivation. The achievement of skilled performance. The rate at which items might be learned. Possible disruptions to learning through the language itself and the learning tasks given to learners.

disillusion with "communication" that is no more than a slogan.

* Susan MacLennan, "Communicative language teaching", *TES* October 26, 1985

* Michael Smith, "L'ouf du cure", *TES* Talkback May 10 1985

* See note 5

* Steven D. Krashen, "Second Language Acquisition and Second Language Learning" 1981 (Pergamon)

* Mark J. Slater, "A case for the restoration of a cognitive contribution to foreign-language teaching methodology", (1985) dissertation submitted in part-requirement for the degree of MEd, Birmingham University.

Mark J. Slater is Head of Modern Languages at the Vale of Anchole School, Brigg, Humberside.

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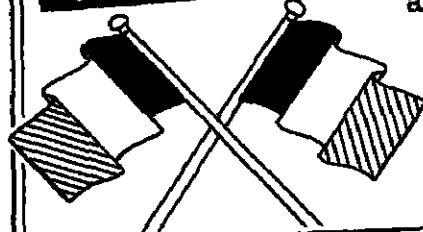
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Towards the evolution of the linguate primate (Angliensis)

An argument for a broadened modern language curriculum
by Michael Mobbs

Articles in TES English Extras over the past couple of years (30 April 1982, 29 April 1983, 4 May 1984) have illustrated the growth of a linguistic approach to English as a curriculum subject, the most notable symptom of this being the current development of an A level in English Language. The existence on the market for many years now of materials such as *Language in Use* (Arnold/Schools Council) encourages the hope that such an approach to English will be given a secure place in the lower years too, when the 16-plus criteria are finally established.

In Modern Languages, however, this trend is much less in evidence. Perhaps it is no coincidence that, just as post-war "linguistics-inspired" developments in foreign language teaching methodology have been largely pioneered in the field of English as a Foreign Language, so in British schools it is English (mother tongue), rather than Modern Languages, which is showing the greatest interest in the perspectives of linguistics and sociolinguistics.

In this article I want to make a few tentative suggestions for a more "linguistic" approach to modern languages in the secondary curriculum. Of course, I am not venturing into virgin territory; the new direction is already being explored in the creation of "Language Awareness" courses in isolated schools around the country, documented in the forthcoming report of the Language Awareness Working Party of NCLC. Although my theme is thus not new in itself, it will doubtless strike many mainstream modern language teachers as an outlandish conception from ivory-tower land, threatening (were it to catch on) to invalidate everything they stand for professionally.

potentially significant languages, which also includes Arabic, Chinese, Greek, Hindi/Urdu, Italian, Japanese, Maltese, Russian, Spanish and Welsh. The significance of these languages derives from one or more of: holiday travel (an immediate concern for many pupils); commercial/political factors (relevant in the longer term to the career interests of a few, and to "national" interests); and/or the presence of speakers locally or in the linguistic background of one's own family (of immediate interest to some pupils in multi-lingual catchments).

b) Let it be admitted that drawn-out study of one language leads to boredom and frustration. Shorter courses with limited objectives have a greater appeal, for example the various Graded Objectives/Proficiency Certificate schemes.

c) Let it further be admitted that the emphasis on reading/writing (at the expense of speaking/listening) in many exam syllabuses is a deterrent to the average 11-16-year-old, for whom deciphering print and stringing words together on paper are failure-laden activities. "Communicative" approaches to course design, focusing on oral/aural skills in interactive situations, coupled with a drama/role-play methodology, may stimulate more involvement, and offer earlier success, to the less academic.

Can there be a unified solution which will remedy matters from all the above points of view? I suggest that this may lie in "Survival" courses, which have previously been put forward as the answer for the less able, but which could well prove motivating across the whole ability and interest range. The BBC Radio *Get By In...* courses offer a possible model for course design. ("Getting by" is in any case a slightly less negative concept than simply "surviving".) Such courses have obvious appeal with respect to the "holiday" languages of my list, but would also make enjoyable and rewarding ways in to languages which may be taken up for more detailed study by pupils with professional or academic ends in view.

curriculum would thus not be concerned with the teaching of (for the most part) one specific foreign language (as if physics only dealt with electricity, and not with motion, etc.), but would be concerned, as its name implies, with modern languages (in the plural). Through this new orientation, pupils might discover what languages look and sound like, that they are learnable and fun to speak, and that despite the differences in terms of the international status of their speakers, they are nevertheless equally valid communication systems.

I suggest that the "smattering" competence achieved in a variety of languages in this way will not compare unfavourably with that displayed by most of those who complete a five-year French course, when they set foot in a Francophone country. Moreover, pupils will have a certain confidence in their ability to operate in another language (not a quality for which the English are renowned); they will want to pick up another language; they may be less Anglo-centric in their attitudes to the big wide world of foreigners beyond Dover; and they will know something, albeit intuitively, about language and languages, knowledge which could be made explicit in a Language Awareness course linked to the languages programme.

Just as we have long been concerned with the development of literacy, numeracy and, more recently, oracy in our pupils (to which list "graphicity" and "articulacy" have been added by the AEB; TES 23 November 1984), so we might consider tacking "linguacy" onto this garland of accomplishments, referring in the powers of one who can "Get By In Tongues".

There is one inevitable criticism of my suggestions as they relate to teacher supply. Where will we find teachers of such exotic languages as Arabic, Greek, Japanese, Maltese, etc. in sufficient numbers to supply them? Is simply that we won't. But, given parallel developments in Latin, Greek, and other languages, it seems likely that we will have "linguistic" teachers of modern languages, and we will have course materials produced by experts in these languages. Matching the two - and creating the conditions for enjoyable and useful language learning activity in the secondary classroom - surely these should not overtax our ingenuity?

Michael C. Mobbs is researching aspects of minority language learning in secondary schools at Birkbeck College, London.

Modern languages in TVEI

Report by Diane Blake

A one term research enquiry at the University of Warwick examined the relationship of communicative modern languages to the Technical and Vocational Education Initiative projects for 14 to 18-year-olds.

TVEI aims to provide an education "broadly related to potential employment opportunities". The vocational value of a modern language in the world of industry and commerce today is mainly as a secondary skill which enables sales and marketing managers, technicians and engineers to operate efficiently overseas. Knowledge of a foreign language is obviously useful for everyone who comes in contact with foreign customers here in the United Kingdom, on the telephone, by letter or in person.

Approximately 40 per cent of TVEI schemes have a foreign language input, mainly to Business Studies courses. This is pleasing, given the decline in the popularity of modern languages with two-thirds of secondary school pupils opting out by the end of the third year.

TVEI courses offer a wide choice of languages. French is popular but German also features very strongly. The commercial application of German in the business world is significant. TVEI schemes also offer Spanish, Italian and Welsh. Birmingham's "Business Studies and Decision-Making" course has a choice of a European or an Asian language, Urdu or Gujarati. For pupils who have made good progress in a first language, and more especially for those who have not, a new language is welcome in the fourth year.

TVEI aims to equip students with relevant practical skills. The teaching of a modern language in TVEI courses concentrates upon the practical skills of communication for use in the world of work. The emphasis is on oral and aural skills and the learning is activity-based.

The central feature of the imaginative TVEI commercial scheme in Stratford is the "Shared Business Experience" core which includes a beginners' course in a foreign language for all pupils. German and Spanish are being taught with plans for Italian in the future. In Level One (14-16) students actually carry out specific assignments in the real world using a foreign language. They visit East Midlands Airport, a bank, a restaurant, a hotel and a factory and there accom-

plish tasks completely in the target language: going through customs, changing currency, ordering meals, booking rooms and visiting a factory on business. Level Two (16-18) is similar in design but includes a job interview in the foreign language.

Some TVEI modern language courses focus on a visit abroad to a twin town. In the Wirral links have been established with Gennevilliers, near Paris. Students study the trade, industry and society of both areas and exchange letters, brochures, tapes and documents and liaise with visitors from the French town. The course is adult in tone.

In Cheshire, courses are based on visits to France and Germany. Students who have previously studied French produce a booklet on Crewe for their hosts in the twin town of Macon. Video photography, computers and word processors are used by course tutors as language aids.

Birmingham's students have the opportunity of a three-week exchange visit to the twin towns of Lyon, Frankfurt, Barcelona or Milan. Although languages are principally linked to Business Studies, some schemes are using foreign languages in their Catering courses. Solihull has a Menu French element in its Food Technology course and Somerset is preparing modules for Catering French.

A modular approach to modern language teaching is frequently used in TVEI schemes. The course in Gloucester has a six weeks' modular input of four different languages: French, German, Spanish and Italian. In Somerset's two modules of six months' German and six months' Spanish aim to develop language skills for survival holidays. The course includes the use of Prestel for information on "Planning a holiday".

Solihull's modules in German for Business Studies are closely linked to commercial and secretarial skills: the internal TVEI telephone network is used to simulate international telephone calls and the writing of business letters is taught in German.

The Gwent Business Studies course offers a 10-week module in French with specific vocational elements: form-filling, booking seats on trains, flights on planes and answering telephone calls. On completion of the course students obtain the Graded

Objectives Certificate from the Language Unit of Wales.

TVEI courses lead to a wide range of qualifications. The London Chamber of Commerce and Industry specializes in examinations based on the use of languages for vocational purposes. Their "Foreign Language for Industry and Commerce" (FLIC) at Preliminary Level is a totally oral examination requiring a basic vocabulary of 300 words. Formerly aimed at adults it is being increasingly used in TVEI courses.

Another examination certificated by LCCI and the British Overseas Board which is orientated towards practical business and industrial use is "Foreign Languages at Work" (FLAW).

Newcastle's TVEI Working Party is developing a FLAW course in French. The language is seen as a service skill and is linked in different schools to business studies, computer skills, secretarial work and tourism. One of the six units deals with specialized working contexts: the hotel and tourist industry, import and export, catering, banking, secretarial and casual work. The course content links with the i.e.s.s. Graded Tests and with the proposed NEA 16-plus syllabus.

The new courses designed for TVEI are part of the general pattern of curriculum development in modern language teaching in recent years with the emphasis on the communicative approach.

In TVEI schemes, foreign languages are frequently used as a valuable ancillary skill supporting other areas of knowledge: a reflection of the use of languages in industry and commerce. The students' attitudes to a foreign language are more positive when they see the practical relevance of French or German or Spanish in the world of work. Motivation is higher when the language is taught as a means rather than an end.

The vocational direction of TVEI has encouraged teachers to create new material which would have previously been considered as more suitable for adult and technical college students. TVEI has provided the impetus and moreover the funding for some exciting and innovative curricular development in modern languages.

Diane Blake is Head of Modern Languages, Heath of England School, Bala, Gwynedd, North Wales.

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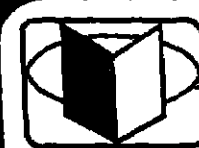
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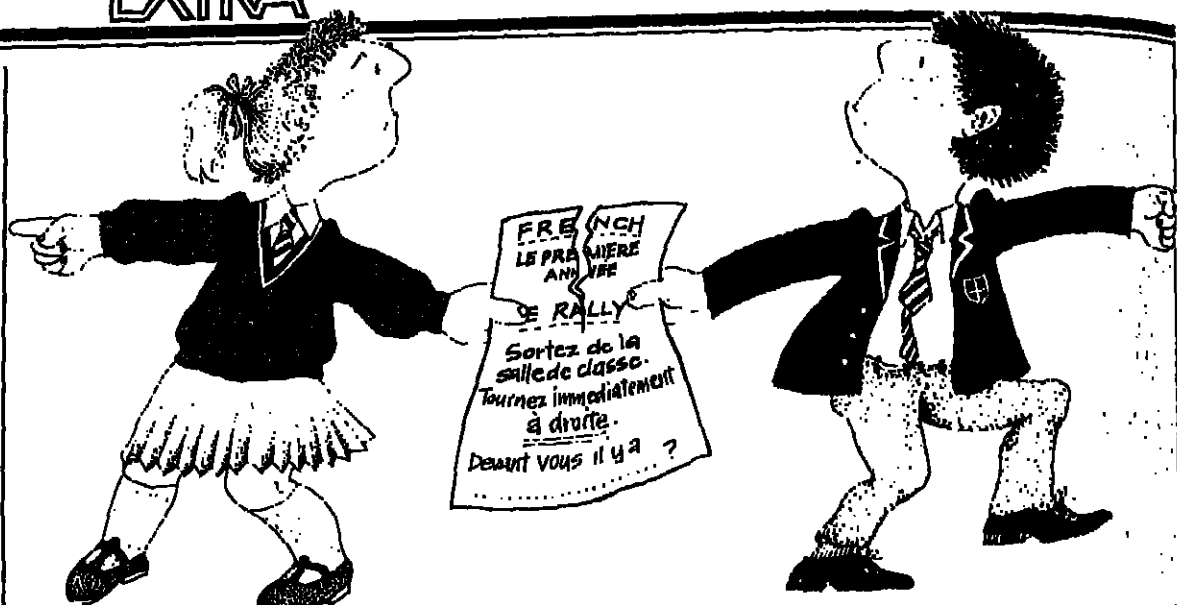
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EXTRA



Round and round the garden

Julia Batters extends language beyond the
classroom

On long hot summer days the boundaries of a classroom can feel oppressively restrictive. Watching groups of pupils working in the school grounds—around the pond with their biology teacher, on the field with their games teacher or sketching with their art teacher—the horizons of my French classes seemed very limited. Why should other teachers be able to transfer their classes outside so easily?

Despite the posters around the classroom walls showing the countryside of Brittany and scenes of Paris, France still felt a long way away. Trips abroad, all too few and far between, seemed the only way to extend learning a language beyond the classroom. I resolved to find an alternative.

A revision lesson on the topic of "Asking the way" presented the opportunity. Why not have a rally around the school grounds? "Allez tout droit, tournez à gauche" can never take you very far within the classroom, so why not explore the whole of the school area? Our school, like many comprehensive schools, sprawls over a large area with various teaching blocks linked by a maze of paths and corridors. The complex which had seemed so daunting to pupils and staff alike during their first few days at school suddenly offered a wonderful natural resource.

The necessary information to guide pupils on a given route around the school was provided in a worksheet. Although not all the pupils could cope with a substantial amount of written French, the worksheet took the form of written directions followed by questions with gaps for answers where appropriate. For example:

Sortez de la salle de classe.
Tournez immédiatement à droite.
Devant vous il y a...

Allez tout droit.
Prenez la première porte à gauche.
Qui travaille dans la salle de classe à droite?

At various points questions were asked with the specific intention of making pupils revise other topics. At the sports block, for example, they had to respond to "Faites une liste des activités que vous pouvez faire ici." At the book shop they were told "Vous voulez acheter un paquet de chips. Quelle est la conversation?"

Here the assistant(s), strategically placed, could be useful in providing both a conversation partner for the groups and a check that the work was being done properly.

For the less able classes time was spent before introducing the written word and adding symbols where necessary to ensure comprehension. In some cases, where members of the class would not otherwise have been able to cope, pupils were allowed to take books with them for reference.

The exercise was testing comprehension initially and, where appropriate, it was made clear to the pupils that although answers in French were best, symbols or drawings would also be accepted.

Of course, the more able were expected to use French all the time. In this way the basic resource could be used with various year groups of various abilities.

The first lesson with all classes was a revision lesson of the relevant vocabulary for asking the way and giving directions. The subsequent lesson was based totally on using the worksheet to follow the route around the school. Pupils were divided up into pairs or very small groups and sent off from the classroom at one minute intervals. So that the second group would not be too hot on the heels of the first, two lots of worksheets were printed, identical except for the fact that items 1-8 on sheet A appeared as 9-16 on sheet B and vice versa. This meant that groups were effectively two minutes rather than one minute apart. As the pupils left the classroom they recorded their starting time, when they arrived back they recorded the finishing time. Time faults could be incurred if they took too long.

As pupils began to arrive back in the classroom they collected a map of the school grounds and began to plot their route. When the whole class was back the answers were corrected, marks given and winners declared. Homework that evening was to finish the diagram of their route, marking with the cross where a question had been asked and writing in the correct answer.

The subsequent lessons were used in different ways depending on the level of the group. For the least able a quick post-mortem on the success of the rally was followed by intensive oral work and aural comprehension with the pupils using their maps to describe and trace various routes to places around the school. For the more able descriptions of the route and of any mistakes made could be given in the perfect tense. "Nous sommes arrivés au bout du couloir mais nous sommes tombés. Nous avons tourné à gauche au lieu de tourner à droite." This could be done orally to start with but would lend itself to a written exercise as well. Further oral practice was gained by questions and answers around the class and within small groups. The drill took the following format:

Où vas-tu après le cours de français?
Je vais en maths dans la salle 10.
Où se trouve la salle 10?
Vous sortez de la salle de classe, vous tournez à gauche, vous allez tout droit.

Examples of other questions used are:

Où est-ce allé pour la première classe de math?
Où vas-tu après l'école?
Où est-ce que les professeurs boivent du café?
Où fais-tu du sport?

As a final piece of work all pupils were given a piece of carbon paper and asked to produce two identical copies of a maze of their own design. They were then to exchange their mazes and try to find their way through them.

everybody else in the class. When the mazes were finished the pupils arranged themselves in pairs and, keeping one copy of their own maze and the second to their partner. Then, taking it in turns to speak, they had to guide their partner through the maze, talking only in French. Both of them had to draw the route as they went. This exercise proved an amusing way of practising the directions they had now hopefully learned to perfection. Some pairs actually ended up with the same route drawn onto their mazes, some confident pupils made extremely intricate patterns leading their partners up several dead-ends before showing them the way out and not got into heated arguments about their left and their right.

Although in this instance we explored no further than the school grounds, this topic could very easily be extended outside school. For example, different classes could set each other routes to follow around the town, in the same way as the rally in school included questions, the routes around town could have questions for the pupils to answer or things for them to find out. Trips into town to set up and check the route would be needed, and then the directions and clues could be swapped and used by other classes.

The idea of drawing up routes around town could also be used in conjunction with descriptions of the town's amenities and places of interest. The pupils could design a tourist guide combining directions and commentary. This might even prove a good way of introducing the town to exchange pupils when they arrive. The possibilities are endless.

Leaving the classroom to venture into the wide world was quite an event for this French teacher who depended all too heavily on the classroom props of flashcards, tape recorders, overhead projectors, etc. And the pupils seemed to enjoy it immensely. The only problem was that for several lessons afterwards they were constantly asking "Can we go outside again Miss?"

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John H. Hughes, Whitby

Like many primary heads my attitude to the question of whether or not to teach foreign languages has always been pragmatic, and is best expressed in words such as "we are only going to do it if we can do it properly". Implicit is the assumption that the teaching of a modern language at primary level calls for a specialist teacher, and the allocation of both a good chunk of the timetable and a significant share of the capitation allowance.

This was the line of thought which I adopted when in 1978 I became head of a school in which the teaching of French had lapsed a year or so before. To re-start it would require priority to be given to the recruitment of a specialist, and then a good deal of energy devoted to the reinstatement of a subject which the school had learned to do without. I rejected entirely any notion of a compromise based upon whatever knowledge of French any of my colleagues happened to have. Other priorities and curricular gaps loomed before me, and the very last thing I wanted was to lumber all of us with the kind of Mickey Mouse French course which sends children to the secondary school unable to understand any French phrase spoken with the correct accent, and without the ability to generate any sentences of their own.

I could, I suppose, have sought out a trained graduate language teacher the first time a vacancy occurred. That I did not was frankly a product of an absence of any pressure to do it. My colleagues had, until an earlier regime, lived with the timetabling problem caused by a perceived need to have French taught only to small groups, and were relieved to be faced with a more straightforward way of life. Likewise, our parents had never questioned me about the absence of a foreign language.

The crucial determinant of my atti-

tude, however, was the policy of the local secondary school. Then, as now, the school ran French and German as parallel languages and were at pains to emphasize that they had parity of status and were not a first and second language. Children coming into the middle schools into line with county policy; the secondary school would be happy because it would have an intake of children with primary German to balance those with primary French; the primary schools would be happy because an additional curricular area would be covered without any significant invasion of their own resources.

Although it all sounds rather too good to be true, what we have had has been a remarkably trouble-free chunk of curriculum development. The most obvious problem was that of finding the actual teaching hours, but with a little giving from everyone including the I.E.A.'s staffing department it was made possible for fourth year children to have about two hours a week each of German teaching with a specialist teacher from the secondary school.

The course which the children do is stage 1A of E.J. Arnold's Nuffield course "Vorwärts". There is a great deal of audio-visual support and the emphasis is on fluent spoken German and accurate written work. Above all, though, is the aim to produce enthusiasm for the learning of a foreign language.

The children are kept in mixed ability groups, and though we agreed at the outset that individual children

A little different

Gerald Haigh describes the introduction
of German in a middle school

and very elusive. Of the local secondary schools' feeder primaries, three offered no language. The solution was for German to be provided in these schools taught by a specialist from the secondary school. The I.E.A. would be happy because it would bring the middle schools into line with county policy; the secondary school would be happy because it would have an intake of children with primary German to balance those with primary French; the primary schools would be happy because an additional curricular area would be covered without any significant invasion of their own resources.

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might be withdrawn we have in fact never done this. Every child has so far stayed with German for the whole year.

To some extent what goes on in the German lessons is inaccessible to my colleagues and me in the middle school. We notice the appearance of German names beside English ones on rulers and pencil-cases and we hear our children counting in German. What we are aware of is the very impressive professionalism of the specialist teachers and the matching eagerness of our pupils to learn.

At the end of the year's course most of the children are awarded the Oxford Modern Languages Achievement Certificate Level One. Our secondary school has adopted this system as a method of encouragement. We present the certificates in assembly with our secondary school colleagues in attendance, and pupils and parents greatly appreciate the occasion.

We are now into the fourth year of teaching German to our final year pupils and we are pleased with the way it has gone. Some of the gains are obvious enough. The children start their secondary school German well integrated into the course and with hardly any transfer problems within the subject. Other benefits have emerged with the passing of time. The children, for example, much appreciate the chance to start a new subject with new teachers at a time in their lives when most of the attitudes towards them seem to have been set.

They like, too, the feeling of being different from the rest of the school and the opportunity to meet secondary school teachers working to a secondary syllabus. My colleagues and I have gained also from increased contact with secondary school teachers. They come to us two at a time and there is a great deal of cross fertilization at the subtle level of attitudes and assumptions. There can be no substitute for the kind of inter-school liaison which puts colleagues into one another's staffrooms and classrooms.

There have been some problems of course. At our school we tend to fly by the seat of our pants at times, and even now we are a little too likely to change the whole day's activities at 9 am only to smite our brows and groan "we've forgotten German again!" We see our secondary colleagues coming across our park. In the end, like all curricular innovation, this one depends for its success on the people involved and in this respect we have been more than usually fortunate. I am aware that we could perhaps do more to tuck the language teaching under our belts. Our own general studies work could, for example, complement the work done in German and there are clear possibilities for other kinds of links across the curriculum. At the same time to destroy the separatism of German might endanger some of the elements which make it attractive to the pupils.

This year our first pupils have reached the fourth year of secondary school and there has been an increase in interest in German as an optional subject. A couple more years will see us able to look at external exam results.

Until then we are well content with the short term benefits.

Gerald Haigh is Head of Henry Bellairs CE Middle School, Nuneaton.

Still out in the cold

Derek Pearce on the state of Russian studies

The Oxford University Language Teaching Centre and the Nuffield Foundation are to be congratulated on, respectively, initiating and financing the production of the new self-instructional Russian language materials, *Seljal Sam*. Hopefully they will prove of some use to both teachers and learners of Russian, in various situations and at various levels.

The original intention was to provide a means for pupils to continue with Russian to A level in schools where either the teachers or the timetable were unable to accommodate a "proper" course. Statistics showed that there were some 100 or more schools in England which offered Russian to O level but did not list it as being offered at A level. I fervently hope that the materials will fulfil this purpose, but I fear that in reality the imagined pool of pupils passing Russian O level and eagerly queuing up to take A level is already either infinitesimal or non-existent. The battle for Russian in our schools is being lost way before O level.

The name of the new package—*Seljal Sam* (Russian for "DIY")—has an ironic (and, I hasten to add, unintended) significance for teachers of Russian, as well as for autonomous learners. At the JCLA (Joint Council of Language Associations) conference earlier this year I was very much struck by Russian materials were totally absent from any of the large educational publishers' glossy displays. It was also striking—though fewer people will have noticed it—that of the half dozen materials produced by teachers themselves, which were tucked away in an inconspicuous corridor, five were of Russian materials (including *Seljal Sam*, *Iskra*, *CRAMP*, and the ILEA Graded Text materials).

There is clearly no lack of enthusiasm and creativity among teachers of Russian. What does seem lacking, however, despite the constant stream of warnings, recommendations, statements and documents about the need for "diversification" of foreign language provision from all quarters (from the DES to the NUT—and even Sir Keith Joseph) is any serious attempt or even intention to increase or even to maintain the teaching of Russian in any of our language schools or in any of our state schools.

Sheffield, where I teach a bit of

Russian (and a lot of French), provides a particularly good example. The initiatives being taken in Sheffield to foster Russian studies were described by Peter Eustace (General Adviser, Sheffield I.E.A.) in *The TES* earlier this year ("Strengthening the Resources for Russian" *TES*, 1 February 1984). Many excellent initiatives were described—two twin links, native speaker assistants, sponsored school visits, etc. As Peter Eustace observes, Sheffield offers support "not only for the 'traditional' provision of Russian but also for some of the more imaginative developments consonant with comprehensive school philosophies". He is absolutely right that the traditional provision of Russian—as a subject for the academic elite—is in a state of virtual extinction. Unfortunately, the picture of Russian studies in Sheffield is nothing like as rosy as his article might suggest.

And what is more, if the traditional provision is in decline, the "non-traditional" provision is virtually non-existent. The only two schools teaching Russian to more than a handful of sixth-form starters are two ex-grammar schools which have kept it on, as part of their academic tradition, along with two or three other schools (as they teach it as well as French, German and Spanish—not instead of any of these). Each has about 60-70 pupils studying Russian. In one of these two schools (the one at which I work) the number of Russian lessons on the timetable has fallen from about 50 per week in 1980 to 23 per week in 1985 (shared between two teachers). State schools in Sheffield provide around 10 or 12 Russian O level candidates per year and between none and two A level candidates. More distasteful, though, from the point of view of "comprehensive school philosophy" is that they provide less than 10 CSE candidates in my school who have entered no-one for CSE Russian for the last three years. This year the Russian teachers have only been able to keep Russian A level on the timetable by teaching it in their preparation periods. (The I.E.A. staffing officer was approached with a request for extra staffing to save Russian A level. To my knowledge no reply has been received to date.)

It is obvious that with our present levels of staffing and resources, no comprehensive school can realistically keep more than two foreign languages

on its timetable. In Sheffield there are extra Russian teachers, already employed full time by the authority, ready and willing to initiate Russian in other schools in the city, but it seems impossible to find a school willing to take on the subject on its own. In such circumstances reassuring noises about support for diversification cut little ice. I am not suggesting that Sheffield (i.e. does not sincerely and seriously want to maintain Russian. I am suggesting that it seems powerless to do so. It might almost be more accurate to say that it offers support for the "imaginative" developments not as well as for the "traditional" provision, but instead of it. The end result could well be a lot of very valuable cultural contacts, but no pupils actually learning the language and no teachers actually teaching it.

Admittedly I am focusing only on the pessimistic side of the picture—just as Peter Eustace focused on the optimistic side. On the other hand, it is worth mentioning again that the position of Russian in other areas of the country is likely to be far worse than that in Sheffield. The latest survey by the ATR (Association of Teachers of Russian) of Russian teaching in schools shows that 279 state schools in England teach Russian, with a total of 8,800 pupils taking it. This means an average of around 31 pupils per school, which is a handful of schools, where Russian is still a major subject (with more than one class per year group), must have 200 or so pupils of Russian, it follows that most of the rest have very small numbers of Russian pupils indeed—often, no doubt, just one or two groups of four or five in the sixth form.

I often feel it would be less annoying if those in authority openly declared that they wanted to eliminate all languages but French, and we were fighting a valiant rearguard action. To hear, instead, a constant stream of statements recognizing the lamentable state of affairs and urging diversification, and to watch the exact opposite being, tediously put into effect, is extremely galling, and very depressing.

David Pearce teaches at St. George's Comprehensive School, Sheffield.

Real life

Orientations, By Richard Applin et al.
Hodder and Stoughton. Pupil's book
£4.95, 0 340 24378 9.
Real life in French, By Colin Asher et al.
Hutchinson £2.50, 0 09 160721 3.
Role-play Practice French, By Tony Whelpel.
Longman £1.60, 0 582 22444 6.
Jouez le Jeu, By Bernard Crawshaw et al.
John Murray £3.50, 0 7195 4218 9.

Orientations has been specifically designed to meet the needs presented by syllabus changes and the national criteria. The authors must be congratulated on producing a book which is stimulating, interesting, well presented, varied and thoroughly up-to-date, containing a mass of material about life in contemporary France and in French speaking countries.

It is divided into 12 sections, each based on one theme and each containing authentic texts, recorded material and exploitation activities. There are interesting sections on problems facing young people, particularly the romantic ideal which runs through the book. At the end there is a traditional grammar section. The teacher's book and a tape, not available at the time of reviewing, are essential to the course.

As is the case with all course books, the value of *Orientations* will only become apparent after it has been used in the classroom. My only reservation about it is that much of the material might prove to be too difficult for the less able or average pupil who has completed three years of French. It will certainly extend the most able and could also be used profitably with sixth form groups.

Read it in French meets admirably the need for pupils to be provided with

authentic materials, making use of posters, advertisements, menus, signs, letters, school reports, etc. Pupils are placed in real-life situations and are required to solve problems such as they would encounter in France. It is divided into eight sections, each dealing with one theme.

This book is exceptionally well planned, each item being short enough to be dealt with in one or two lessons. The questions are relevant and interesting, but the most attractive feature of the book is that the material is at the right level of difficulty to encourage pupils by presenting them with objectives which they can achieve.

The book gives a clear picture of life in France and will be most useful in preparing for graded tests and in supplementing course work.

Role-play Practice French has been written by a chief examiner and a senior assistant examiner, who have made excellent use of their wide experience in this field. For teachers preparing classes for O level, CSE, or GCSE it will be invaluable. There are 60 situations for role-playing, with two facing pages devoted to each, as well as a small amount of vocabulary. It is clearly laid out, easy to use, and provides pupils with an extensive range of real-life situations. Just what the examiner ordered.

Jouez le Jeu is intended for teachers and contains 90 games, graded in four sections, starting with the simplest. At the beginning of each game there is a clear indication of the aim, the level, how long it should last and how it should be organized. Some of the more advanced games are designed to practise grammar. The book contains many interesting ideas and is certainly well worth obtaining. It should provide a useful aid to teachers seeking to vary the content of their lessons.

Eddie Ross

MARY GLASGOW

LANGUAGE TEACHER FELLOWSHIP 1987

Applications are invited for the Mary Glasgow Language Teacher Fellowship, 1987. The Fellowship provides for three months substantial attachment on full salary at a British university, to permit the teacher-fellow to pursue and/or complete a project in the field of language teaching/learning. Details of project, dates of attachment etc to be agreed between the applicant, the Trustees and the University. Further information and application forms (to be returned not later than 31st March 1986) may be obtained by sending stamped addressed envelope to: J.P. Carpenter, Hon Secretary Mary Glasgow Language Trust Ltd, 10, Newmarket Road, Cambridge, CB3 9PL.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

SOLIHULL
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
OF LADIES OF COMASSION
FOR JUNIOR AND
INFANT SCHOOLS
Kington Green Road, Solihull.
Tel: 021-705 9500
Required for 1986-87, a possible
SCALE 1 TEACHER to teach
within the Junior age range. An
interest in Music would be an
advantage.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S R.C.
(AIDED) JUNIOR AND
INFANT SCHOOLS
Herbert Road, Solihull, West
Midlands B91 2QJ.
Tel: 021-705 4355
Required for 1986-87, a possible
SCALE 1 TEACHER for top
infants Communion class.
For both posts send a.s.e. to
Head Teacher of school con-
cerned for details and applica-
tion form.
Closing date: 18th October
1985. (113748) 110023

SUFFOLK
COUNCIL
FEN PARK PRIMARY
SCHOOL
Lowestoft, Suffolk NR33 0AQ
5-8: 165 pupils
From January 1986 a perma-
nent post. Consideration will be given to
applications from teachers with
qualifications/training in the
Early Years (3-7) who can give
evidence of a lively, energetic
and innovative approach based
on sound understanding of the
principles. Successful candidate
will be expected to assume a
curriculum responsibility for
the scientific aspects of cross-
curricular studies.
Application forms and further
details from the Headteacher
at the school concerned (a.s.e.
please) to whom they should be
returned by 15th October 1985.
(01851) 110022

SUFFOLK
COUNCIL
FEN PARK PRIMARY
SCHOOL
Lowestoft, Suffolk NR33 0AQ
5-8: 167 pupils
From January 1986 a perma-
nent post. Consideration will be given to
applications from teachers with
qualifications/training in the
Early Years (3-7) who can give
evidence of a lively, energetic
and innovative approach based
on sound understanding of the
principles. Successful candidate
will be expected to assume a
curriculum responsibility for
the scientific aspects of cross-
curricular studies.
Application forms and further
details from the Headteacher
at the school concerned (a.s.e.
please) to whom they should be
returned by 15th October 1985.
(01851) 110022

SURREY
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
ST. JOHN'S R.C. INFANT
AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS
Green Street, Sunbury on
Thames, Middlesex
Required for the start of the
Spring Term 1986, general mid-
dle school teacher. The ability
to offer music is essential.
Scale 2 post. Salary is negotiable.
Application forms from:
North East Area Education
Office, 100 Monument Hill,
Weybridge, Surrey TW16 8BE.
Tel: Weybridge 58811. 110022
(13551)

SUTTON
LONDON BOROUGH OF
SUTTON
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
ST. GEORGE'S R.C. PRIMARY
SCHOOL
London Road, North Cheam,
Surrey SM3 5SD
Required for 1986-87, a possible
SCALE 1 TEACHER for mid-
dle school. The ability to offer
music is essential. Salary is
negotiable. Application forms from:
Director of Education, The
Grove, Caterham, Surrey SM5
2JL. Tel: Caterham 315 882.
Closing date: 17th October
1985. (01466) 110022

WALTHAM FOREST
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
EMPLOYER
Teachers are required at HEN-
RICH PRIMARY AND INFANT
SCHOOLS, SOUTH GROVE
PRIMARY SCHOOL AND
THOMAS GAMUEL PRIMARY
SCHOOL.
For further details see our
advertisement under Nursery,
Scale 1. (01880) 110022

WALTHAM FOREST
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
EMPLOYER
GREENLEAF PRIMARY
SCHOOL
Greenleaf Road, London E17
Hand Mr. F. Miles
Required for January. A Primary
teacher to co-ordinate Music
throughout the multi-cultural
school. Ability to play the
piano an advantage.
SCALE 2 post available for
suitably qualified person.
Outer London and Social
Priority Allowances payable.
Tel: 020-857 1237. Closing date:
18th October 1985.

THOMAS GAMUEL PRIMARY
SCHOOL
Colchester Road, London E17
Hand Mr. F. Miles
Required for January. Teacher
for vertically grouped infants
class. Successful candidate will
work as part of a co-operative
team. Visits to school by in-
terested candidates welcomed.
SCALE 1 plus Outer London.
Allowance. Ref: 60A/250.
For above 2 posts, applica-
tion forms and further details
available on receipt of a S.A.E.
from the Head Teacher con-
cerned. (a.s.e. please) to whom they
should be returned by 15th
October 1985. (18634) 110022

WEST SUSSEX
BROADWATER C.E. (AIDED)
SCHOOL
Sector Gardens, Worthing
Required January 1986 Scale 2
teacher for older middle school
able to take boys classes.
The Governors seek to appoint
a Christian.
Details and application
forms from Headmaster on re-
ceipt of a.s.e.
PERRING C.E.
(CONGREGATIONAL) PRIMARY
SCHOOL
Sea Lane, Perring
Scale 2 post. Teacher required to
teach all subjects at the 5/6 year
level but able to teach into the
5/11 year age range
Application forms and de-
tails from Headmaster on re-
ceipt of a.s.e.
BUCKINGHAM COUNTY
MIDDLE SCHOOL
Buckingham Road, Shoreham-
by-Sea
Required January 1986:
a) experienced teacher of
children needing remedial
adjustment support. Scale 2
post available.
b) a teacher who can offer
some specialist science
teaching. Scale 1 post.
Application forms and further
details from Headmaster on re-
ceipt of a.s.e.
Closing date for these posts
23rd October. (01441) 110022

WILTSHIRE
Please see displayed adver-
tisement on Page 44. 110022
(40691)

Remedial and Special
Needs Teaching Posts

Scale 2 Posts and above

NEWHAM
LONDON BOROUGH OF
NEWHAM
CONSOLIDATORY SUPPORT
TEAM
CONSOLIDATORY
TEACHER Scale
2/3
Required January 1986. A
teacher of compensatory educa-
tion to assist in the academic
and social development of
ethnic minority pupils, at
Morse Junior School,
London Allowance £1,038
Application forms and further
particulars (a.s.e. please)
Education Office, 379/383
High Street, Stratford, E15
4RD. (18881) 111030

SHROPSHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES
MALINSE COUNTY
PRIMARY SCHOOL
Matlock Avenue, Dawley,
Shropshire
Well qualified and experi-
enced Infant Teacher to be
part of a team committed to
a relationship based, direct
experience approach. The
candidate will be required
to take responsibility for
the integrated modern
learning facilities unit
which is an established part
of the school, but will need
to see themselves also as a
team support teacher.
Job specification and
visits by arrangements with
SHEILA C. HARRIS
058405. (06552) 111030

Middle School
Education

By Subject Classification

Art and Design

Scale 2 Posts and above

HAMPSHIRE
BLAKEFIELD MIDDLE
SCHOOL
Hampton Lane, Blackfield,
Surrey, Surrey SM4 4JH
N.O.R. 415 approx.
Co-ordinator for Art/Craft/
Display. Required January
1986. Closing date 15th Octo-
ber 1985.
Application and curriculum
vital, together with a.s.e. to
Headteacher. (18558) 121250

DORSET
ST. MICHAEL'S C.E. (V.A.)
MIDDLE SCHOOL
Wimborne
Age range 9-13. NOR 530.
Required January 1986, a
lively and enthusiastic teacher
of Art. The post is prepared to
enter fully into the life of
the school. Apply in writing to the
Headmaster, stating other
strengths and interests.
Candidates should send a.s.e. to
Headteacher. Closing date 16th October.
(01637) 111255

English

Heads of Department

BERKSHIRE
TEMPORARY TO COVER
MATERNITY LEAVE
ROVINGDALE (AIDED)
MIDDLE SCHOOL
Bachelors' Acre, Windsor SL4
12P
Required as soon as possible,
a teacher for 4th year class
offering Science and Games.
(Scale 1).
Application forms available
from the Headteacher, Win-
dors (4469), Closing date 14th
October 1985.
An Equal Opportunity Em-
ployer. (01744) 124822

Music

Scale 2 Posts and above

MERTON
LONDON BOROUGH OF
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER
Beeley Lane, Mitcham, Surrey
Surrey CR4 4LH
Hand Teacher Mr. M. S.
Age range 9-13 years
Required as soon as possible,
a teacher for 4th year class
offering Music.
Application forms and further
particulars (a.s.e. please) to
Education Office, 379/383
High Street, Stratford, E15
4RD. (18881) 111030

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Scale 1 Posts

REDFORDSHIRE
NORTHERN AREA
ST. OREGORY'S R.C. MIDDLE
SCHOOL
Biddenham Turn, Bedford
MK40 4JF
Tel: Bedford 68648
Required for January 1986, a
TEACHER OF MUSIC to take
responsibility for the subject
throughout the school. Scale
one.
The Governors would particu-
larly welcome applications from
teachers with a strong interest
in Music. Application forms and fur-
ther details from the Headmaster,
Tel: Bedford 68648. Closing date:
October 16th 1985. (18499) 123922

KIRKLEES
METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
EDUCATION SERVICES
LEPTON MIDDLE SCHOOL
Huddersfield RD8 0JD
Required from January 1986
a teacher for 5th and 6th year
classes. The school has a strong
musical tradition and the
candidate will be expected to
take responsibility for the
subject throughout the school.
Application forms and further
details from the Headmaster,
Tel: Huddersfield 885547. 125622
(01432)

Rural Science

Scale 2 Posts and above

HEREFORD
AND WORCESTER
COUNTY COUNCIL
CHURCH HILL MIDDLE
SCHOOL
Wood Piece Lane, Church
Hill, Hereford
Required for January
1986 Scale 2 Science
Adviser.
Suitably qualified and ex-
perienced teacher with a
strong interest in Science
throughout the 9-13 year
range.
Temporary appointment for
two terms considered.
(Previous applicants may
re-apply).
Full details (a.s.e.) from
Headmaster. (01891) 124822

Scale 1 Posts

BERKSHIRE
TEMPORARY TO COVER
MATERNITY LEAVE
ROVINGDALE (AIDED)
MIDDLE SCHOOL
Bachelors' Acre, Windsor SL4
12P
Required as soon as possible,
a teacher for 4th year class
offering Science and Games.
(Scale 1).
Application forms available
from the Headteacher, Win-
dors (4469), Closing date 14th
October 1985.
An Equal Opportunity Em-
ployer. (01744) 124822

Other than by Subject
Classification

Scale 2 Posts and above

CUMBERLAND
COUNTY COUNCIL
OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER
SCHOOL
Penrith
Age range mixed 7-11 N.O.R.
141.
Required for January 1986 an
Assistant Teacher (Scale 2) to
assist in the development and
responsibility for the welfare of
the school. The school is a
primary school with a strong
interest in Music. Application
forms and further details (a.s.e.
please) to the Headmaster,
Tel: Penrith 885547. 125622
(01773)

SURREY
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
BANTON COUNTY MIDDLE
SCHOOL
The Bantons, Banstead
Surrey. Two Teacher required
for January 1986, or as soon as
possible thereafter. An enthu-
siastic, motivated Art and
Craft Teacher required, to be
responsible for the subject
throughout the school. An en-
thusiastic, motivated Music
Teacher required, to be
responsible for the subject
throughout the school. Further
details from Headteacher,
Bantons 51788. 125620
(01431)

Scale 1 Posts

WILTSHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
ST. JOHN'S R.C. INFANT
AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS
Green Street, Sunbury on
Thames, Middlesex
Required for the start of the
Spring Term 1986, general mid-
dle school teacher. The ability
to offer music is essential.
Scale 2 post. Salary is negotiable.
Application forms from:
North East Area Education
Office, 100 Monument Hill,
Weybridge, Surrey TW16 8BE.
Tel: Weybridge 58811. 110022
(13551)

SURREY
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
ST. MARY'S C.E. MIDDLE
SCHOOL
Silkham Road, Oxted
Re-advertisement.
The school is a co-educational
and adaptable teacher required for
January 1986 to be responsible
for lower school classes. Ability
to teach Music to three first
year forms essential.
Application form and further
details from the Headmaster, SAE
enq please.
Application forms and further
details from the Headmaster,
Tel: Oxted 885547. 125622
(01432)

PATE'S
GRAMMAR SCHOOL
FOUNDATION

HEAD

PATE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL CHELTENHAM

(Voluntary Aided)

Applications are invited for the Headship of this Group 12, 11-18
years selective co-educational school. Candidates should note that
this school is an amalgamation of the present Cheltenham Gram-
mar School (Boys) and Pate's Grammar School for Girls, taking place
in September, 1988 on one site in Cheltenham.
The School will open with approximately 1,300 present pupils
(approximately 400 Sixth Formers) and will reduce by 1991 to
approximately 800 (250 Sixth Formers).
The Governors would wish to make an early appointment so that
the new Head can take an active part in co-ordinating and leading
the planning of the new School.
Application Form and further details available on
receipt of a.s.e. from Chief Education Officer, Sec-
ondary Education Reorganisation Centre, Fleeming
Road, London E17.
Closing date 18th October, 1985 Ref. P80/555 (7391)

DEPUTY HEADS

Applications are also invited for the posts of Deputy Head (two) for
the above School.
The Governors would wish the successful candidates to take up
their posts on 1st September, 1986 on the formation of this new co-
educational school.
FURTHER PARTICULARS and application forms may be obtained
from the Clerk to the Governors Pate's Grammar School Founda-
tion 3 Oriol Terrace, Cheltenham, Glos. GL50 1XR.
Applicants may apply for both posts but should indicate this clearly
on their application forms. CLOSING DATE for completed applica-
tions is 18th October, 1985

Scale 1 Posts

BERKSHIRE
TEMPORARY TO COVER
MATERNITY LEAVE
ROVINGDALE (AIDED)
MIDDLE SCHOOL
Bachelors' Acre, Windsor SL4
12P
Required as soon as possible,
a teacher for 4th year class
offering Science and Games.
(Scale 1).
Application forms available
from the Headteacher, Win-
dors (4469), Closing date 14th
October 1985.
An Equal Opportunity Em-
ployer. (01744) 124822

Other than by Subject
Classification

Scale 2 Posts and above

CUMBERLAND
COUNTY COUNCIL
OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER
SCHOOL
Penrith
Age range mixed 7-11 N.O.R.
141.
Required for January 1986 an
Assistant Teacher (Scale 2) to
assist in the development and
responsibility for the welfare of
the school. The school is a
primary school with a strong
interest in Music. Application
forms and further details (a.s.e.
please) to the Headmaster,
Tel: Penrith 885547. 125622
(01773)

WILTSHIRE

Scale 1 Posts

SURREY
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
BANTON COUNTY MIDDLE
SCHOOL
The Bantons, Banstead
Surrey. Two Teacher required
for January 1986, or as soon as
possible thereafter. An enthu-
siastic, motivated Art and
Craft Teacher required, to be
responsible for the subject
throughout the school. An en-
thusiastic, motivated Music
Teacher required, to be
responsible for the subject
throughout the school. Further
details from Headteacher,
Bantons 51788. 125620
(01431)

Secondary Education

Headships

CHESHIRE
SANDBACH SCHOOL
Cheshire
(Founded 1677)
READ
The Governors of Sand-
bach School invite applica-
tions for the post of Head
which will fall vacant in
April, 1986, in succession
to Mr B. Crook, S.A.E., who
is to become Principal of
London College.
Sandbach School is an in-
dependent Foundation school
and all boys are paid for by
the Local Education Authority
(11-18) of all abilities.
Job specification and ap-
plication forms are available
from the Clerk to the Gov-
ernors, Sandbach School,
Cheshire CW11 0HT
(a.s.e. please).
Closing date for applica-
tions is 1st October, 1985
(18435) 125622

SURREY
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
ST. MARY'S C.E. MIDDLE
SCHOOL
Silkham Road, Oxted
Re-advertisement.
The school is a co-educational
and adaptable teacher required for
January 1986 to be responsible
for lower school classes. Ability
to teach Music to three first
year forms essential.
Application form and further
details from the Headmaster, SAE
enq please.
Application forms and further
details from the Headmaster,
Tel: Oxted 885547. 125622
(01432)

PATE'S
GRAMMAR SCHOOL
FOUNDATION

HEAD

PATE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL CHELTENHAM

(Voluntary Aided)

Applications are invited for the Headship of this Group 12, 11-18
years selective co-educational school. Candidates should note that
this school is an amalgamation of the present Cheltenham Gram-
mar School (Boys) and Pate's Grammar School for Girls, taking place
in September, 1988 on one site in Cheltenham.
The School will open with approximately 1,300 present pupils
(approximately 400 Sixth Formers) and will reduce by 1991 to
approximately 800 (250 Sixth Formers).
The Governors would wish to make an early appointment so that
the new Head can take an active part in co-ordinating and leading
the planning of the new School.
Application Form and further details available on
receipt of a.s.e. from Chief Education Officer, Sec-
ondary Education Reorganisation Centre, Fleeming
Road, London E17.
Closing date 18th October, 1985 Ref. P80/555 (7391)

DEPUTY HEADS

Applications are also invited for the posts of Deputy Head (two) for
the above School.
The Governors would wish the successful candidates to take up
their posts on 1st September, 1986 on the formation of this new co-
educational school.
FURTHER PARTICULARS and application forms may be obtained
from the Clerk to the Governors Pate's Grammar School Founda-
tion 3 Oriol Terrace, Cheltenham, Glos. GL50 1XR.
Applicants may apply for both posts but should indicate this clearly
on their application forms. CLOSING DATE for completed applica-
tions is 18th October, 1985

Scale 1 Posts

BERKSHIRE
TEMPORARY TO COVER
MATERNITY LEAVE
ROVINGDALE (AIDED)
MIDDLE SCHOOL
Bachelors' Acre, Windsor SL4
12P
Required as soon as possible,
a teacher for 4th year class
offering Science and Games.
(Scale 1).
Application forms available
from the Headteacher, Win-
dors (4469), Closing date 14th
October 1985.
An Equal Opportunity Em-
ployer. (01744) 124822

Other than by Subject
Classification

Scale 2 Posts and above

CUMBERLAND
COUNTY COUNCIL
OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER
SCHOOL
Penrith
Age range mixed 7-11 N.O.R.
141.
Required for January 1986 an
Assistant Teacher (Scale 2) to
assist in the development and
responsibility for the welfare of
the school. The school is a
primary school with a strong
interest in Music. Application
forms and further details (a.s.e.
please) to the Headmaster,
Tel: Penrith 885547. 125622
(01773)

SECONDARY
HEADSHIPS

LEICESTERSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
EMPLOYER
222 BOWTHORPE COLLEGE
Leicester LE2 8JF
(14-19 mixed)
Required for January 1986
a qualified teacher to be
responsible for the subject
throughout the school. The
candidate will be expected to
maintain and promote suitable
academic tradition and to
maintain and promote suitable
curriculum. Current numbers
on roll are 980 including a sixth
form of 170.
Details and application
forms available on receipt of
a.s.e. from the Divisional
Education Officer, County
Council Offices, Civic Centre,
St Albans AL1 3JZ. Closing
date 16 October 1985.
(01001) 130010

LEICESTERSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
EMPLOYER
222 BOWTHORPE COLLEGE
Leicester LE2 8JF
(14-19 mixed)
Required for January 1986
a qualified teacher to be
responsible for the subject
throughout the school. The
candidate will be expected to
maintain and promote suitable
academic tradition and to
maintain and promote suitable
curriculum. Current numbers
on roll are 980 including a sixth
form of 170.
Details and application
forms available on receipt of
a.s.e. from the Divisional
Education Officer, County
Council Offices, Civic Centre,
St Albans AL1 3JZ. Closing
date 16 October 1985.
(01001) 130010

Secondary Education

Headships

CHESHIRE
SANDBACH SCHOOL
Cheshire
(Founded 1677)
READ
The Governors of Sand-
bach School invite applica-
tions for the post of Head
which will fall vacant in
April, 1986, in succession
to Mr B. Crook, S.A.E., who
is to become Principal of
London College.
Sandbach School is an in-
dependent Foundation school
and all boys are paid for by
the Local Education Authority
(11-18) of all abilities.
Job specification and ap-
plication forms are available
from the Clerk to the Gov-
ernors, Sandbach School,
Cheshire CW11 0HT
(a.s.e. please).
Closing date for applica-
tions is 1st October, 1985
(18435) 125622

SURREY
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
ST. MARY'S C.E. MIDDLE
SCHOOL
Silkham Road, Oxted
Re-advertisement.
The school is a co-educational
and adaptable teacher required for
January 1986 to be responsible
for lower school classes. Ability
to teach Music to three first
year forms essential.
Application form and further
details from the Headmaster, SAE
enq please.
Application forms and further
details from the Headmaster,
Tel: Oxted 885547. 125622
(01432)

PATE'S
GRAMMAR SCHOOL
FOUNDATION

HEAD

PATE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL CHELTENHAM

(Voluntary Aided)

Applications are invited for the Headship of this Group 12, 11-18
years selective co-educational school. Candidates should note that
this school is an amalgamation of the present Cheltenham Gram-
mar School (Boys) and Pate's Grammar School for Girls, taking place
in September, 1988 on one site in Cheltenham.
The School will open with approximately 1,300 present pupils
(approximately 400 Sixth Formers) and will reduce by 1991 to
approximately 800 (250 Sixth Formers).
The Governors would wish to make an early appointment so that
the new Head can take an active part in co-ordinating and leading
the planning of the new School.
Application Form and further details available on
receipt of a.s.e. from Chief Education Officer, Sec-
ondary Education Reorganisation Centre, Fleeming
Road, London E17.
Closing date 18th October, 1985 Ref. P80/555 (7391)

DEPUTY HEADS

Applications are also invited for the posts of Deputy Head (two) for
the above School.
The Governors would wish the successful candidates to take up
their posts on 1st September, 1986 on the formation of this new co-
educational school.
FURTHER PARTICULARS and application forms may be obtained
from the Clerk to the Governors Pate's Grammar School Founda-
tion 3 Oriol Terrace, Cheltenham, Glos. GL50 1XR.
Applicants may apply for both posts but should indicate this clearly
on their application forms. CLOSING DATE for completed applica-
tions is 18th October, 1985

Scale 1 Posts

BERKSHIRE
TEMPORARY TO COVER
MATERNITY LEAVE
ROVINGDALE (AIDED)
MIDDLE SCHOOL
Bachelors' Acre, Windsor SL4
12P
Required as soon as possible,
a teacher for 4th year class
offering Science and Games.
(Scale 1).
Application forms available
from the Headteacher, Win-
dors (4469), Closing date 14th
October 1985.
An Equal Opportunity Em-
ployer. (01744) 124822

Other than by Subject
Classification

Scale 2 Posts and above

CUMBERLAND
COUNTY COUNCIL
OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER
SCHOOL
Penrith
Age range mixed 7-11 N.O.R.
141.
Required for January 1986 an
Assistant Teacher (Scale 2) to
assist in the development and
responsibility for the welfare of
the school. The school is a
primary school with a strong
interest in Music. Application
forms and further details (a.s.e.
please) to the Headmaster,
Tel: Penrith 885547. 125622
(01773)

WILTSHIRE

Scale 1 Posts

SURREY
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
BANTON COUNTY MIDDLE
SCHOOL
The Bantons, Banstead
Surrey. Two Teacher required
for January 1986, or as soon as
possible thereafter. An enthu-
siastic, motivated Art and
Craft Teacher required, to be
responsible for the subject
throughout the school. An en-
thusiastic, motivated Music
Teacher required, to be
responsible for the subject
throughout the school. Further
details from Headteacher,
Bantons 51788. 125620
(01431)

Secondary Education

Headships

CHESHIRE
SANDBACH SCHOOL
Cheshire
(Founded 1677)
READ
The Governors of Sand-
bach School invite applica-
tions for the post of Head
which will fall vacant in
April, 1986, in succession
to Mr B. Crook, S.A.E., who
is to become Principal of
London College.
Sandbach School is an in-
dependent Foundation school
and all boys are paid for by
the Local Education Authority
(11-18) of all abilities.
Job specification and ap-
plication forms are available
from the Clerk to the Gov-
ernors, Sandbach School,
Cheshire CW11 0HT
(a.s.e. please).
Closing date for applica-
tions is 1st October, 1985
(18435) 125622

SURREY
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
ST. MARY'S C.E. MIDDLE
SCHOOL
Silkham Road, Oxted
Re-advertisement.
The school is a co-educational
and adaptable teacher required for
January 1986 to be responsible
for lower school classes. Ability
to teach Music to three first
year forms essential.
Application form and further
details from the Headmaster, SAE
enq please.
Application forms and further
details from the Headmaster,
Tel: Oxted 885547. 125622
(01432)

PATE'S
GRAMMAR SCHOOL
FOUNDATION

HEAD

PATE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL CHELTENHAM

(Voluntary Aided)

Applications are invited for the Headship of this Group 12, 11-18
years selective co-educational school. Candidates should note that
this school is an amalgamation of the present

SECONDARY GEOGRAPHY

continued

HERTFORDSHIRE
WATFORD SCHOOL
 Watford Road, Watford, Herts. WD17 1JL
 All-ability 11-18 mixed
 School 1985-86
 Required for January 1986
 Teacher to teach Geography
 Further details of the post
 available on request from the
 Headmaster of the school to whom
 letters of application (with
 details of experience and
 references) should be sent
 together with the names of
 two referees. (13544) 135422

OXFORDSHIRE
COUNCIL
DRAYTON SCHOOL
 Drayton Road, Drayton, Oxon
 Group 11-16
 Comprehensive School 970
 Required for January 1986
 Teacher to teach Geography
 Further details of the post
 available on request from the
 Headmaster of the school to whom
 letters of application (with
 details of experience and
 references) should be sent
 together with the names of
 two referees. (13544) 135422

OXFORDSHIRE
COUNCIL
FAIRFAX SCHOOL
 Fairfax Road, Fairford, SN7
 712
 Mixed comprehensive (760 on
 roll)
 Required for January 1986
 Teacher to teach Geography
 Further details of the post
 available on request from the
 Headmaster of the school to whom
 letters of application (with
 details of experience and
 references) should be sent
 together with the names of
 two referees. (13544) 135422

SURREY
 Required for January 1986
 Teacher to teach Geography
 Further details of the post
 available on request from the
 Headmaster of the school to whom
 letters of application (with
 details of experience and
 references) should be sent
 together with the names of
 two referees. (13544) 135422

SECONDARY ENGINEERING DRAWING AND ALLIED CRAFT

Scale 1
 Western Mers School, Gregory Avenue, Bresson,
 Derby, DE7 3DJ. (Drayton 2313). (11-16, NOR 778)

HISTORY (to 'A' level)

Scale 1
 (Temporary) until 31 August 1986
 Spendon School, West Road, Spendon, Derby,
 DE2 7BT. Derby 62337 - Upper School,
 (Derby 62380) - Lower School. (11-16, NOR 2006)

FRENCH

Scale 1
 Eddington School, Driffield Road, Eddington,
 Sheffield, S21 6PL. (Chesterfield 429249).
 (11-16, NOR 1367)

ART (to 'A' level)

Scale 1
 (Temporary 2 terms, January-August 1986).
 Anthony Dale School, Walsby, Derby.
 (Wirksworth 2508). (11-16, NOR 866)

GENERAL SCIENCE

Scale 1
 Westwood School, Springfield Road, Birmingham,
 Cheshire, Cheshire, (Chesterfield 77902).
 (11-16, NOR 998)

TEACHERS OF URDU/PUNJABI/HINDI

(3 Posts)
 Scale 2/3
 Required as soon as possible for certain secondary
 schools in Derby. Ability to teach at least to GCE
 O level, to assist in the development of teaching
 materials, and to support the work of community based
 language classes.
 Application form and further details (SAE please)
 can be obtained from the Director of Education,
 County Office, Hedderley, Derbyshire, DE4 2AG.
 (Midlock 9411, Midlock 9459).
 Closing date: 14 October 1985.

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

DERBYSHIRE

County Council

History

Heads of Department

DUDLEY METROPOLITAN

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES
 EMPLOYER

THE DUDLEY SCHOOL

St. James's Road, Dudley
 DY1 3JE
 (12-18 co-ed comp -
 Group 11-)

For January, well
 qualified/experienced
 TEACHER to be HEAD of
 HISTORY (Scale 3) to lead
 successful department
 up to 16-18 and 'A' level.
 Duties include: to ensure
 the highest standards of
 teaching and to ensure
 the department's contribution
 towards the school's aims
 and objectives.

Letters of application
 with curriculum vitae and
 references to Headteacher by
 14th October. (13518)
 (0121) 3521

HAMPSHIRE

TEACHER to be HEAD of
 HISTORY (Scale 3) to lead
 successful department
 up to 16-18 and 'A' level.
 Duties include: to ensure
 the highest standards of
 teaching and to ensure
 the department's contribution
 towards the school's aims
 and objectives.

Letters of application
 with curriculum vitae and
 references to Headteacher by
 14th October. (13518)
 (0121) 3521

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 14th October. (13518)
 (0121) 3521

HAVERING

TEACHER to be HEAD of
 HISTORY (Scale 3) to lead
 successful department
 up to 16-18 and 'A' level.
 Duties include: to ensure
 the highest standards of
 teaching and to ensure
 the department's contribution
 towards the school's aims
 and objectives.

Letters of application
 with curriculum vitae and
 references to Headteacher by
 14th October. (13518)
 (0121) 3521

SURREY

TEACHER to be HEAD of
 HISTORY (Scale 3) to lead
 successful department
 up to 16-18 and 'A' level.
 Duties include: to ensure
 the highest standards of
 teaching and to ensure
 the department's contribution
 towards the school's aims
 and objectives.

Letters of application
 with curriculum vitae and
 references to Headteacher by
 14th October. (13518)
 (0121) 3521

DERBYSHIRE

TEACHER to be HEAD of
 HISTORY (Scale 3) to lead
 successful department
 up to 16-18 and 'A' level.
 Duties include: to ensure
 the highest standards of
 teaching and to ensure
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 towards the school's aims
 and objectives.

Letters of application
 with curriculum vitae and
 references to Headteacher by
 14th October. (13518)
 (0121) 3521

DUDLEY METROPOLITAN

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES
 EMPLOYER

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St. James's Road, Dudley
 DY1 3JE
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DUDLEY METROPOLITAN

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 EMPLOYER

THE DUDLEY SCHOOL

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 successful department
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 Duties include: to ensure
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 teaching and to ensure
 the department's contribution
 towards the school's aims
 and objectives.

Letters of application
 with curriculum vitae and
 references to Headteacher by
 14th October. (13518)
 (0121) 3521

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
 SION LONDON GURPS
 SCHOOL
 Old Dover Road, Canterbury,
 Kent, CT1 3JE

Required for January 1986
 Teacher to be HEAD of
 HISTORY (Scale 3) to lead
 successful department
 up to 16-18 and 'A' level.
 Duties include: to ensure
 the highest standards of
 teaching and to ensure
 the department's contribution
 towards the school's aims
 and objectives.

Letters of application
 with curriculum vitae and
 references to Headteacher by
 14th October. (13518)
 (0121) 3521

DUDLEY METROPOLITAN

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES
 EMPLOYER

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St. James's Road, Dudley
 DY1 3JE
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For January, well
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 teaching and to ensure
 the department's contribution
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 and objectives.

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 with curriculum vitae and
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 HISTORY (Scale 3) to lead
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 Duties include: to ensure
 the highest standards of
 teaching and to ensure
 the department's contribution
 towards the school's aims
 and objectives.

Letters of application
 with curriculum vitae and
 references to Headteacher by
 14th October. (13518)
 (0121) 3521

SURREY

TEACHER to be HEAD of
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 successful department
 up to 16-18 and 'A' level.
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 teaching and to ensure
 the department's contribution
 towards the school's aims
 and objectives.

Letters of application
 with curriculum vitae and
 references to Headteacher by
 14th October. (13518)
 (0121) 3521

DERBYSHIRE

TEACHER to be HEAD of
 HISTORY (Scale 3) to lead
 successful department
 up to 16-18 and 'A' level.
 Duties include: to ensure
 the highest standards of
 teaching and to ensure
 the department's contribution
 towards the school's aims
 and objectives.

Letters of application
 with curriculum vitae and
 references to Headteacher by
 14th October. (13518)
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EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES
 EMPLOYER

THE DUDLEY SCHOOL

St. James's Road, Dudley
 DY1 3JE
 (12-18 co-ed comp -
 Group 11-)

For January, well
 qualified/experienced
 TEACHER to be HEAD of
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 successful department
 up to 16-18 and 'A' level.
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 teaching and to ensure
 the department's contribution
 towards the school's aims
 and objectives.

Letters of application
 with curriculum vitae and
 references to Headteacher by
 14th October. (13518)
 (0121) 3521

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 with curriculum vitae and
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 and objectives.

Letters of application
 with curriculum vitae and
 references to Headteacher by
 14th October. (13518)
 (0121) 3521

DUDLEY METROPOLITAN

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES
 EMPLOYER

THE DUDLEY SCHOOL

St. James's Road, Dudley
 DY1 3JE
 (12-18 co-ed comp -
 Group 11-)

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 qualified/experienced
 TEACHER to be HEAD of
 HISTORY (Scale 3) to lead
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 Duties include: to ensure
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 teaching and to ensure
 the department's contribution
 towards the school's aims
 and objectives.

Letters of application
 with curriculum vitae and
 references to Headteacher by
 14th October. (13518)
 (0121) 3521

HAVERING

TEACHER to be HEAD of
 HISTORY (Scale 3) to lead
 successful department
 up to 16-18 and 'A' level.
 Duties include: to ensure
 the highest standards of
 teaching and to ensure
 the department's contribution
 towards the school's aims
 and objectives.

Letters of application
 with curriculum vitae and
 references to Headteacher by
 14th October. (13518)
 (0121) 3521

SURREY

TEACHER to be HEAD of
 HISTORY (Scale 3) to lead
 successful department
 up to 16-18 and 'A' level.
 Duties include: to ensure
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 teaching and to ensure
 the department's contribution
 towards the school's aims
 and objectives.

Letters of application
 with curriculum vitae and
 references to Headteacher by
 14th October. (13518)
 (0121) 3521

DERBYSHIRE

TEACHER to be HEAD of
 HISTORY (Scale 3) to lead
 successful department
 up to 16-18 and 'A' level.
 Duties include: to ensure
 the highest standards of
 teaching and to ensure
 the department's contribution
 towards the school's aims
 and objectives.

Letters of application
 with curriculum vitae and
 references to Headteacher by
 14th October. (13518)
 (0121) 3521

DUDLEY METROPOLITAN

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES
 EMPLOYER

REDBRIDGE

LONDON BOROUGH OF
 REDBRIDGE
 CATERHAM HIGH SCHOOL
 Caterham Road, Caterham,
 Surrey, GU9 0JW

Required for January 1986
 Teacher to be HEAD of
 HISTORY (Scale 3) to lead
 successful department
 up to 16-18 and 'A' level.
 Duties include: to ensure
 the highest standards of
 teaching and to ensure
 the department's contribution
 towards the school's aims
 and objectives.

Letters of application
 with curriculum vitae and
 references to Headteacher by
 14th October. (13518)
 (0121) 3521

DUDLEY METROPOLITAN

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES
 EMPLOYER

THE DUDLEY SCHOOL

St. James's Road, Dudley
 DY1 3JE
 (12-18 co-ed comp -
 Group 11-)

For January, well
 qualified/experienced
 TEACHER to be HEAD of
 HISTORY (Scale 3) to lead
 successful department
 up to 16-18 and 'A' level.
 Duties include: to ensure
 the highest standards of
 teaching and to ensure
 the department's contribution
 towards the school's aims
 and objectives.

Letters of application
 with curriculum vitae and
 references to Headteacher by
 14th October. (13518)
 (0121) 3521

HAVERING

TEACHER to be HEAD of
 HISTORY (Scale 3) to lead
 successful department
 up to 16-18 and 'A' level.
 Duties include: to ensure
 the highest standards of
 teaching and to ensure
 the department's contribution
 towards the school's aims
 and objectives.

Letters of application
 with curriculum vitae and
 references to Headteacher by
 14th October. (13518)
 (0121) 3521

SURREY

TEACHER to be HEAD of
 HISTORY (Scale 3) to lead
 successful department
 up to 16-18 and 'A' level.
 Duties include: to ensure
 the highest standards of
 teaching and to ensure
 the department's contribution
 towards the school's aims
 and objectives.

Letters of application
 with curriculum vitae and
 references to Headteacher by
 14th October. (13518)
 (0121) 3521

DERBYSHIRE

TEACHER to be HEAD of
 HISTORY (Scale 3) to lead
 successful department
 up to 16-18 and 'A' level.
 Duties include: to ensure
 the highest standards of
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Letters of application
 with curriculum vitae and
 references to Headteacher by
 14th October. (13518)
 (0121) 3521

DUDLEY METROPOLITAN

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES
 EMPLOYER

THE DUDLEY SCHOOL

St. James's Road, Dudley
 DY1 3JE
 (12-18 co-ed comp -
 Group 11-)

For January, well
 qualified/experienced
 TEACHER to be HEAD of
 HISTORY (Scale 3) to lead
 successful department
 up to 16-18 and 'A' level.
 Duties include: to ensure
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Letters of application
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 14th October. (13518)
 (0121) 3521

HAVERING

TEACHER to be HEAD of
 HISTORY (Scale 3) to lead
 successful department
 up to 16-18 and 'A' level.
 Duties include: to ensure
 the highest standards of
 teaching and to ensure
 the department's contribution
 towards the school's aims
 and objectives.

Letters of application
 with curriculum vitae and
 references to Headteacher by
 14th October. (13518)
 (0121) 3521

SURREY

TEACHER to be HEAD of
 HISTORY (Scale 3) to lead
 successful department
 up to 16-18 and 'A' level.
 Duties include: to ensure
 the highest standards of
 teaching and

SECONDARY MODERN LANGUAGES

continued

HAVERING

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING
Bottle Road, Harold Hill, Romford RM3 9XZ
Tel: (0181) 593 1334
Headteacher: J.B. Quinn
Required for January 1986, Scale 1 Teacher of French, for 3A days per week, to work mainly in the Lower School, where the work is based on 'Scial'.

Letters of application enclosing full Curriculum Vitae and names of two referees should be sent to the Headteacher, (0181) 593 1334

KENT

COUNTY COUNCIL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
2nd Floor, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 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1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 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2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 218

77

KENT

**EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
BORDEN GRAMMAR
SCHOOL**
Avenue of Remembrance
Sittingbourne, Kent ME10 4DB
Applications for entry at this
Voluntary controlled school for
form entry 13+ selective
for boys, graduate for
Biology, Chemistry and
Temporary
post for two terms.
Applications to the Head-
master at the school.

**CANTERBURY DIVISION
ST ANDREW'S CATHOLIC
COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL**
(5 form entry, 11-19 co-
educational)
Required for September 1985
teacher for Physics. Scale 1
post. Application to the
Headmaster, The school,
Old Dover Road, Canterbury.

**MAIDSTONE DIVISION
CORNWALLIS SCHOOL**
Huddards Lane, Linton,
Maidstone, Kent

Join a dynamic Science teacher to
join successful team of nine.
The Science Department is in
the process of major innovation
and a teacher of any Science
discipline is welcome. For the
remainder of the year, the
successful applicant will teach
mainly combined Science in
years 1/2. Subsequent teaching
will depend on the individual's
aptitude and interest.
Applications with CV and
three references to:
Headmaster at the school.
(01418) 1348222

VACANCIES
ing posts in January, 1986 or as
ITMENTS
el Section, West Glamorgan
ea. SA1 3SN).
SUITS CENTRE,
P.J.
to assist the Teacher-in-Charge
at the Centre. SCALE 2.
iculares for the above post are
ation. Personnel Section, West
y Hall, Swansea, SA1 3SN on
ed envelope quoting the above
ompleted applications is

**ENHENSIVE SCHOOL,
Swansea,**
1-18)
R to assist with the teaching of
This appointment is initially for 2
ENHENSIVE SCHOOL,
16)
the subject up to and including
teach Junior Welsh is also
**ENHENSIVE SCHOOL,
Swansea, SA1 2NN,**
1-18)
sufficiently qualified to assist to

temporary post for 2 terms

A.
a, Swansea.
8).

in CHEMISTRY is required as
responsible for organising the
subject is taught through the
must also be fluent in Welsh.
EMENT.

each the subject up to and
the teaching of French in the
ht through the medium of

POOL,

range 3-11)
like a mixed age range class.
expertise and experience in
applying SCALE 1.
There must be obtained from
receipt of a large stamped
reference.
Completed applications forms
JOHN SEALE

SPECIAL EDUCATION

continued

Deputy Headships/
Second Masters/
MistressesBERKSHIRE
EVELYN FOX SCHOOL
Tune Lane, Slough SL1 2XA
NOR FT 108, P 78

Due to re-organising a second Deputy Headship, a Headmaster is required for this Group 7 (S) Special School.

The school caters for 12 pupils from a multi-cultural background with severe learning difficulties age range 2½ to 15 years.

We are looking for an enthusiastic person well qualified in Special Education and having wide and varied experience of the needs of ethnic minorities. The person appointed will be expected to make a strong contribution towards curriculum development and to ensure individual pupils cultural needs.

Pupil's ability to speak fluent English or Gujarati would be an advantage.

For application forms and further details please apply to Mrs J. Thurgood, Headteacher. Please send a stamped addressed envelope (S.A.E.) to the school. Closing date: 14th October, 1985.

For Equal Opportunity Employer, (135181) 160012

KENT

COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

TUNBRIDGE & MALLING

DIVISION 2

HARDWICK SCHOOL

Hardwick Lane, Tunbridge Wells

Group 3 (S), Roll 90

Required for April 1986. Ap-

plications are invited for a

suitably qualified and experi-

enced teacher for the post of

HEAD OF SCHOOL. The school

caters for pupils with severe

learning difficulties aged 2 - 15 years. A dynamic

person with modern methods is

essential.

Further particulars and ap-

plication forms available from

the Headteacher, or from the

Director of Education, to whom

they should be sent by 15th

October 1985. 160012

(134500)

WIRRAL

METROPOLITAN

BOROUGH OF WIRRAL

Douglas Drive, Merston,

Wirral L46 8BT

Required for 1st January

1986, a Headteacher for a

school for SLD pupils aged

11 to 16 years.

Applications forms and job

description available from

the Headteacher or from the

Director of Education, to whom

they should be sent by 15th

October 1985. 160012

(134500)

Head of Department

WEST SUSSEX

IMBERHORN SCHOOL

Imberhorn Lane, East

Crawley BN1 2JL

Vocational Comprehensive, 11

to 16 years, Roll 210 in

West form.

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Required for January 1986.

Applications are invited from

suitably qualified and experi-

enced teachers for the following

posts at this school for children

with severe learning difficul-

ties. The school has a range

of specialist facilities and

resources. The post holder

will be responsible for the

physical education, and

the co-ordination of the

school's physical education

programme. The post holder

will also be responsible for

the co-ordination of the

school's physical education

programme. The post holder

will also be responsible for

the co-ordination of the

school's physical education

programme. The post holder

will also be responsible for

the co-ordination of the

school's physical education

programme. The post holder

will also be responsible for

the co-ordination of the

school's physical education

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION

PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS -

ESSEX

Required for January 1986,

an imaginative and creative

teacher for a primary school

with a special provision for

newly established depart-

ment. The school caters for

children who have been

diagnosed with a specific

learning difficulty. The

teacher will be expected to

contribute fully to the

school's curriculum and to

provide a high standard of

teaching. The post holder

will also be responsible for

the co-ordination of the

school's physical education

programme. The post holder

will also be responsible for

the co-ordination of the

school's physical education

programme. The post holder

will also be responsible for

the co-ordination of the

school's physical education

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the co-ordination of the

school's physical education

programme. The post holder

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50 Girls
Westbourne Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TQ
Required for January 1986 a well qualified enthusiastic musician who will be responsible for setting up a music department in the school. Responsibilities will include the organisation of peripatetic music staff for instrumental instruction, lessons and choir and orchestral activities. Salary Burnham Scale 4, D.5.6. Superannuation. Apply with C.V. and the names and addresses of two referees to the Headmaster, Edgbaston High School, Westbourne Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TQ. (18580) 205818

ST. AUBYN'S (WOODFORD GREEN) SCHOOL TRUST

Requires in January or as soon as possible additional

PART-TIME QUALIFIED EXPERIENCED TEACHER

of general subjects especially Maths and English to age group 8-11.

Apply to Headmaster, St. Aubyn's (Woodford Green) School Trust, Bunce Lane, Woodford Green. For further information Tel: 01 504 1577. (7368)

ROYAL RUSSELL JUNIOR SCHOOL, CROYDON

Co-educational Boarding and Day School

Required for January 1986. Experienced teacher with special responsibility for day pupils aged 4½-7 years.

Newly created post resulting from the expansion of the Junior School.

Salary on Burnham Scale including Outer London Allowance, appropriate to qualifications and experience. Possibility of accommodation.

Applications with C.V. and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two referees to the Headmaster, Royal Russell Junior School, Coombe Lane, Croydon, Surrey CR9 5BX. (18580) 205818

LONDON

NOTTING HILL & EALING HIGH SCHOOL

Required for April 1986 an experienced and well qualified teacher as Head of Junior's Department, which comprises approximately 210 girls aged 5 to 11. The Head of the Junior Department is responsible for the day-to-day organisation and administration of the department and to the Headmaster. Please apply with curriculum vitae and the names of two referees to the Headmaster, Notting Hill & Ealing High School, 2 Cleveland Road, Ealing, London W13 8AX. Closing date for applications is Friday November 1985. 205618 (18481)

Other Assistants

BRISTOL

COLSTON'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Required for January 1986 a well qualified teacher to take charge of the Preparatory Department of about 500 girls. Salary Burnham Scale 4, D.5.6. Superannuation. Apply with C.V. and the names and addresses of two referees. (18580) 205818

BIRMINGHAM

EDGBASTON HIGH SCHOOL
50 Girls
Westbourne Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TQ
Required for January 1986 a well qualified enthusiastic musician who will be responsible for setting up a music department in the school. Responsibilities will include the organisation of peripatetic music staff for instrumental instruction, lessons and choir and orchestral activities. Salary Burnham Scale 4, D.5.6. Superannuation. Apply with C.V. and the names and addresses of two referees to the Headmaster, Edgbaston High School, Westbourne Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TQ. (18580) 205818

EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND

LATHALLAN SCHOOL

By Montrose, Angus DD10 0HN
Required for January 1986 a well qualified teacher to take charge of the Preparatory Department of about 500 girls. Salary Burnham Scale 4, D.5.6. Superannuation. Apply with C.V. and the names and addresses of two referees to the Headmaster, Lathallan School, By Montrose, Angus. (18580) 205818

GLOUCESTER

THE KING'S SCHOOL

Independent Cathedral School co-educational, 1400 pupils. Required in January 1986 an enthusiastic qualified teacher for the Kindergarten (3-5 year olds) in the Junior Department (4-9 years). The successful applicant will work with a small team and will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department. Apply with C.V. and the names and addresses of two referees to the Headmaster, The King's School, Gloucester GL1 2AG. (18580) 205818

ISLE OF WIGHT

RYDE SCHOOL

THE JUNIOR SCHOOL

I.A.P.S.

Required in January 1986 a qualified teacher to teach Music throughout the Junior School (6-11 boys and girls). The ability to offer extra-curricular subjects an advantage. The post may be residential. The post may be residential.

Applicants should write to the Master of the Junior School, 7 Queen's Road, Ryde, Isle of Wight PO33 3SE, giving C.V. and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two referees. (18580) 205818

KENT

THE JUNIOR SCHOOL

ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE

(I.A.P.S.)

MIDDLE SCHOOL

TEACHER

Required for January or April 1986. Resident post for a well qualified teacher to take charge of the Junior School (6-11 years). The post may be residential. The post may be residential.

Applicants should write to the Master of the Junior School, 7 Queen's Road, Ryde, Isle of Wight PO33 3SE, giving C.V. and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two referees. (18580) 205818

Applications with C.V. and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two referees to the Headmaster, Royal Russell Junior School, Coombe Lane, Croydon, Surrey CR9 5BX. (18580) 205818

LONDON

KEBLE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Required for January 1986 a well qualified teacher to take charge of the Preparatory Department of about 500 girls. Salary Burnham Scale 4, D.5.6. Superannuation. Apply with C.V. and the names and addresses of two referees to the Headmaster, Keble Preparatory School, 14-15 Gloucester Gate, London NW1 4HG. (18580) 205818

LONDON

PALMER'S GREEN HIGH SCHOOL

Hoppers Road N11 3LJ

Tel: 01-885 1135

Day school for girls aged 5-16

Required for Jan 1986

an experienced and well qualified teacher for class of 10 age range.

Required for Jan 1986

for two terms an experienced teacher to take charge of the Junior School (6-11 years) and to take charge of the Preparatory Department (4-9 years).

Apply with full C.V. and names of 2 referees to the Headmaster, Palmer's Green High School, Hoppers Road, N11 3LJ. (18475) 205624

LONDON

NORTH BRIDGE HOUSE SCHOOL

Independent Co-Educational Preparatory School

Regent's Park, London NW1 4HG

Required for January 1986, a well qualified teacher to take charge of the Preparatory Department of about 500 girls. Salary Burnham Scale 4, D.5.6. Superannuation. Apply with C.V. and the names and addresses of two referees to the Headmaster, North Bridge House School, Regent's Park, London NW1 4HG. (18580) 205818

LONDON

BARHAM HALL SCHOOL

51 Eton Avenue, London NW3 5JL

I.A.P.S. day school, 128 girls

Qualified teacher for class of 8 year old girls required for January, Burnham Scale. Apply with full C.V. to the Headmaster. (18580) 205624

NORTHUMBERLAND

CROFT HOUSE SCHOOL

Leazes Road, Hexham, Northumberland

I.A.P.S. Co-educational day school 90 pupils aged 4-11

Required for January 1986, a well qualified teacher to take charge of the Preparatory Department of about 500 girls. Salary Burnham Scale 4, D.5.6. Superannuation. Apply with C.V. and the names and addresses of two referees to the Headmaster, Croft House School, Leazes Road, Hexham, Northumberland. (18580) 205818

SHROPSHIRE

THE OLD HALL SCHOOL

Wellington Road, Shrewsbury

Required for January 1986, a well qualified teacher to take charge of the Preparatory Department of about 500 girls. Salary Burnham Scale 4, D.5.6. Superannuation. Apply with C.V. and the names and addresses of two referees to the Headmaster, The Old Hall School, Wellington Road, Shrewsbury. (18580) 205818

ISLE OF WIGHT

RYDE SCHOOL

THE JUNIOR SCHOOL

I.A.P.S.

Required in January 1986

a qualified teacher to teach Music throughout the Junior School (6-11 boys and girls). The ability to offer extra-curricular subjects an advantage. The post may be residential. The post may be residential.

Applicants should write to the Master of the Junior School, 7 Queen's Road, Ryde, Isle of Wight PO33 3SE, giving C.V. and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two referees. (18580) 205818

KENT

THE JUNIOR SCHOOL

ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE

(I.A.P.S.)

MIDDLE SCHOOL

TEACHER

Required for January or April 1986. Resident post for a well qualified teacher to take charge of the Junior School (6-11 years). The post may be residential. The post may be residential.

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CHESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

MACFARLANE COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION

Park Lane, Macclesfield, Cheshire

(Group B)

PRINCIPAL

The post becomes vacant from 1st January 1986 following the retirement of Miss R.K. Footman.

Applicants are invited to send well qualified and experienced candidates with a proven track record in the management of a large further education institution.

The college provides a wide range of academic and vocational courses at a variety of levels.

Further details and application forms are available from the Director of Education, Cheshire Education Committee, 14-15 Gloucester Gate, London NW1 4HG. (18580) 205818

LONDON

NORTH BRIDGE HOUSE SCHOOL

Independent Co-Educational Preparatory School

Regent's Park, London NW1 4HG

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LONDON

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51 Eton Avenue, London NW3 5JL

I.A.P.S. day school, 128 girls

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Heads of Department

LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET

WILLIAM COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION

14-15 Gloucester Gate, London NW1 4HG

Principal

The post becomes vacant from 1st January 1986 following the retirement of Miss R.K. Footman.

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The college provides a wide range of academic and vocational courses at a variety of levels.

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NORTHUMBERLAND

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT COMMUNITY EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT UNIT

POST 1 CO-ORDINATOR OF THE UNIT

Head of Department II
£12,522 - £14,115 (Pay Award Pending)

POST 2 DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

Senior Lecturer
£11,175 - £14,061 (Pay Award Pending)

Required from 1 January 1986

The Community Education Development Unit will be the central training and staff development body for Community Education in Manchester.

Liaison with the non-statutory sector will be a priority. Applicants will have substantial field-work and training experience in adult and community education and/or youth work. Managerial experience for the post of Co-ordinator is essential.

For further information and details contact:
The Staffing Section, Continuing Education Branch (C/MT), Education Office, Crown Square, Manchester M60 3SB. Tel: 061 234 7084.

Closing date for applications: 18 October 1985

CENTRAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE LOCATION COURSE TUTOR (3 posts)

Temp LGCT Grade I

Salary Scale £5,910 - £10,512 (Pay Award Pending)

Required as soon as possible until 31st August 1986. Three lecturers are required to be responsible for the day to day running of residential courses throughout Great Britain. Knowledge of development training is necessary and a experience of Computer Literacy would be an advantage.

Application forms and further details for the above posts are obtainable from the Personnel Section, Central Manchester College, Openshaw Centre, Whitworth Street, Openshaw, Manchester M11 2WH. Telephone: 061 223 3282, ext. 458.

7331

MANCHESTER City Council

Defending Jobs - Improving Services

THE WELLINGBOROUGH COLLEGE

LECTURER 1

Certificate of Pre-Vocational Education
Core Studies

General and Communication Studies

A qualified teacher is required initially for one year, to work as a member of the College CPVE team.

Experience and enthusiasm for assignment based learning and commitment to the development of pre-vocational education are important qualifications.

Applications from The Registrar, The Wellbeing-borough College, Church Street, Wellingborough, Northants.
Tel. No. 224165.

(7388)

CORNWALL COLLEGE OF FURTHER AND HIGHER EDUCATION, REDRUTH TR15 3RD

THE POST LECTURER I IN ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

The successful candidate will be expected to assist in as wide a range of subjects covered by the Craft and Technician Certificate Courses both of a theoretical and practical nature.

There will be some course co-ordination and/or general school administrative duties.

Applicants should be well qualified to a minimum of Higher National Certificate or equivalent.

Salary Scale £5,910 - £10,512 (under review)

Further details of the above vacancy may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope (telephone calls will not be accepted) to the principal to whom all completed application forms should be returned within two weeks of the appearance of this advertisement.

(7242)

Cornwall

COLLEGES OF FURTHER EDUCATION

EAST SUSSEX

LEWES TECHNICAL COLLEGE ENGINEERING SCIENCE & CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT

LECTURER I BRICKWORK

to teach up to advanced craft level.

LECTURER I GENERAL BUILDING TRADES

to teach a variety of skills on several courses further including brickwork, roof slating, arched, carpentry and joinery.

Further details and application form from The Principal, Lewes Technical College, Mountfield Road, Lewes BN1 1ST.

Closing date: 20 October 1985

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER COUNTY COUNCIL

HEREFORDSHIRE TECHNICAL COLLEGE

The following posts are available from 1 January 1986.

SENIOR LECTURER IN ADULT TRAINING

This key post will primarily involve responsibility for the development, organisation and promotion of Adult Training initiatives within the college. Applicants should have a successful record of professional experience in one of the vocational areas covered by the College, e.g. Business Studies/Computing/Construction/Electronics/Engineering/Industrial Management. A keen appreciation of the application of modern technology in industry would be a distinct advantage.

The current Senior Lecturer's salary is £11,175 to £14,061, with a point at £12,522 (i.e. subject to review).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS LECTURER 1 IN SECRETARIAL STUDIES

Two posts are available in this field, including one that requires a knowledge of the training of Medical Secretaries. All applicants should have an appreciation of Modern Office Technology.

The salary scale associated with the Lecturer I £10,512 - £14,061 (subject to review).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS LECTURER 2 IN INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT

This key post is now available in a thriving and enterprising department that offers an extensive range of courses, e.g. National Diploma, BTEC, City Craft, VET and overseas experience. All applicants should have an appreciation of Modern Office Technology.

For further details and application forms, contact the Principal, Lewes Technical College, Mountfield Road, Lewes BN1 1ST.

Closing date for applications: 18 October 1985

Salary scale £11,175 to £14,061 (subject to review).

Further details are available from the Principal, Lewes Technical College, Mountfield Road, Lewes BN1 1ST.

Closing date for applications: 18 October 1985

WORCESTER TECHNICAL COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL STUDIES AND ARTS

Applicants are invited from qualified and experienced persons for the following posts:

LECTURER, GRADE I - GENERAL STUDIES AND COMMUNICATIONS

To teach BTEC, Craft, CPVE and VET Courses.

Applicants must be professionally qualified, and have experience in commercial or industrial education.

Salary: Lecturer Grade I £10,512 - £14,061 (subject to review).

Further details and an application form may be obtained from the Principal, Worcester Technical College, Worcester WR1 1ST.

Closing date for applications: 18 October 1985

ENFIELD COLLEGE

London Borough of Enfield

Education Department

Ref: EDC/85/1

Ref: EDC/85/2

Ref: EDC/85/3

Ref: EDC/85/4

Ref: EDC/85/5

Ref: EDC/85/6

Ref: EDC/85/7

Ref: EDC/85/8

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HERTFORDSHIRE

Watford College

Education Department

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Ref: HFC/85/37

COLLEGES OF FURTHER EDUCATION continued

SUNDERLAND

BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Wearside College of Further Education
FACULTY OF PLANNING AND RESOURCE CO-ORDINATION
LECTURER GRADE II IN COMPUTER APPLICATIONS
Applications are invited for the above post from suitably qualified persons to be responsible for curriculum development in computer systems and applications within the college.

Salary: £7,826 - £12,704.
Duties to commence as soon as possible after 1st January, 1986.
Further details and application forms may be obtained from: The Principal, Wearside College of Further Education, Sea View Road, West, Sunderland, Tel: Sunderland 670784. Closing date: 18th October 1985. (01505) 220026

TEACH ON EXCHANGE or go on a course abroad. See Overseas column and Education Courses column. 220026 (05443)

SOMERSET

SOMERSET COLLEGE OF ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY
Bath

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS STUDIES

Required for 1 January 1986 LECTURER GRADE II IN BUSINESS STUDIES (ACCOUNTING) to teach Accounting and related subjects to students on a variety of full time and part time courses in the department and the college. Applicants must have a degree and/or a professional qualification as well as proven relevant experience in commercial/industrial experience, especially in the application of new technology to financial systems. A successful candidate will be responsible for co-ordinating the teaching and development of Accounting Studies within the department, with an emphasis on the needs of small business.

Further particulars and application forms (on request) from the Chief Administrative Officer, Somerset College of Arts and Technology, Wellington Road, Taunton, Somerset, TA1 5AX. Closing date 16 October 1985. 220026 (01035)

Further particulars and application forms (on request) from the Chief Administrative Officer, Somerset College of Arts and Technology, Wellington Road, Taunton, Somerset, TA1 5AX. Closing date 16 October 1985. 220026 (01035)

BOURNEMOUTH & POOLE COLLEGE OF Arts & Design

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced designers for the following post; which is tenable as soon as possible.

LECTURE 2 COURSE DIRECTOR
B/TEC NATIONAL DIPLOMA COURSE IN SPATIAL DESIGN
(Interiors, Exhibition Design, Television and Stage Set Design)

Detailed job specifications and application forms available from the Senior Administrative Officer, Bournemouth and Poole College of Art and Design, Wallisdown Road, Poole, Dorset. Telephone (0202) 533011. Closing date for applications: October 18th, 1985. (7301)

LEEDS POLYTECHNIC DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

LEEDS POLYTECHNIC

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR

Salary: £31,371

The Governing Body is seeking a successor to Dr Patrick J. Nuttgens who will retire from the office of Director of the Leeds Polytechnic during the course of the current academic year.

The Polytechnic is one of the largest Higher Education institutions in the country with over 10,000 students, half of whom study part-time. There is a wide range of vocationally-orientated degree and higher degree courses, some of which are connected with European institutions. The Polytechnic has always sought to make major provision for part-time students on both initial and post-experience courses, many of which are designed to retrain or update skills and knowledge to meet the needs of industry, commerce and the professions in the Yorkshire and Humber region.

Applications from candidates with experience in education, industry or the public services will be welcomed; academic attainments and wide interests are important but the successful candidate must also show evidence of successful management experience and a capacity for imaginative leadership. Experience at senior management level, of teaching and motivating a large number of staff is essential, while experience of curriculum development, implementation and evaluation, together with a firm grasp of current educational issues will be an important attribute.

The salary, (if Burnham F.E. proposals are ratified), will be £31,371.

Persons interested in being considered for the post, or wishing to suggest individuals for consideration, are invited to write as soon as possible in confidence to the Director of Education of Leeds:

R. S. Johnson Esq.
Department of Education
Merrion House
110 Merrion Centre
Leeds LS2 8DT

marking the envelope
Applications, when submitted, should be accompanied by a detailed curriculum vitae and the names of three referees. Letters of nomination should also include biographical details of the nominee.

Applications and nominations should be submitted as soon as possible and in any event not later than Friday, 1st November 1985.

LEEDS IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

TRAFFORD

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF TRAFFORD
TRAFFORD PARTMENT COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION

Required for 1st January 1986 LECTURER GRADE II IN BUSINESS STUDIES (ACCOUNTING) to teach Accounting and related subjects to students on a variety of full time and part time courses in the department and the college. Applicants must have a degree and/or a professional qualification as well as proven relevant experience in commercial/industrial experience, especially in the application of new technology to financial systems. A successful candidate will be responsible for co-ordinating the teaching and development of Accounting Studies within the department, with an emphasis on the needs of small business.

Further particulars and application forms (on request) from the Chief Administrative Officer, Trafford Partment College of Further Education, Trafford Park, Manchester, M17 1QS. Closing date 16 October 1985. 220026 (16455)

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WEST SUSSEX

COUNTY COUNCIL
TECHNOLOGY

Required for 1st January 1986 LECTURER II IN DESIGN (PRODUCT DESIGN) to teach Product Design to students on a variety of full time and part time courses in the department and the college. Applicants must have a degree and/or a professional qualification as well as proven relevant experience in commercial/industrial experience, especially in the application of new technology to financial systems. A successful candidate will be responsible for co-ordinating the teaching and development of Product Design Studies within the department, with an emphasis on the needs of small business.

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WILTSHIRE

COUNTY COUNCIL
TECHNOLOGY

Required for 1st January 1986 LECTURER II IN DESIGN (PRODUCT DESIGN) to teach Product Design to students on a variety of full time and part time courses in the department and the college. Applicants must have a degree and/or a professional qualification as well as proven relevant experience in commercial/industrial experience, especially in the application of new technology to financial systems. A successful candidate will be responsible for co-ordinating the teaching and development of Product Design Studies within the department, with an emphasis on the needs of small business.

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University Appointments

CAMBRIDGE
TRINITY COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the post of Research Officer in the Department of Language to assist in the analysis of longitudinal data relating to children's writing.

The project will involve an analysis of writing which was collected by the Teaching Styles Project between 1981 and 1983.

The main purpose of the research would be to investigate the nature of change and development in the writing of 8, 9 and 10-year-olds over two school years. A substantial amount of background data on the children is available.

Recent experience in either teaching or research related to young children's writing would be an advantage.

The project will start as soon as possible and will extend until 31 December 1986.

Salary scale: £3,450 - £10,720. There is a pay award pending and placement will be according to qualifications and experience.

For application form and further particulars, please apply to the Personnel Office, National Foundation for Educational Research in England and Wales, The Mers, Upton Park, Slough, Berkshire, Telephone Slough 74123.

Closing date for return of completed application forms, no later than Friday 18 October 1985.

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NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH IN ENGLAND AND WALES

RESEARCH OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Research Officer in the Department of Language to assist in the analysis of longitudinal data relating to children's writing.

The project will involve an analysis of writing which was collected by the Teaching Styles Project between 1981 and 1983.

The main purpose of the research would be to investigate the nature of change and development in the writing of 8, 9 and 10-year-olds over two school years. A substantial amount of background data on the children is available.

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS continued

UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE
DEPARTMENTS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND REGIONAL PLANNING

Graduates who hold an appropriate Honours degree and a Physical Education teaching qualification and are therefore qualified to combine some teaching in Physical Education while simultaneously working for a Mac degree (by thesis) in the Department of Town and Regional Planning are invited to apply for the post of GRADUATE ASSISTANT.

The successful candidate will be employed for approximately 16 hours per week in the Department of Physical Education. The post is a full-time position and requires (a) to register as a teacher, (b) to provide a higher degree (c) to provide a research paper on a topic of planning processes on the provision of leisure and recreation facilities and (d) to provide a concessionary rate normally available to certain full-time academic and research staff.

The appointment will carry an initial salary of 3,081 per annum.

Applications, containing curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, should be sent to the Personnel Office, The University, Dundee, DUNDEE, to whom further particulars may be obtained. Please quote ref. 625/80/25. 280000 (16457)

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE OXFORD

Applications are invited for two posts of **LECTURER II / SENIOR LECTURER** from September 1st 1986:

PRIMARY EDUCATION

With special reference to Language and Children's Literature.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

with special reference to Expressive Arts - Drama.

These new posts, in an expanding College, offer an opportunity to join an experienced and lively team in teaching and developing courses of ITT and INSET. Good qualifications and primary school experience are essential.

Further details from THE PRINCIPAL'S SECRETARY, WESTMINSTER COLLEGE, NORTH HINKSEY, OXFORD OX2 9AT. Tel: (0865) 247644.

The closing date for applications is 25th October 1985. 7286

EDGE HILL COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

St Helens Road, Ormskirk, Lancashire L39 4QR.

TEMPORARY LECTURER II IN CRAFT, DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION

Applications are invited for this Temporary Post tenable from 1st January 1986 until 31st December 1986.

Candidates should be qualified and experienced teachers of 2D and 3D Product Design with some capacity to teach Electronics. Industrial Design experience would be an advantage.

Salary Scale: Lecturer II £7,548 to £12,099 (under review).

Further Education Conditions of Service apply. Further particulars of the post may be obtained from the Secretary to the Deputy Director.

Completed application forms should be returned to the Director, not later than Monday 21st October 1985. (0037)

ilea Inner London Adult Education

All posts which are Lecturer I to Principal Lecturer are suitable for job share. Applications for job share will only be considered on a paired basis.

ADULT EDUCATION TRAINING UNIT LECTURER GRADE II

Required as soon as possible as a Lecturer Grade II to organize and teach Stage 1 of the ACSET Training Programme in the ILA Adult Education Training Unit, currently based at the City Library Institute.

Candidates should have adult education and teaching experience, preferably within an ACSET programme. A commitment to a training philosophy based on experiential learning and the negotiated curriculum is essential. Candidates should be committed to the ILA's equal opportunities policies and able to communicate these. Salary in accordance with the ILA Adult Education Training Unit Report, £7,548-£12,099 plus £1,038 London weighting.

Application forms and job descriptions from The Clerk to the Governors, The City Library Institute, St. Paul's Street, Bow Lane, London WC2E 8JL, returnable by 18th October 1985. (Please send SAE).

HAMMERSMITH AND NORTH KENSINGTON ADULT EDUCATION INSTITUTE

Applications are invited for the post of **LECTURER GRADE II** in the Department of Adult Education, Hammersmith and North Kensington Adult Education Institute, 100-102, St. John's Road, W14 8QD. Tel: 01-898 0393.

With responsibility for making courses accessible to all, the Institute has a wide range of courses in the fields of: Language, Health, Music, Visual Arts, Food Studies, Wine, Flower Arrangement and Indoor Gardening and Landscaping. The successful candidate will have overall responsibility for the Institute's adult education training and to effectively manage the resources of the department.

Salary: £12,099 to £14,118 plus £1,038 London allowance. Application form and further details from the SAE of the above address. Closing date: 18 October 1985.

ISLINGTON ADULT EDUCATION INSTITUTE

Sharnbrook Road, N1 2DH. **TEMPORARY ASSOCIATE LECTURER GRADE (II/III)** Required as soon as possible until 31 August 1986. Vacancy due to leave of absence.

This is a temporary (18) teaching post working with Literacy/Numeracy students/special learning needs arising from mental and physical disabilities. Candidates should have adult literacy or numeracy teaching experience. One or more of the following would be an advantage: experience of working with adults with special needs; an interest in the development of the negotiated curriculum; ability to work independently.

Salary scale in accordance with the ILA Adult Education Training Unit Report, £7,548-£12,099 plus £1,038 London weighting. Details and application forms from the SAE at the above address. Ref: SAE/ILT.

HM PRISON HOLLOWAY LECTURER GRADE II

Applications are invited for the post of **LECTURER GRADE II** in the Department of Adult Education, HM Prison Holloway, Holloway Road, London N9 6UH. The successful candidate will have overall responsibility for the Institute's adult education training and to effectively manage the resources of the department.

Salary: £12,099 to £14,118 plus £1,038 London allowance. Application form and further details from the SAE of the above address. Closing date: 18 October 1985.

Further details from THE PRINCIPAL'S SECRETARY, WESTMINSTER COLLEGE, NORTH HINKSEY, OXFORD OX2 9AT. Tel: (0865) 247644.

COLLEGES OF HIGHER EDUCATION

continued

WINCHESTER

KING ALFRED'S COLLEGE

Applications are sought from well qualified graduates for the following posts from the 1st January 1986, in the fields of initial and in-service teacher education:

CHAIRMAN B.ED. (PRIM-TEACH) DEVELOPMENT and **COURSE DIRECTOR DESIGNATE**.

The successful candidate will have good experience in teacher education and research. The appointment is to a senior post, initially at Principal Lecturer level to chair a Development Team for a new B.Ed. (Primary) Course Director, at which stage the level of the post will be reviewed.

LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER IN MATHEMATICS WITH PROFESSIONAL STUDIES.

The post is for a tutor who will teach on the B.Ed. (Primary) subject course in Mathematics and current issues in the subject area. Good qualifications in Mathematics, a research background, primary school experience or research in Mathematics in the Primary Curriculum are sought.

Salary Principal Lecturer: £15,000-£16,407. Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer: £14,000-£15,000 (both under review).

Further particulars may be obtained from The Principal, King Alfred's College, Winchester, SO2 8NR, to whom applications should be sent by 11th October 1985. 340018 (01716).

Other Appointments

LANCASTER

S. MARTIN'S COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION Lancaster

LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER IN ART & DESIGN (CERAMICS/3D DESIGN)

Applications are invited from graduates with substantial teaching experience in the field of Art & Design to the post of Lecturer II/Senior Lecturer in Art & Design (Ceramics/3D Design) commencing 1st January (or 1st April) 1986. The post involves teaching on B.Ed. (Primary), B.A., P.C.C.E. and in-service courses in Art and Design. Candidates should have experience and expertise within the specific area of ceramics and should be able to contribute to the broader curriculum.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from The Principal, S. Martin's College, Lancaster, LA1 4YU. Completed application forms should be returned as soon as possible. (13573) 340016

Adult Education

HOUNSLOW

LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW

Required for January 1986:

(a) Associate Lecturer Grade 1 - 30 hours per week for English as a second language to adults. Based at Hounslow Community School but with responsibility for developing work in outreach sites as well as in the school. Candidates will be expected to have appropriate qualifications and experience. The ability to offer linked classes and/or courses in Urdu, Punjabi and Hindi etc.) will be an advantage.

(b) A Full Time Lecturer to teach English as a second language in the borough. The successful candidate will be expected to have appropriate qualifications and experience. The ability to offer linked classes and/or courses in Urdu, Punjabi and Hindi etc.) will be an advantage.

(c) A Full Time Lecturer to teach English as a second language in the borough. The successful candidate will be expected to have appropriate qualifications and experience. The ability to offer linked classes and/or courses in Urdu, Punjabi and Hindi etc.) will be an advantage.

For further information and application forms, please contact: The Principal, Hounslow Community School, Hounslow, Middlesex TW4 6JL. Tel: 01-898 0393. Closing date: 18th October 1985.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

RE-ADVERTISEMENT

LEYLAND RUNSHAW Leyland, Lancashire, Preston

Required as soon as possible:

Lecturer - Grade 1. A qualified and experienced teacher in the field of Adult Literacy and Numeracy. The successful candidate will have good experience in these areas of work, have an interest in developing "outreach" basic education, and be able to build up a team approach to the development of literacy and numeracy in the Borough.

Salary: Burnham Lecturer Grade II £8,964 - £13,743 including London Weighting. Starting salary above the minimum may be paid according to qualifications and experience.

Further details and application forms (SAE please) from: Janet Miller, Further Education, 48-62 Station Road, Wood Green, N22 4TY. Tel: 881 3000 Ext. 3122. Closing date: 17th October 1985. (0171) 340019

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

National Rehabilitation Centre, Manor House, Torquay

There is a vacancy for an Instructor to teach commercial and communication skills to blind and partially sighted people of working age.

The post involves the teaching and assessment of a range of commercial tasks including: invoicing, telephone accounts, general administration, computing and word processing.

We are looking for someone with a professional teaching or business studies qualification, and preference will be given to those having relevant work experience.

Re-advertisement: previous applicants need not apply.

Salary in the range £6,355 - £8,808, with pension scheme.

For further details please contact: Donna Jackson, Rehabilitation Services Manager, RNIB, Manor House, Torquay, TQ1 3NG, from whom an application form and job description can be obtained. For information on the Rehabilitation Programme Manager on 0803 483355. Closing date for applications: 25th October 1985. 340000 (01604)

Community Homes and Associated Institutes

Other Appointments

ESSEX

COUNTRY COUNCIL Social Services Department

BOYLE COURT

Boyle Court is a multi-purpose centre accommodating 34 children and young people. Two units are for short stay and the third for longer stay. Planned development will increase the number of both short and long stay places available and improve the educational facilities.

Though the reasons for admissions to short stay vary and include crisis intervention and respite, all children are assessed on a wide range of factors including: emotional, social and educational needs. Plans are made for the longer stay unit in a planned intervention aimed at returning children to their own families, placing them with substitute families, or preparing them for independent living.

The person appointed would complete a team of Education staff and there could be extraneous allowances included in the post.

For informal discussion, please phone Mr J. Taylor (Acting Principal) or Mr Howard Firth (Head of Education) on Locks Heath 8468. Application forms quoting reference 11067 from Director of Social Services, Tring Road, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. SG9 6ND, returnable by 21st October 1985. 400025

HARINGEY EDUCATION SERVICE ADULT EDUCATION

Appointment of

Co-ordinator for Adult Literacy and Numeracy (LII)

A vacancy exists for a co-ordinator for Adult Literacy and Numeracy Services in Haringey. Applicants should be able to demonstrate good experience in these areas of work, have an interest in developing "outreach" basic education, and be able to build up a team approach to the development of literacy and numeracy in the Borough.

Salary: Burnham Lecturer Grade II £8,964 - £13,743 including London Weighting. Starting salary above the minimum may be paid according to qualifications and experience.

Further details and application forms (SAE please) from: Janet Miller, Further Education, 48-62 Station Road, Wood Green, N22 4TY. Tel: 881 3000 Ext. 3122. Closing date: 18 October 1985. (7286)

Haringey

Progress with humanity

Haringey is an equal opportunity employer. We welcome your application which will be considered on merit irrespective of race, marital status, sex or any disability you may have.

LEEDS CITY COUNCIL Department of Social Services

TEACHERS (2 POSTS)

Ref TES/226.

THORP ARCH GRANGE COMMUNITY HOME WITH EDUCATION WETHERBY

BURNHAM SCALE 1 + £1110 ASL & £2577 EDA

Thorp Arch Grange is a progressive CHE providing for 78 boys of a wide age range.

Applications are invited from qualified teachers who are able to offer teaching skills in either music, drama, creative art or home economics. The posts are non-resident. Informal enquiries to Mr R Allen, Headmaster, Tel Boston Spa 843840.

Application forms by writing, enclosing SAE to Director of Social Services, Selectapost 9, Merrion House, 110 Merrion Centre, Leeds LS2 8QA.

Leeds is an equal opportunity employer. Closing Date: 20 days after appearance of this advert. (771)

HAMPSHIRE

SOCIAL SERVICES Teacher

GLEN HOUSE 0 & A CENTRE, Swanick, N. Southampton

Burnham Scale 1 - £5,422 - £8,656 plus Community Homes Allowance of £1,110 p.a. Glen House school which caters for 40 adolescent boys, needs an energetic and skilful physical educationalist to promote a wide range of sports and outdoor pursuits in small group settings.

The person appointed would complete a team of Education staff and there could be extraneous allowances included in the post.

For informal discussion, please phone Mr J. Taylor (Acting Principal) or Mr Howard Firth (Head of Education) on Locks Heath 8468. Application forms quoting reference 11067 from Director of Social Services, Tring Road, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. SG9 6ND, returnable by 21st October 1985. 400025

Further details and application forms (SAE please) from: Janet Miller, Further Education, 48-62 Station Road, Wood Green, N22 4TY. Tel: 881 3000 Ext. 3122. Closing date: 18 October 1985. (7286)

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT RESOURCE CENTRE FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

Applications are invited from experienced and qualified Youth and Community Workers for the post of

Outreach Worker

with at least 2 years experience, at the above Centre which is based in the Upton Centre. All applicants should be able to demonstrate an extensive knowledge and experience of work with young people from the Asian and Afro-Caribbean communities.

The successful applicant will work as part of a team at the above Centre under the general direction of the Centre Manager. The person appointed must be committed to getting the best deal for unemployed young people and must be fully committed to the aims and objectives of the Youth and Community Education Service to combat racism and sexism in all its manifestations.

Salary and conditions of service in accordance with JNC Range 3 (Points 1-5) £7,866 - £8,844 plus London Allowance of £1,038 per annum.

Closing date two weeks from this advertisement.

If you would like to discuss this post further, please contact the Centre Manager, Mary Mangon on 01-72 1035 or Rosemary Finch on 01-534 4545, Ext. 5732.

For application forms and further details, please write to the Director of Education, Education Offices, 379-383 High Street, Stratford, E15 4RD, telephone number 01-534 4545, Ext. 5765. Please quote reference E381.

Closing date: 18 October 1985. (7348)

London Borough of Newham

Ant Equal Opportunity Employer

EDUCATION COMMITTEE Youth and Community Education Service

West Ham Youth Centre, Densbury Road, Stratford, London E15

Salary Scale JNC Range 4 (Points 1-5) £9,087 - £10,209 for Youth and Community workers plus London Weighting Allowance of £1,038 per annum.

Deputy Warden Kensington Youth Centre, Wordsworth Avenue, London E12

Salary Scale JNC 3 (Points 1-5) £7,866 - £8,844 for Youth and Community workers plus London Weighting Allowance of £1,038 per annum.

Applications are invited from experienced and qualified Youth and Community workers, or teachers with relevant experience, for the above posts. The LEA Centres cater for the needs of a wide range of young people, and in particular groups from various ethnic minorities as reflected in the catchment area.

Application forms and further details are available from the Director of Education, Education Offices, 379-383 High Street, Stratford, E15 4RD. Telephone: 01-534 4545, Ext. 5765.

Closing date: 23 October 1985. (7195)

London Borough of Newham

Ant Equal Opportunity Employer

School Youth Worker

£9,351 - £10,473

Woodhatch School, Reigate

To provide a link between staff of the Youth and Community Service and those of the secondary schools within the South East Area Education Area, by developing and supporting the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme and contributing to the Social and Personal Education Programme.

The person appointed will be a qualified Youth and Community Worker and it would be an advantage to have experience as a youth tutor/teacher and be familiar with the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme.

Application form from Nick Nicholls, Senior Youth and Community Officer, South East Area Youth and Community Office, Inter-City House, 1-7 Warren Road, Reigate, Surrey. Tel: Reigate 44345. Closing date 18 October 1985. Interviews will be held on 28 October 1985. (7287)

Surrey County Council

COMMUNITY HOMES & ASSOCIATED INSTITUTES

continued

SUNDERLAND

BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND Social Services Department

WELL LEEVY C.E. H.E. Northumberland GENERAL SUBJECTS - BURNHAM 1 £8,444 - £10,209 A.S.A. £3,110

Well Leevy is a Community Home with Education for 16 boys aged between 10 and 16 years.

In addition to General Subjects, the Centre provides a range of extra-curricular activities and sports. The person appointed must be committed to getting the best deal for unemployed young people and must be fully committed to the aims and objectives of the Youth and Community Education Service to combat racism and sexism in all its manifestations.

Salary and conditions of service in accordance with JNC Range 3 (Points 1-5) £7,866 - £8,844 plus London Allowance of £1,038 per annum.

Closing date two weeks from this advertisement.

If you would like to discuss this post further, please contact the Centre Manager, Mary Mangon on 01-72 1035 or Rosemary Finch on 01-534 4545, Ext. 5732.

For application forms and further details, please write to the Director of Education, Education Offices, 379-383 High Street, Stratford, E15 4RD, telephone number 01-534 4545, Ext. 5765. Please quote reference E381.

Closing date: 18 October 1985. (7348)

London Borough of Newham

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Application forms and further details are available from the Director of Education, Education Offices, 379-383 High Street, Stratford, E15 4RD. Telephone: 01-534 4545, Ext. 5765.

Closing date: 23 October 1985. (7195)

London Borough of Newham

Ant Equal Opportunity Employer

SEVENOAKS DIVISION

Teacher/Youth Leader

Swanley School, St. Mary's Road, Swanley

Required for 1st January, 1986, an enthusiastic and mature person for the post of Teacher/Youth Leader. The successful applicant will have a half time teaching commitment in this well established wide ability (11-18 (mix)) school (Roll 1300). He/she will be responsible for running a programme of activities and social events based on social education objectives and non-sexist approach to youth work in the self contained wing on the site.

This is a Scale III post with London Outer Fringe Allowance. A Staff Development Policy, accredited by INSTEP, operates throughout the Youth Service in Kent.

Further details of the post and an application form from the Divisional Education Officer, 68 London Road, Sevenoaks. For an informal talk about the Youth Work aspect of the post please contact Mr. C. Davis, Divisional Youth & Community Service Officer, on Sevenoaks 459888.

Closing date is 18th October, 1985. (7282)

Kent County Council

Ant Equal Opportunity Employer

Further details and application forms (SAE please) from: Janet Miller, Further Education, 48-62 Station Road, Wood Green, N22 4TY. Tel: 881 3000 Ext. 3122. Closing date: 18 October 1985. (7286)

London Borough of Newham

Ant Equal Opportunity Employer

COVENTRY

CITY OF COVENTRY

YOUTH LEADER

YOUTH SUPPORT TEAM

Salary: JNC 4 £10,209 - £11,580 (pay award pending)

Temporary appointment until 31 August 1986 to assist in the recruitment and selection of a permanent Youth Support Team. The successful candidate will be responsible for support and development work with young people in Coventry.

The worker will be a member of the Youth Support Team, a centralised team of eight youth workers working with Coventry's Youth Service.

The worker

YOUTH & COMMUNITY
continued

HAMPSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE & ISLE OF
WIGHT ASSOCIATION OF
YOUTH CLUBS

Applications are invited from qualified Youth & Community Workers for the post of County Officer for the Association.

Applicants must have managerial experience in a youth work setting. A driving licence is essential.

Salary: Southbury Main/ Senior Range.

Further details and applications forms, Mr. W. Evans, 3 The Square, Winchester, Hampshire SO9 5ET.

Please mark envelope 'PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL'.

For an informal chat telephone Mr. Evans on Winchester 53307.

Closing date for applications: 23 October 1985. (01770) 440000

HUMBERSIDE
COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION - YOUTH
SERVICES - POST NO. 2

ASSISTANT YOUTH WORKER

22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

Applications are invited from qualified Youth & Community Workers for the post of Assistant Youth Worker at Southbury Main/ Senior Range.

Applicants must have managerial experience in a youth work setting. A driving licence is essential.

Salary: Southbury Main/ Senior Range.

Further details and applications forms, Mr. W. Evans, 3 The Square, Winchester, Hampshire SO9 5ET.

Please mark envelope 'PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL'.

For an informal chat telephone Mr. Evans on Winchester 53307.

Closing date for applications: 23 October 1985. (01770) 440000

A Vacancy exists for a

METHODIST YOUTH
OFFICER

to serve within the

LONDON DISTRICTS REGION

of the Methodist Church in London and the Home Counties. We are looking for a creative person with Christian commitment and leadership and administrative ability. Training in Youth Work or work with children and experience in work with adults is essential.

Salary: Southbury Main/ Senior Range. Points 2 to 8.

Details: Mr David M. Datzel, MDEY, 2 Chester House, Pages Lane, Muswell Hill, London N10 1PR

Closing date: 14th October 1985. (7226)

YOUTH WORKER

(FULL TIME)

REF. JM/1985/SN.

SALARY: JNC 3 (1-5)

£7866 - 8844

Experienced Youth Worker required from Jan 1st 1986 for grant aided post at ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH YOUTH CENTRE, Ecumenical Parish of Yate New Town, Avon County.

Further details & application form from

John Morris (Bath 21406)

Methodist Youth Officer

Kelston, Bath

BA1 9AE

Please quote reference number

Deputy Youth and
Community Worker

22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

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OVERSEAS POSTS

SAUDI ARABIA

English Teacher urgently required for Saudi Arabia. TEFL experience useful but not essential. CV and copy qualifications to Arthur Lynch at Mokim, Bahrain and Kerry Ltd., 178/202 Great Portland St., London W1N 6PB. Quoted 480000 5233.138141.

TURKEY

Would you like to teach English in Turkey with 14 other British teachers? Having recently expanded, we now need more teachers. We are offering an attractive Local Salary, Free Furnished Accommodation, Travel Expenses, Medical Cover, interest free v. and photo immediately to The English Language Centre, Attilapark, Bursa, Turkey. (14488)460000

SPAIN

BARCELONA, Spain. Required for January 1986 ex-perfected teacher of Maths and Physics to a level. A knowledge of Computer Studies an advantage. Reply to Anglo American School, Apartado 172, Castelldefels, Barcelona, Spain. 460000 (01193)

Administration Local Education Authority

HARINGEY

LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY
ACCIDENT PREVENTION OFFICER
SALARY: £8,577 - £9,354
SCALE 15

To join a small team involved in teaching Road & Safety to all age groups, but primarily to school children. You will be qualified by experience in teaching Road & Safety and be capable of producing and using a wide range of audio/visual teaching aids and using the Accident Prevention Division. Duties will also include shared responsibility for maintaining P.T. Road Accident Statistics. This position offers a wide range of interesting work giving considerable responsibility and job satisfaction. You should have current or recent experience in instructional techniques with young people but lacking Road & Safety knowledge could be appointed on Scale 4 with subsequent upgrading. Possession of the Polytechnic Certificate in Road Safety studies will be an advantage. You are offered a current driving licence. An Essential User Car Allowance is payable. Contact: The Personnel Section, 206, Barnway, Town Hall, The Broadway, Crouch End, Haringey, N4 9JL. Tel: 01-263 3220. Ext. 249 between 9.45 am - 4 pm. Closing date: 18th October 1985.

HARINGEY IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER. 480000 (01505)

Adviser for Education/ Industry Links

(Soulbury Scale Equivalent to Group 5 Headship) (£16,792 to £17,112; pay award pending)
Applications are invited for the post of Adviser for Education/Industry Links. The successful applicant will work as a member of the County's Advisory Team and will cover the whole of the county and be based in Mallock. The post holder should be a car owner. The purpose of this post is to develop and improve links between Schools, Colleges and Industry and to assist in the development of the curriculum particularly in relation to its relevance to adult life and employment. Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Director of Education, County Office, Mallock (telephone 0292 2411, extension 6425). Applications should be made as soon as possible and not later than 11 October 1985. Applications will not be acknowledged unless a stamped addressed envelope is supplied.

Closing date: Monday, 21st October 1985. 480000 (13760)

DERBYSHIRE County Council

TVEI Related In-Service Training Scheme (TRIST)

TRIST CO-ORDINATOR

£12,888-£14,184 + £876 London Allowance
The Authority has made a successful submission to the Manpower Services Commission for the provision of funds to enable a TVEI Related In-Service Training Scheme to be implemented between September 1985 and March 1987. The Authority seeks to appoint a Co-ordinator from January 1986 who will be responsible for ensuring that the TRIST proposals are implemented and developed. Applications are invited from well-qualified and enthusiastic persons with a proven record in curriculum support and staff development appropriate to the TRIST scheme. The TRIST Co-ordinator will be responsible to the Director of Education and Chief Inspector for the management of the scheme and will work closely with head teachers and inspectors. The successful applicant will be appointed on a full-time, permanent basis to the benefit of the Authority, with the offer of a part-time alternative employment should the TRIST Scheme cease in March 1987. Application forms and further particulars available from Director of Education (Ref. AT/7/181/AROC), The Grove, Crampton, Surrey BM5 3AL (S.A.E. please). Closing date: 17th October 1985.

LONDON BOROUGH OF SUTTON



Buckinghamshire County Council

MILTON KEYNES AREA An Equal Opportunities Employer

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION INITIATIVE TWO TVEI CURRICULUM LEADERS

Salary: Burnham Scale 4 or Lecturer II
1. Information Technology 2. Business Education
In September 1984 TVEI was established in eight Comprehensive Schools and the College of Further Education in Milton Keynes. The Authority now wishes to further develop the initiative by appointing two more Curriculum Leaders to join a central team responsible to the Buckinghamshire TVEI Co-ordinator. The successful applicant will lead the delivery of curriculum innovation in Information Technology and Business Education, providing appropriate INSET and classroom support, by developing new teaching materials and assessment procedures, and by advising on resources. The team of Curriculum Leaders based in Milton Keynes and enjoys close links with the city's new technology industry. These are permanent appointments with Buckinghamshire Education Authority. For further details and an application form contact Gordon Vincent, Buckinghamshire TVEI Co-ordinator, Milton Keynes Area Education Office, 1 Witan Gate East, Central Milton Keynes, MK9 2BE enclosing a foolscap stamped addressed envelope. Tel: (0908) 867611

709

CHIEF INSPECTOR

Salary: £20,475 - £21,744
Per Annum Inclusive
(Group 12 + London Weighting)

The authority seeks to appoint a person of outstanding managerial and professional ability to give positive leadership to the authority's work in enhancing educational standards and to direct developments in various areas of the curriculum. Applications from employees of the GLC and MCCS with relevant experience will be welcome. Please quote reference: ED 627. Closing date: 23.10.85. Application forms obtainable from Personnel Office, Room A/204, Town Hall Annex, New Broadway, Ealing W5 2BY. Telephone (01) 840 1095 (24 hour service). All salaries are inclusive of London Weighting Allowance. All posts are open to male and female applicants unless otherwise stated. Special consideration will be given to disabled persons whose qualifications and/or experience are relevant to the post for which they apply.

Ealing London Borough

Adviser for Languages Adviser for Music

Salary: Soulbury - Burnham H.T. Group 8 (£14,664 - £15,863 p.a. Pay award pending)
Applications invited from candidates who are well qualified, who have substantial and appropriate teaching experience in schools and who have knowledge of current curriculum thinking and practice. Application forms and further details are available from the Director of Education, Civic Centre, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 8PU and are to be returned by the 14th October 1985.

City of Newcastle upon Tyne

This is an Equal Opportunities Advertisement
Applicants are considered on the basis of their suitability for the post, regardless of ethnic origin, sex, marital status or disability.

ADMINISTRATION - LEA continued

GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT EDUCATION OFFICER

SALARY £12,885 - £14,093
This new post to be established in April 1986 will support the Senior Education Officer with responsibility for schools in the South Gloucestershire area of the Authority.

Applicants should have had teaching experience and appropriate administrative experience which may have been gained in a local education authority or an education establishment.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Chief Education Officer, Shire Hall, Gloucester GL1 1EP. Tel: Gloucester 425337. To be returned by 14th October 1985. 480000

KIRKLEES METROPOLITAN COUNCIL DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION SERVICES GENERAL INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS

Post Number: 322290
Burnham H.T. Group 8 - Salary £15,792-£17,112
Headquarters, Old Gate House, Ruddersfield. Applications are invited from teachers with appropriate qualifications and experience and who have a special interest in History and Peace Education. Candidates should have a deep commitment to innovative education and be capable of offering professional leadership to the county at the highest of the authorities. Application forms and further details (S.A.E. please) from the Director of Educational Services, Old Gate House, 2 Old Gate, Ruddersfield to whom completed forms should be returned within 14 days of the advertisement. The Council operates a trade union membership agreement. Equal opportunity employer. (01482) 480000

ADMINISTRATION - LEA continued

SOUTH TYNESIDE BOROUGH OF SOUTH TYNESIDE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT CAREERS SERVICE SPECIALIST CAREERS OFFICER (continued)

Post No. 28,979 - £9,591 p.a.
Vacancy for a Specialist Careers Officer (Continued Education) exists at South Shields Education Office. The post carries responsibility for vocational guidance and with sixth form pupils and college students. Applications are invited from experienced Careers Officers who must hold the Diploma in Careers Guidance. OFFICER £7,930 - £9,597 p.a.
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Further details and application forms are available from the Chief Education Officer, Westgate House, Westgate Road, South Shields, Tyne and Wear. Tel: South Shields 8989. Applications should be returned by Noon on 18th October 1985. 480000

ADMINISTRATION General

KENT

HOLMEWOOD HOUSE Tunbridge Wells TN3 0EB I.A.P.S. Boarding/Day School

The Governors invite applications for the non-residential post of BURSAR which will become vacant in September, 1986. For full details apply Headmaster 806000 (16480)

ASSISTANT CHIEF EDUCATION OFFICERS (SCHOOLS)

£19,926 - £21,492
Two senior management posts are offered in newly created Schools Divisions. A key task will be to strengthen liaison with Headteachers on a wide range of operational matters affecting the efficient performance of schools. The post holders, reporting to the Deputy Chief Education Officer, will each lead a team which includes school advisers and carries responsibility for school management, staffing and services provided directly to schools. They will also participate fully in the

If any of these posts attract you, please send for further details. Informal contact is encouraged and can be made at any stage by telephoning Sarah Weger or Louise Cole on a special line - 021-235 2458. Application forms (returnable by Monday, 21st October) and further details from: The Chief Education Officer, Personnel Branch, Room 11, Education Office, Margaret Street, Birmingham B3 3BU. Telephone: 021-235 2801 or 021-235 2567. Applications from employees of the GLC or MCCO's with relevant experience will be welcomed.

City of Birmingham

An equal opportunities employer.

CET COUNCIL FOR EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM

DIRECTOR

The Council for Educational Technology is concerned with the development and application of educational technology in all aspects of education and training throughout the United Kingdom. The present Director of CET will retire on 31 January 1986. The Council therefore seeks applications to fill this important post. The Director of CET is responsible to the Council for the totality of its activity: including organising the business of the Council, developing the Council's strategy and programme policy in the light of the Council's overall policy decisions, controlling the implementation of the programme, acting as finance officer for the Council as a publicly funded body, and representing and speaking for the Council in the UK and overseas. Applicants will need a high level of management experience, particularly in financial matters, a comprehensive understanding of the education and training systems of the UK, comprehensive understanding of information technology and high professional standing in the field of educational technology. Salary in the range £23,669 to £28,301. Fuller details of the post are available on application to the Chairman, CET, 3 Devonshire Street, London W1N 2BA. Closing date 21st October 1985. (7036)

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City of Birmingham

An equal opportunities employer.

Specialist Careers Officer

(4 POSTS)
£7,920-£9,591
Qualified and experienced careers officers required for the following posts:
Post A Specialist in working with the handicapped, based at Shire Hall but initially involving work in the East of the County.
Post B Further Education specialist based in Reading with work in Reading and Newbury. As an expanding area of work, candidates must be interested in developing new approaches to guidance in this field.
Post C Two posts - Specialist Officer for the more able, based in the Bracknell and Wokingham Division for which an additional £201 per annum is payable.
Assistance towards removal expenses may be available and use of car essential for all posts.
Application forms and further details (enclose SAE and state which post interested in) from the Director of Education (C3, Shire Hall, Shire Hall, Reading RG2 9XE. Closing date 21st October.
An Equal Opportunity Employer

Royal County of Berkshire

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Subject Adviser for Special Education

Salary Scale: Soulbury (Head Teacher Group 8) £14,664 - £15,863
Applications are invited from well qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Subject Adviser for Special Education. The successful candidate's main responsibilities will be to advise on matters relating to the County's Special School establishments and educational support for all handicapped pupils. An interest in and experience of work with pupils having special educational needs in ordinary schools will be an advantage. Application forms and further details obtainable from the Director of Education, Schools Section, County Hall, Durham on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope to be returned by 18th October 1985. A union membership agreement is in force and applies to this post. (7241)

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

RSPB Director

(Information & Education)
The RSPB, Europe's largest voluntary nature conservation body, is a dynamic, fast growing membership organisation (400,000 adult members and 86,000 children and young people). To meet the challenge of the changing social scene the Society is looking for a Director to take over all responsibility for public relations and effective communication. Specific responsibilities are for departments dealing with Education, Publications, Films & Photographic, Development (membership activities) and the Press Office. This is a senior post (arising from a retirement and re-organisation of duties) reporting to the Director-General. As a member of the Directorate, the person appointed will take part in discussions and decisions on all major matters affecting the Society's work. Candidates, aged 35-50, must have relevant experience at senior level and appropriate degree and/or other professional qualifications, with a commitment to the Society's wildlife conservation aims. Starting salary approximately £19,000. Closing date for applications: October 21st 1985. Full particulars and application form (send S.A.E.) from Personnel, RSPB, The Lodge, Sandy, Beds: SG19 2DL.

Trainers for In-Company EFL GERMANY January 1986

We are seeking English language teachers to work in an industrial training environment. Do you have any of the following:
- teaching and TEFL qualification
- experience in EFL or ESP
- the ability to exploit modern classroom methods and technology
- the desire to be part of a highly professional training team.
If so, apply for further details to:
Mr. Jude Brooks (TQ1),
The Centre for British Teachers,
Quality House, Quality Court,
Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1HP
Tel: 01-242 2888

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